A

PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

CHINA AND EASTERN TRADE:

COMPRISING THE

Commerce of Great Britain and India,

PARTICULARLY

BENGAL AND SINGAPORE,

WITH

CHINA AND THE EASTERN ISLANDS,

INCLUDING MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION, AND MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS RELATIVE THERETO;

WITH

DIRECTIONS,

AND

NUMEROUS STATEMENTS AND TABLES,

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF

MERCHANTS, COMMANDERS, PURSERS, AND OTHERS, CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE OF CHINA AND INDIA.

BY JOHN PHIPPS,

COMPILER OF "A VIEW OF THE COMMERCE OF BENGAL" &c. AND "A TREATISE ON INDIGO."

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PREFACE.

The extinction of the Company's Monopoly, and the simultaneous opening of the China Trade to the enterprize and industry of British Merchants and Shipping, mark a new and memorable era, in the Commercial Annals of our Nation. This important event is dated from the 22nd April, 1834, and has naturally excited intense interest in the mercantile communities of the mother-country, and of India respectively: to whom, it is anticipated, that the following sheets may not be unacceptable, as an humble attempt to afford useful information respecting this peculiar and inviting branch of commerce. The only merit, if any, which can attach to this production, is, that the Compiler has not been sparing of time or trouble, to render his work as perspicuous and complete, as his slender means and capacity enabled him to effect.

The aim of the Compiler has been to collect and arrange authentic statements of facts, for the ready reference of those who may have occasion to consult such matter; and thus to save them the loss of time and trouble which must be incurred by referring to numerous and voluminous publications.

This being professedly merely a compilation from various authorities, the Editor has not ventured to introduce, except in a few brief instances, any observations of his own; but he has essayed to bring together, from various sources, as much useful and interesting matter on the subject treated of, as he has had opportunities of procuring. He acknowledges himself indebted to several kind friends for original communications.

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A large portion of the work is devoted to the interesting subject of Tea; embracing descriptions of the plant; of its culture, and every part of the processes of preparation; its denominations, and the course of trade of this peculiar and most prominent article of Export from China to Europe; the production of which, so far as this trade is concerned, has been hitherto exclusively limited to particular parts of the Chinese Empire; but which, there is great reason to expect, may hereafter, and perhaps at no very distant period, be successfully cultivated in several parts of Hindostan under British rule.

In the different accounts of Tea, some repetitions will be noticed by the reader; the fact is, the Compiler deemed it desirable to copy the several details verbatim, rather than attempt to combine them in any altered form.

It will be observed throughout the work, that some of the Chinese terms, as the names of places, teas, &c. vary in the orthography of the different writers; they have been left as found in the originals.

The different sources from which the particulars have been drawn, are in most instances quoted under their respective heads.

The Chinese port regulations, duties, &c. are taken chiefly from the "*Chinese Commercial Guide*, 1834;" and the imports and exports of late years, between Bengal, China, and Singapore, &c. principally from Mr. Bell's "*Annual Reviews of the Commerce of Bengal.*" The Compiler has also availed himself of much information, from the "*Chinese Repository*," "*Canton Register*," and "*Singapore Chronicle.*"

The present compilation is brought down to the latest period, embracing many recent and important changes, consequent to the opening of the trade.

Many parts of the work will be found new, curious, and interesting to the general reader, being chiefly derived from publications of limited circulation.

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It was the original intention of the Compiler to have given some particulars, which he has collected from different authorities, regarding the several methods of raising and preparing the principal Articles of Export from China and the Eastern Islands; but his work having already swelled to a much greater extent than he anticipated, he has been reluctantly obliged to omit them: he purposes, however, to include the same in another treatise he has in hand, respecting Eastern Products, exported in the Commerce of India and China.

To those acquainted with the risk of publishing works in India, and particularly statistical matter, it need scarcely be noticed, that the limited circulation obtainable here, even with the utmost encouragement which can be expected, in very few instances covers the actual outlay for paper and printing; no inducement, therefore, of a pecuniary nature offers itself to those who engage in such undertakings. The only reward, the Compiler of this Treatise looks for, is the approbation, if thought to be deserved, of those who have kindly patronized his exertions.

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Alterations per advices received at Calcutta, after the work was put to press.

Appointments at Canton*, in consequence of the death of Lord Napier, 16th of October, 1834.

John Francis Davis, Esq. Chief Superintendent; John Harvey Astell, Esq. third ditto; Captain Charles Elliott, Secretary to the Commission.

Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, Assistant to ditto; Salary £800 per annum.

Master Attendantship, abolished.

Malwa Opium.—Fees on passes from Malwa to Bombay, 175 rupees per chest, (see page 225,) reduced to 125 rupees per chest, June 1835.

* See page 30.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE commencement of the following work is merely historical, but marks the period at which the intercourse between Great Britain and China commenced—upwards of two hundred years ago*.

For more than a century past, almost the whole of the European trade has been restricted to Canton and Macao. But it was not always so. At different times during the reign of the Ming dynasty, the ports of Ningpo and Chusan, in Chekiang, and the port of Amoy, in Fuh-keen, were opened to Europeans, and became large marts for their commerce. Kanghe, in the twenty-third year of his reign, opened all the ports of his empire, and allowed a *free trade* to his own subjects, and to all foreign nations; this regulation continued in force for about thirty years. But at length it was argued against this regulation, that foreigners and adventurous Chinese, who were living abroad, would impoverish the country, by exporting large quantities of rice: for this, or some other reasons equally cogent, foreign trade was restricted; the emigration of natives, and the ingress of foreigners, were prohibited; and if we mistake not, the building of vessels on the European model was likewise interdicted.

In the fifth year of Yung-Chin, a change occurred: the population of Fuh-keen had become so dense, that supplies from abroad were greatly needed; the people of this province therefore were allowed "to trade to the nation of the south, bordering on the China sea;" the same privilege was extended to the province of Canton, "which is a narrow territory, with a numerous population." Regulations of a similar kind were made for Shantung and other provinces on the sea coast. It appears, moreover, that in some instances, "honorary buttons and military titles" have been conferred on the owners of junks, for bringing cargoes of rice from Siam†.

In connection with the preceding statements, it will be in place to notice here, a decree of his present Majesty, who has recently

* The Portuguese first visited the Coast of China in 1516.

† Abstract of the General Laws of China, appended to the Report of the Anglo-Chinese College, for the year 1829.

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declared, "that the trade of the Booriats, on the frontiers of Cashgar, shall be free from all imposts whatsoever." They are allowed to bring their horses, sheep, &c. &c. for sale, without paying any duty or tax on the same*.

The Chinese Government has invariably, from the first periods of our intercourse with them, professed to hold it in contempt; but they are doubtless well aware, that very great advantages result to the empire generally, from the foreign trade. It is not believed that any large sum is paid into the Imperial Exchequer at Pekin in the shape of Government revenue. It has been differently estimated, but seldom stated to exceed two millions of dollars from the whole foreign trade; but it has been also stated at two millions of taels, upon Chinese authority, which is always more or less questionable. Great advantages, no doubt, result to the country generally from the foreign trade; from the encouragement which it gives to native industry, from the numerous natives employed in different ways in the transactions of foreign commerce, and from the very flourishing state of the southern provinces of the empire; among which is included the tea provinces, which owe their prosperous condition very materially to the foreign trade†. It has been stated, that of late years, the Hoppo's receipts of commercial duties, from ships from England, have been about 5 or 600,000 taels‡.

The laws of the country, and the professions of the Government are opposed to the cultivation of any trading intercourse with foreign "barbarians," (and with them, all foreigners are barbarians;) but those laws are publicly evaded, and these professions secretly violated, by the agents of the Government itself. Indeed the most extensive business is a smuggling trade. The laws of the empire prohibit the introduction or sale of opium; yet this forms the principal part of the amount of Imports, and to an extent which can scarcely be matched in any one article of consumption in any other part in the world; being equal in value to the amount paid by the British and Americans to the Chinese for tea§. Nearly all the opium goes to the north by sea.

* Chinese Repository, March, 1833.

† Mr. Marjoribanks.

‡ By an account, which appears worthy of credit, "the whole revenue of China amounts to eighty-four million ounces of silver. Of this, about thirty-three millions are paid in metal, and about fifty-one millions in grain and other commodities, consumed for the most part by the local administration of the several provinces; a portion only, to the amount of six million ounces, is annually remitted to Pekin."—*Bulletin des Sciences*, No. V. May, 1829. Jacobs "*On the precious Metals*," 1832.

§ In 1833-34, about fourteen millions of dollars.

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All the best Exports from China are produced in the provinces to the northward of Canton. The tea, the richest silks, the best nankeens, the most delicate porcelain and lacquered ware, even the finest fruits, are all found there. The woollens, which are the principal imports into China from Great Britain, are articles of luxury merely at Canton. In the northern provinces, warm clothing is necessary, and thither the woollens go, as far as their high price will admit of.

The whole of the foreign imports are sold at Canton. Both Imports and Exports are transported into the interior, through the numerous canals which intersect the country in every direction, or by coasting vessels, from port to port. The rates of freight, we understand, are moderate; there are but few charges to increase the value of the articles consequent on their mere transportation; but there are transit duties, which occur at short intervals of these voyages and journies, which enchance the value of cloth, &c. to such a degree, as to place them in the remote districts of the empire, entirely beyond the reach of the same class of people, who in Canton consume large quantities.

Independently of the expense of boating on the rivers and canals, those goods employ a vast number of men to carry them across the Meylin mountain, which bounds the Canton province to the northward.

The manufactured silks exported from Canton, go principally to America; much of the raw silk to England, and some of it to the former country.

Since the Imports pay a much larger share of the duties and charges of transit through the country, than the Exports, it appears to the Chinese, who are little versed in political economy, that they are much the gainers by the transaction. It is pretty certain, then, that the Chinese Government cannot afford to lose the foreign trade.

Subjoined is a brief Analysis of the nature of the Work.

One of the main objects of the Compiler has been, to bring into a concise view, the nature and extent of the British Trade with China, for a series of late years, antecedently to the operation of the New Act, in order that the result of the first years subsequent to the opening of the Trade, may be hereafter readily contrasted therewith; how far he has succeeded in his humble attempt, must be left to the judgment of those competent to appreciate his endeavours. Some errors, he is apprehensive, may inadvertently have crept in; but few, if any, he hopes, which materially affect the general correctness of the whole, as an estimate, approximating to the real fact.

It is not always possible to ascertain the quantity of any particular article that may be imported into China, in which the Europeans may

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be more generally interested; for many of the Eastern products are taken direct from Batavia, Singapore, and other places in the Straits, to their own ports, in junks; and in many cases, it appears, this is done purely to evade a transit duty, which is levied upon the goods being sent from Canton into the interior; whereas otherwise, this port would be preferred.

The statements, which will be found at pages 174 to 190, afford a tolerably correct idea of the nature and extent of the British Trade with China of late years. By these it will be seen, that while the Company's Trade continued nearly stationary, the Private Trade considerably increased; and in the aggregate, more than doubled the former; in the Imports more than quadrupled it;—that the total of British Trade with China has latterly rather increased, and amounted in 1833-34, to about ten millions sterling.

In 1830-31 and in 1831-32, the value of the privilege trade of the Company's commanders and officers, amounted to about one-eighth of the aggregate of the British Private Trade with China in those years.

The Compiler regrets not having been able to obtain sufficient data to complete a statement of the whole of the foreign trade with China; however, that of Continental Europe has not latterly been of any considerable extent; the British trade, and next to that, the American, are the greatest with China; and this branch of their commerce, respectively, in 1833-34, was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
British Trade*,..................	23,476,793	20,973,270	44,450,063
American,.........	5,093,389	9,700,099	14,793,488
Spanish Dollars,	28,570,182	30,673,369	59,243,551

The Netherlands Trade with China, in 1829-30, was as under:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Spanish Dollars,	3,917,632	4,108,611	8,026,243

The trade of Manilla with China amounts to about 800,000 dollars.

The respective trades of the French and the Danes are of little importance. The Austrians formerly traded with one ship to China; but they have not now any factory there. The Russians are excluded from any commerce with China, by sea; having an extensive overland trade, viâ Kiachta.

* Including the Company's Trade.

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Trade of all India with China, 1832-33.

	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.
Imports,......................	5,300,000	4,684,370	9,984,370
Exports,......................	17,400,000	55,000	17,455,000
Spanish Dollars,	22,700,000	4,739,370	27,439,370*

The entire of the foreign commerce of China by sea, including the Junk trade, may perhaps be pretty fairly estimated, at from seventy to eighty millions of dollars.

Opium Trade.—The details of the rise and progress of this very peculiar and most valuable branch of British Indian commerce with China, will, it is believed, be found more copious, circumstantial, and connected, than to be met with in any other publication at one view. Its maximum of consumption in China was, in 1832-33, the demand has subsequently rather declined—see page 240.

Raw Cotton is the next most prominent article of Export from Bengal and Bombay, as exhibited in the statements under its proper head (see page 244). The Export of this staple from Bengal to China, has recently greatly increased, owing to very short crops at Bombay†.

Accounts of the country trade, particularly of Bengal, with China, and the Straits.

A view of the Trade of Singapore, with much other matter respecting that flourishing settlement, rendered still more important by the opening of the Trade to China; with accounts of the Chinese Junk trade, and of the native traffic of Siam, Cochin China, Borneo, &c. with Singapore. Statements of the respective trades of Penang, Malacca, Manilla, and Java.—Commerce of America with China.

The different Chinese edicts and regulations, herein given, will afford strangers some idea of the presumptuous, arrogant, and inflated language, in which their absurd, unjust, arbitrary, and tyrannical proclamations are dictated; to which, however, it would appear, that but little deference is observed, when they can be evaded; which is easily effected, where bribery and corruption are so generally practised by the executive officers of Government.

* "The Trade between India and China had been shewn to be three times that of the Trade between China and England; the former thirty-two millions of dollars, the other only eleven millions."—*Captain Shepherd, E. I. House Debate, 18th April,* 1833.

† From the 1st May, to 31st August, 1835—32 ships—17,047 tons, sailed from Calcutta for China, chiefly laden with Cotton.

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The Appendix contains several recent important and interesting documents useful for reference; also many particulars respecting the late adventures to the coast of China, extracted from the Journals of the several enterprizing voyagers, who have so laudably opened the way to that new and inviting branch of commerce; and which will be found worthy of attention by those turning their views to that quarter.

It is to be apprehended that many manufacturers and speculators, guided, no doubt, in a great measure, by the exaggerated statements of party writers, have formed too sanguine notions of the expected demand for British produce and manufactures in China. This may be fairly presumed, from the fact, that the trade of the Company, and its officers respectively, in such articles, did not progress; and that the Americans, who have eagerly pushed the market, have not succeeded to any considerable extent. These surely would not carry specie, or credits on London, (the latter has recently much exceeded the former,) as they have done, if they could dispose of a greater supply of goods to advantage. However, when a foreign trade can be established in the principal ports of the coasts of China,—which must be a work of time, the Chinese Government being adverse to, though the people generally appear well inclined to encourage it,—an increased demand for all kinds of foreign productions, particularly British goods, suitable to the wants and luxury of the people, will doubtless grow up: in the mean time, much disappointment and loss will most probably result to many of the first new speculators from Great Britain to China. But this trade, like all others, in the natural course of things will find its level. The abolition of the monopoly must tend to the advantage of the shipping and commercial interests of Great Britain, as well as to our Indian possessions generally.

The Compiler, with great deference however, ventures to submit his humble opinion, deduced from much consideration of the subject, that the opening of the Trade will not speedily be productive of so much benefit to the tea consumers of Great Britain, as generally anticipated. Any considerable reduction at China of the prices of Tea, such as best suitable to the British markets, seems likely to depend chiefly upon our shipping eventually obtaining unobstructed access to those ports of China most contiguous to the tea districts; to effect which very desirable object, will be a work of considerable time and perseverance, if at all practicable. The difference between the freight which tea cost the Company, and that at which it can be carried in the free trade, at a saving rate to owners of ships, say from one penny to two pence per pound, will be scarcely felt by the consumers; the present fixed duties in Great Britain are the same,

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(two shillings and two pence per pound upon Congou, the tea in most general use,) whatever it may be sold for by the importers; and therefore, the most effectual mode by which the consumers could be benefited, would be to lower the duties; but will the exigencies of the state admit of any material reduction therein?—Unless the retail price of tea shall be reduced, the consumption cannot be expected to increase in any considerable ratio beyond the progress of population.

According to the Canton Price Currents, up to April, 1835, one year subsequent to the opening of the Trade, the prices of tea had not much varied from what they were for some time preceding that period. Boheas and Congous, the kinds of which the greatest quantity is exported to Great Britain, remained with scarcely any alteration; some little difference had taken place in the finer sorts of green teas, which were somewhat cheaper. Great precautions should be observed in selecting teas at Canton, to avoid deception; the safest course is, doubtless, to refer to the established professional tea-inspectors, of whom there are four resident at Canton.

One hundred and fifty vessels under the British flag, of 82,472 registered tons, more than double the number and tonnage of any former year, exporting 43,641,200 pounds of Tea, traded to China during the memorable year 1834.

The consumption of Tea in America is estimated (see page 132,) at 8,000,000 pounds; but in 1833-34, the Americans exported from Canton to the United States, 140,163 peculs, or 18,771,761 pounds, (besides 16,891 peculs to Europe,) much of it no doubt for re-exportation. In the above year, the Company's Investment of Tea, consisting of 212,604 peculs, cost, at Canton, 5,122,014 taels; and the American Investment, as above, 4,810,461 taels; so that, in the aggregate, the latter was higher priced than the former: but it is to be considered, that the Americans take more than *two-thirds* of their investment in *Green* Teas; whereas, the Company took about *four-fifths* of their investment in *Black* Teas.

In aggregate value, the amount of the American exports of Tea from Canton, in 1833-34, was equal to that of the Company's Investment, being about seven millions of dollars; half of the total value of American imports at, and exports from China, in that year.

One of the arguments adduced by several of the writers adverse to the opening of the Trade was, that the seamen of Free-traders, would be likely, by their unruly conduct, to cause serious disturbances with the Chinese. This however has proved utterly fallacious: as although more than double the number of European seamen resorted to Canton during the first year of the Free Trade, than ever visited that place in any former year, no disturbance occurred between the seamen and

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the Chinese ; indeed, so far from any evil having resulted from their coming in contact; the bearing of the former in this regard, has been contrasted with that of the seamen of the Company's ships, in favour of the Free-traders.

The measure of the British Government, in imposing duties on British tonnage and goods at Canton, but which was wisely abandoned, without trying its probable effects, was certainly highly impolitic, and unjust towards our mercantile and shipping interests; at the same time, that it was calculated to interfere with the rights of an independent nation, in a way totally unprecedented.

The career of Lord Napier, the first Superintendent of Trade at Canton under the New Act, unfortunately proved extremely embarrassing and very transitory, as depicted in the following sheets.

It remains to be seen what line of policy will be pursued by the Home Government, in consequence of the inauspicious proceedings which resulted from the events alluded to. In the prosecution of whatever course may be adopted, great caution will be indispensable in negotiating with the subtle Chinese. The prevailing idea appears to be, that prompt and decisive measures, supported by adequate resources at hand*, are more likely to succeed than any conciliatory or compromising disposition; which experience dictates, will never accomplish the much desired object of securing a free and permanent, open and unrestricted intercourse with China generally, upon terms to which alone British authorities can submit, with due honor to their national dignity.

* "By referring to the petition *(from British subjects at Canton, see Appendix, page* xxv*)*, it will be seen, that two courses are proposed; or rather only one course is proposed, and a second is alluded to, as being the only alternative in the case. The petitioners, as it appears to us, have placed the main question in its true light; and we think that all who have any knowledge of the Chinese, however they may differ from the petitioners on minor points, will agree with them in the main position, that it will be best to adopt determined measures, or else allow all past events to remain unnoticed, and leave the British subjects to conduct their concerns with the Chinese functionaries, each as he best may."—*Chinese Repository, December*, 1834.

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BRIEF NOTICES

OF

The Earliest Intercourse of British Ships

WITH CHINA.

1582. A voyage to China was attempted from England with four ships; which, however, went no farther than the coast of Brazil, and returned home for want of provisions, after having fought with some Spanish ships of war on that Coast.

1596. Sir Robert Dudley and others sent out three ships, with intent to trade to China; of which, and its rich commerce, the English had heard so much. Wood, the Commander-in-Chief, had Queen Elizabeth's letters to the Emperor of China. But all that we know of this unfortunate voyage is, that they never got so far as East India; but after encountering storms, sickness, and famine, were at length driven on the Spanish West Indies; having only four men left alive, who were made prisoners, and their ship seized.—(Purchas, B. iii. c. § 2.)—*Macpherson.*

The earliest attempt on the part of the Company's servants to open an intercourse with that country was made in 1614, through the agency of some eminent Chinese merchants, associated with houses at Japan. The conduct of the Dutch in China had created such an odium in the minds of the natives towards Europeans, that the scheme proved wholly unsuccessful. The result which attended the endeavour to obtain permission from the Emperor for the resort of British subjects, through letters from King James, was equally unfortunate.

In 1637, some of the Company's ships anchored off Macao, a rocky island at the entrance of the Canton river, on which the Portuguese had been allowed, in the year 1520, to establish themselves, on condition of their expelling the robbers who then inhabited it. The English expected to receive every as-

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sistance and encouragement, but were disappointed; and accordingly proceeded up the river towards Canton, to open at once a direct trade with the Chinese. Through the duplicity of the natives, they were obliged to abandon the project; and were moreover declared to be enemies of the Celestial Empire. It was not until 1683, that any further endeavours were made to prosecute the trade. In that year two of the Company's ships arrived off Macao; and in 1701, three more ships were despatched for Canton; at which port permission had been granted to British subjects, to carry on commercial traffic.—*Auber's Analysis*, 1826.

In 1676, a ship was despatched from England to Amoy, with a view of establishing a factory there, in which they succeeded; but the trade was obstructed by the civil wars which then raged in China. In 1680, the Tartars drove the Chinese from Amoy, and destroyed the Company's factory; their servants escaping to Tonquin and Bantam. In 1684, the Tartar General permitted the factory to be re-established. In the following year, the Company's Residents there observed, that "Having had five months' experience of the nature and quality of these people, they can characterize them no otherwise than as devils in men's shapes; and they stated, that to remain exposed to the rapaciousness of the avaricious governors, was considered as more detrimental than the trade would be beneficial." The factory was, however, continued, till the Emperor's edict for confining the trade to Canton, compelled them to withdraw.—*Milburn*.

In 1680, the Company sent out for the South Seas* and China, two ships of 430 and 350 tons; and in the year 1681, one great ship for the South Sea and China. This is the first time we find mention of the Company sending a ship to China.

1730. This year, four of our English China ships arrived (in England), with 1,707,000 lbs. weight of tea, the duty on which at 4s. per pound amounted to £341,000 Sterling.

1784. This year the trade of all foreigners with China was in danger of being entirely cut off, in consequence of a mere accident. On some occasion of ceremony the guns were fired on board the *Lady Hughes*, a ship belonging to British subjects residing in India; and one of the guns being unfortunately shotted, struck a Chinese boat, and killed two of the people.

* By the South Seas must be understood the seas about Macassar, Borneo, Java, &c.

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1789. Hitherto the Tea, purchased for the East India Company at Canton in China, was chiefly paid for in silver, carried from this country (England) or from Bengal; while the Dutch made a very profitable trade of carrying tin to the same port from their settlement of Palambang, on the east side of Sumatra. The Directors of our East India Company now resolved to participate with the Dutch in the sale of an article which was the chief staple of the very first commerce of the British islands; and in about a year from the commencement of this new trade, 2,000 tons of tin, valued at £120,000, were shipped by them for China.

Extent of Shipping resorting to China in former times.

1747. The European ships at China this year were—eight English, six Dutch, four Swedish, and two Danish; in all, 20. France being at war with Great Britain, there were no French ships there this year.

1789. The following account of the ships belonging to the western parts of the world, which were at Canton in China this year, shews the proportions of the trade of the several countries with that empire.

The Portuguese, who once engrossed the whole of the Oriental trade, had,	3
The Dutch,	5
The French,	1
The Danes,	1
The United States of America,	15
The British East India Company,	21
British subjects residing in India,	40
Total,	86

Thus of 86 vessels, there are 61 belonging to the British subjects; of which number, the 21 in the service of the Company are the largest and best appointed merchant ships that swim upon the ocean; and of the 40, called country ships, many are very little inferior to the Company's ships: of the remaining 25 vessels, 15 belong to the descendants of Britons, settled in America; and it is not improbable, that some of them are partly fitted out by British capital; as is also known to be sometimes the case with other foreign East India ships*.—*(Macpherson.)*

* In the year 1791, vessels under Genoese colours began to trade to China. When Lord Macartney's squadron was on the Coast of Cochin China, in the year 1793, they were joined by a vessel under Genoese colours, but chiefly manned by Englishmen.

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Endeavours of the East India Company, to settle and prosecute Trade in China.*

AMOY.

By " early records," it appears, that the first commerce of Europeans with China, was carried on at Amoy: the harbour of which is in latitude about 24° 30′ N., and is formed between the island and the main; it is the principal port of the eastern province of China Fokeen; and is very safe, being sheltered from all winds.

1684. May 26th. The Company's ship the *Delight* arrived at Amoy, after she had been refused trade at Macao. The supercargoes, having been summoned before the mandarins, stated that they came to Amoy on the invitation of Twalawyea Chunkung.

May 27th. Some officers required an account of the cargo; and intimation was given that the Mandarins expected presents.

May 28th. Presents to particular Mandarins were specified.

June 5th. The Mandarins communicated the tenor of a letter from the viceroy of Hockchew, importing that they were disposed to grant a trade there; but that the supercargoes had done ill, in bringing four things serving for war, viz. brass guns, muskets, gun-powder, and lead. They desired to know, why they brought them, whether as presents to the Emperor? Mr. Crouch answered, that the Company being merchants, sent these things as merchandize. The Mandarins then intimated, that the supercargoes would be expected to present these articles to the Emperor; except the lead, which might be excused, as applicable to other purposes than war. The supercargoes were forced to submit to this; but were allowed to keep a small proportion of each for the defence of the ship.

December 19th. The Mandarins insisted on the supercargoes, with the Delight, departing on that day; being that which they had appointed; not suffering them to finish some pending business.

December 20th. The Delight sailed for Surat. The supercargoes were obliged to bring back a quantity of Europe goods, and to take in a quantity of China goods not proper for Europe.

The presents which the Delight had made at Amoy, amounted to £2,000 Sterling.

1685, July 25th. The ship *Loyal Adventure* touched at Macao.

* Extracted from Parliamentary papers, 1821.

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July 27th. The *China Merchant* anchored off Amoy.

August 3rd. The Captain was forced to send the sails on shore. The factors remonstrated against this. Got King's chop for liberty of trade.

August 4th. The supercargoes reverted to the powder and guns exacted from the Delight as presents to the Emperor. The Mandarin promised that the presents now to be given would be inconsiderable. Negociated with a Mandarin for a house, and were forced to take it at the rent fixed by himself.

August 6th. When a bale of cloth was sent ashore, the Chinese opened it, and measured every piece.

August 10th. The customer required the rates at which they intended to sell their goods. After repeated orders from him to land all their goods, and repeated refusals on their part, he required them to pay custom on all goods on board, whether sold or not. They refused to give a note undertaking this, and were permitted to land musters.

August 11th. The customer promised them a chop, permitting all merchants to trade with them; yet a Chinese merchant was forced out of their house by his orders.

August 25th. The Company's ship the *Loyal Adventure*, arrived at Amoy, where she continued till 17th December; having been able to sell neither her cloth, nor strong waters, nor any part of her cargo, except the lead. She was compelled to enter the port, had eighteen pieces of cloth stolen from her at Collinchew, and was obliged to pay customs on her whole cargo. Her port-charges, including customs, amounted to 281 T. 0M. 5C.

August 27th. Mr. Gladman addressed a letter to the Chuncoon Toloya, referring to the present to the Emperor made by the Delight, and other steps taken by her supercargoes for obtaining a factory at Amoy, stating, that on the assurance they received, the Company had sent the *China Merchants;* and soliciting permission to settle at Amoy.

1687. May 24th. The *New London*, with a stock of £10,000, on the Company's account; and the *Worcester*, with a stock of about £5,000, on the owner's account, departed from Bombay; they arrived at Amoy on the last of July and 2nd of August, 1687. They found there the ships *St. George* and the *Mulsford*, from Madras.

. August 3rd. The Cong-po, or customer, (the same officer that is called the Hoppo at Canton,) stated, that there was no custom to be paid for any goods unsold or carried back; but in lieu thereof, our ships were to be measured; and we to allow, by the foot, for length, breadth, and depth, according to the Emperor's establishment.

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August 8th. The factors in vain attempted to procure the rate of measurage, but could only obtain a promise from the Mandarins, that we should pay no more than the Emperor's order was, and allowed by the Dutch at this place, Hockchew, and Canton.

The estimated expence of the measurage of the ships, and of the presents, was 2,000 dollars. The measurage was arbitrary; the *London* having paid 1,147 taels, and the *Worcester*, 612 taels. The landing of the guns and ammunition was at first insisted on, but the demand dropped on receiving a present. Presents were demanded for all the Mandarins. These presents amounted, to the Customer and his second, to about 240 taels; to the Tunclaya and Hihoung, about 250 taels.

In 1735, another effort was made to trade at Amoy, which failed, owing to high prices and enormous duties. The Europeans insulted by the Chinese boys. The same fraudulent practices with weights and measures repeated, as last year.

1744-45. The ship *Hardwick*, to avoid the Spaniards then off Macao, went to Amoy; which port, after spending much time in fruitless discussions, and vain endeavours to get the Chinese to trade, she was compelled to quit, and proceed to Bengal for a cargo.

MACAO.

1635. The presidency at Surat received a proposition from the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa, that Surat should send a ship from Goa to Macao for goods on freight. The presidency accepted the overture, and immediately despatched the *London* to Goa.

On the 6th April, 1637, the English fleet, being then in the Indian Seas; the *Planter*, owing to some misunderstanding with the supercargoes and commodore, obtained her licence to proceed to England; while the other ships prosecuted the voyage to China.

On the 27th June, 1637, the fleet anchored off Macao. The supercargoes immediately went ashore, with a letter from King Charles, addressed to the Portuguese Captain General, soliciting permission to trade at Macao. Next day, they received an evasive answer, not being permitted to land. The Procurador of the city came on board, and affirmed, that the subjection under which the Chinese authorities held the Portuguese at Macao, would be increased by the arrival of Captain Weddell's

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four ships; and that the ship London, belonging to the English Company, which only came thither on freight, though despatched from Goa on Portuguese account, had brought upon them a great fine.

After this, the Portuguese intrigued at Canton, to prevent the admission of the English there, which led to important events.

In November, the attempt to trade at Canton having failed, the fleet returned to Macao; where the conduct of the Portuguese to Captain Weddell and his crew, finally compelled them to quit that place, and proceed to Acheen, protesting against the conduct of the Portuguese.

1682. The Company's ships the *China Merchant* and the *Tywan*, arrived at the Macao islands on the 1st of August, 1682. On their arrival being known at Canton; instead of merchants coming from thence to trade with them, as they expected, Tartar war-boats came, and lay among those islands, in order to impede commerce. In this they had been too successful; for during the three months the two ships remained together, the war-boats had debarred them from traffic, except to a trifling amount, and also from provisions.

Perplexed by these difficulties, and considering that the court had ordered a cargo to be provided for the *China Merchant* at Madras, the supercargoes despatched her thither, with what cargo they had procured; which was only 458 peculs of tutenague, 37 catties of raw silk, and to the value of 1,373 taels of gold.

1683, June 21st. The Company's ship the *Caroline* arrived at Tempa Cabrado. On the 22nd, the supercargoes, with much difficulty, obtained permission to land at Macao, to deliver a letter from the Company to the Portuguese Captain General and Council. This officer told them, that he could not permit them to trade without an order from the Viceroy of Goa; and that the Chinese merchants at Macao, were too poor to buy a tenth part of the Caroline's cargo; they being oppressed by the Tartars. Fifteen Tartar war-boats anchored by the Caroline.

On the 18th July, more war-boats arrived, with some great men from Canton, who invited them to go back to Tempa Cabrado, saying, there was some probability of trade there; and demanding an account of the Caroline's cargo, and what goods she would take in barter.

The supercargoes visited these officers from Canton, who, among other things, told them, that the Emperor had settled the trade of all the great cities under the management of four

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degrees of Mandarins in each city, on purpose to suppress all strangers and foreigners from trading with them; and that for the sake of the Dutch, no European should be suffered so much as to come into any of their cities.

The Caroline stayed at Lampeco till the 1st of December. The supercargoe's letter to the court states to the following effect:

"The invoice of what goods we have brought amounts to dollars 19,246. 44½d. We have endeavoured to glean a little after others, being forced to take what we could get, and not at liberty to pick and choose goods, as if we had a settlement, or a free trade. These private Chinese merchants cannot take goods, because it is a clandestine trade, and imports pay 10 per cent. at Canton; but we have made great shift to put off 30 pieces of fine cloth, with some other small matter specified in the accounts."

1684, May 16th. The Company's ship the *Delight* anchored near Macoa. On the 18th, the great Mandarin of Macao informed Mr. Crouch, her first supercargo, that the Portuguese General had desired him to put us out. On the 20th, the supercargoes went to Macao, with a present to the Portuguese General; but meeting an uncivil reception, did not deliver it. On the 22nd, the Delight sailed for Amoy.

CANTON.

Previous to the 10th December, 1614, the Company's Agent at Firando had employed three eminent China merchants, connected with houses in Japan, to open a negociation for a direct trade to China. A strong prejudice then existed in that country against the English, from the odium which the Hollanders had brought upon our national character, by robbing Chinese Junks under the English flag. But the Company's agent in Japan, exposed this deception, by making the real facts known in China; and the good report of Englishmen was in consequence higher there than ever.

1617. It is stated, in a letter from the Company's agent, dated in 1617, that "No Chinese dare translate and forward the letters addressed by King James to the Emperor of China; it being death by the laws of their country so to do, or to give passage to any Christian as the bearer of them. Those letters, therefore, which were intended to give authority to a negotiation for the Company, are lying dormant at Bantam."

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Previous to the 10th March, 1619, the Company's agent in Japan had employed in succession, two commanders of Chinese vessels; one of them, the "Captain of all the Chinese in Japan," to open and conduct a negociation for a direct trade to China.

1620. The agent in Japan is informed, that "the new Emperor of China had granted, unto our nation, trade for two ships a year," and that this contract wanted only the ratification of two Viceroys, (hereditary Kings of provinces.)

This year (1621), three Kings of China died, and the minority of the new King arrested proceedings for obtaining trade into China. The Union with the Dutch, under the treaty of defence, was another impediment.

1622. The Company's agents in Japan, induced by the representations of the Chinese Captain, Andrea Dittis, that "the English trade is on the eve of being granted," continued supporting him in the negociations. He alleged, that he had then disbursed 12,000 taels, about £4,000 Sterling, in the attempt.

1623. The trade with China, to obtain which, the "Council of Defence" was instituted, was appropriated by the Dutch to themselves in 1623, who, while deriving support from the combined fleets of both Companies, had fortified the Piscadore Islands, and other stations near the Coast of China, and thus forced a trade with the Chinese Junks; from any participation in which, the English were excluded. The agents at Batavia demanded in writing, that the combined establishments of the two companies might settle the China trade upon Pulo Condere, and the Loo Choos*, according to the contract; but received a frivolous and evasive answer.

The English consul at Batavia resolved this year, to have a conference with the Netherlands Committee, in order to agree on proceedings for acquiring by negociation, or some peaceable course, a convenient residence, to draw thither the trade of China,

* The copy of the treaty in Rymer's Fœdera, does not contain the explanatory orders, which are in effect additional articles.

Additional Article 10. "Touching the question, where and in what place the ships of defence shall be first employed. The defence shall be applied for the gaining of the trade to China. And to that end, the fleet shall be sent to the Philippines, there to hinder and divert the Chinese, that they shall not traffic with any others, but with us. And there shall be chosen a place of residence fitting for the trade, either in Lequeno Pequeno, Pulo-Condere, or in such other commodious place as the common Council of Defence shall find to be meet for this trade." Explanatory orders jointly passed by the deputies of both Companies, leading the construction of the Treaty of Defence, 19th July, 1619.—Historical papers from the Law Presses, 1. No. 5.

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for the mutual benefit of both the Companies, according to the articles, but not otherwise.

In 1637, the English fleet, after being refused at Macao, (see Macao,) their Captain (Weddell) sent a pinnace to explore the Canton river, in order to find the passage up to the city. The supercargoes Mounteney and Robinson, accompanied the pinnace in a barge. On the 18th July, being under sail, ascending the river, they were met by the Chinese Deputy Admiral, with twenty Junks; who desired them to anchor, and inquired, why the English came thither? Mr. Robinson replied, that they came to form a treaty of amity and commerce with China.

Having heard their object explained, the Chinese Admiral offered them a Junk, to carry up the supercargoes, or their agents, to the town; provided the pinnace proceeded no further. This offer they accepted, intending to deliver a petition to the Viceroy of Canton, for licence to settle a trade in those parts. When they were come within five leagues of Canton, a message from the Hoppo, the Chumpein, and other Mandarins required them, in friendly terms, to ascend the river no farther; recommending them, rather to seek for trade at Macao; and promising, if they would quit the river, to assist them in procuring a licence to trade from the Sub-Viceroy. The supercargoes judged it prudent to comply, and returned to Captain Weddell's fleet, which was at anchor off Macao.

Meanwhile, Captain Weddell had been amused by the Portuguese Council of Macao, with the expectation of being permitted to trade there; but after the Portuguese fleet for Japan, consisting of six small vessels, had sailed, and were secure from attack, the Council sent an official letter to the Captain, positively denying him licence to trade. No people from the English ships were permitted to go on shore; and the rice supplied from the town was found, by an experiment on some swine, to be very unwholesome.

Captain Weddell then weighed from Macao, and with the whole fleet, went up to "Lampton," (apparently the "Lantin," in one of the charts to Lord Macartney's embassy,) and there rode at anchor among some islands.

On the 31st July, the whole fleet set sail for the river of Canton. On the 6th of August, they arrived before a desolate castle, apparently dismantled.

Being furnished with interpreters, who had a slender acquaintance with English, the supercargoes held a conference with divers Mandarins in the King's Junks. To these they

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communicated the cause of their coming, viz. to cultivate peace and amity with them, to traffic freely as the Portuguese did; and to be forthwith supplied with provisions for their ships, on paying for them in money. At this interview, the Mandarins promised the supercargoes to solicit a grant to the above effect from the Haitau, the Chumpein, and other great officers at Canton; requesting Captain Weddell, to wait in his present position six days for an answer; which he agreed to do; and the ships rode with a white flag on the poop. Since the return of the pinnace to the fleet at Macao, the Portuguese had sent emissaries up to Canton, to counteract the application of the English for permission to trade, by the double machinery of aspersions on their national character, and bribes to the Chinese officers. In harmony with these intrigues, the Chinese Mandarins, commanding the Junks before the castle, employed four days of the six, at the end of which the answer from Canton was to arrive, in fortifying the apparently dismantled place, and in the night time, mounted forty-six guns, on batteries, close to the brink of the river.

At the end of the fourth day, the Chinese fired several shots from the fort at Captain Weddell's barge, going for water. Incensed at this outrage, the whole fleet displayed their red ensigns, and took a position before the castle, whence the Chinese discharged many balls at Captain Weddell's ship, before the English could bring a piece of ordnance to bear upon them. After fighting two hours, perceiving the courage of the Chinese to fail, Captain Weddell's boats landed about 100 men; on sight of whom, the Chinese, in great confusion, abandoned the fort, the English entering it at the same moment, and planting upon the walls His Majesty's colours of Great Britain. The same night Captain Weddell's people carried on board the ships all the ordnance found in the fort, and fired the Chinese council-house.

On the 13th, the boats of the fleet surprised two Junks, which, on receiving overtures of peace from the Chinese, Captain Weddell restored. Nevertheless, Mr. Robinson, and a party, going on shore, with a flag of truce, for provisions, were fired upon.

The boats soon after surprised another small vessel, by which they sent a remonstrance to the Mandarins at Canton, for violating the truce, and at the close, requested a free trade. Next day, a renegade Portuguese Christian, who had become a petty Mandarin, brought an answer from Canton. He was the mes-

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senger of some superior Mandarins, who were riding off a point of land not far from the fleet. Captain Weddell dismissed him with presents, and a further explanation to his masters. He returned the same night, with a small Junk, and full authority to carry up negotiators from Captain Weddell to Canton, to tender a petition.

Accordingly, on the 16th August, the supercargoes, Mounteney and Robinson, pass up the river, and the next evening arrive at the city, anchoring close under the walls. On the 18th, having procured a petition to be formally drawn, they were called to the place of the Chumpein (the Admiral General), and received with great honors. Having received their petition, the Chumpein admitted their suit to be reasonable, promising them his aid. He severely blamed the Portuguese, and professed himself the sincere friend of Captain Weddell's people.

On the 20th, the supercargoes returned from Canton, with a "Patent" for free trade, and liberty to fortify on any place out of the mouth of the river.

In consequence of this adjustment, on the 22nd, Captain Weddell landed the guns taken from the Chinese castle, restoring them to the Mandarins, and freely dismissed the Junks which had been taken; and seeming peace ensued.

On the 23rd, the pinnace Ann was sent to discover some island without the river, which might be convenient to settle upon.

On the 24th, the supercargoes go up the river, and after two days, were conveyed, in Chinese habits, to a lodging in the suburbs of Canton.

Having first paid down 10,000 reals of eight for customs and duties agreed upon, they began to bargain for sugar, ginger, stuffs, &c., insomuch, that in five days, they had procured 80 tons of sugar, besides other merchandize, and provisions for the ships; and had given out moneys, according to the custom of the country, for very great parcels of goods.

The sugar and sugar-candy cost 1½d. per lb. and was as white as snow.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese, working upon the avarice of the Haitau, contrive a plot against the English, which extended both to the supercargoes at Canton, and to the ships with Captain Weddell. Early in September, they delivered to the Captain, a protest against him, for forcing a trade in the river, to which a written answer was returned. On the same day, Thomas Robinson, one of the supercargoes, who had come down from

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Canton with two Junks, laden with Chinese goods, and was returning thither with stock in merchandize, and six chests of reals, being come within four leagues of the city, was, by command of the Haitau, arrested, with two Englishmen accompanying him, and confined on board a Junk.

At two o'clock in the morning, seven fire Junks also came down against the fleet, which were discovered and avoided, and eventually burnt.

On the 14th September, Nathaniel and John Mounteney, the two supercargoes, and an English youth, left at Canton, were confined to their house, and restrained from communicating with the fleet, or with the other supercargo, a prisoner on board the Haitau's Junk. Their native domestics were expelled, the fire quenched, and victuals denied them; a guard of soldiers placed over them, who prohibited access. After two or three days, having sustained themselves with a little biscuit and arrack, they armed themselves, and piled up store of cleft wood against the doors of the house, and having procured fire with a lens, kindled one of the stacks. On the Mandarins sending to enquire what they intended, they answered, that having been treacherously dealt with, they intended to avenge themselves by firing the town; on which the Mandarin ordered the doors to be opened, yet the guard was not withdrawn. Under these circumstances, John Mounteney did several times sally from the house, with his sword in one hand, and money in the other, on passengers coming with victuals from the market, which he seized and paid for.

At length, the Chinese authorities at Canton, preparing to release Captain Weddell's merchants, laid the blame on their broker, who was imprisoned and bambooed.

Meanwhile, the fleet, not having any advices from the merchants, but learning from general report, that they were imprisoned and confined, ranged the mouth of the river, pillaging and burning many vessels and villages, and doing many other spoils.

The journal proceeds as follows: "No man coming near us to tell us what was become of our merchants and money, we resolved to get them by force, or lose all our lives. Having well manned our long-boats, and our skiffs, and barge; at five in the morning, the 19th September, we set upon sixteen sail of the King's men-of-war, and fought with them half an hour, in which time, we burned five of them, including three fire Junks; the rest made their escape. The same day, our boats took the town of Famon, which they pillaged and burnt.

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"In fine, we fell upon all the bordering towns, and used nothing but fire and swords, so that all fled from the villages, round about us, and went to Canton, making complaints. At last, licence was even given to our merchants to write to us, who desired us to forbear any more acts of hostility, and all would be well."

On the 28th September, the two Mounteneys, being at some liberty, sent a letter down to the ships, and a copy of it to the other supercargo, Robinson, who had been detained in the Junk. At the same time, they received in Canton two letters from the ships.

The fleet had quitted the river for Macao, where they arrived on the 27th. On the same evening, Captain Weddell sent a protest to the Portuguese Captain General, for all the damages which the fleet and merchants had sustained. The ships then took a position to intercept the Portuguese fleet coming from Japan. The Governor and Council perceiving this, passed a decree, that if Captain Weddell would go on shore, and undertake to station his ships to the leeward of the island, his people should have liberty to go on shore. The Portuguese provided a house for the Captain, and invited him to a banquet. The Council promised that five of the Portuguese chief merchants, should go up to Canton to assist the English supercargoes in negociating their affairs; but their object was to persuade the Mandarins to give us our goods and men, and forbid us to come into their seas any more; and it cost them in bribes at Canton 80,000 taels, about £23,333 Sterling. So afterwards, we had a fair correspondence with the Portuguese at Macao.

On the 6th and 8th of October, the Chumpein sent complimentary messages to the supercargoes at Canton; but owing to the secret counteraction of the Portuguese, supercargo Robinson was not liberated till the 12th, nor his two colleagues until the beginning of November.

Meanwhile, Captain Weddell employed other merchants to conduct exchanges at Macao; but the Portuguese, who had promised to allow the English liberty to buy and sell, and the Chinese access to their house, obstructed them so successfully, that the merchants on shore transacted but little business.

On the 18th of October, Supercargo Robinson went up to Canton from his stationary Junk. The next day, he and the two Mounteneys were summoned before some counterfeit Mandarins in the island, where the Portuguese, at Canton, resided.

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There the Portuguese agents accused them of ingratitude; but nevertheless said, that they had come to ransom them. The English merchants must, therefore, consent to go with them to Macao, where the Portuguese would deliver them up to Captain Weddell, on condition that he and his Council undertook, for the King of England, that he should never send any more ships into China. The supercargoes resisted this, and several other attempts of the Portuguese, in concert with the pretended tribunal, to intimidate them.

Early in November, several Junks took in sugar, China root, boards for chests, arrack, and provisions for Captain Weddell's merchants. They and their people enjoyed great liberty at Canton, while waiting their final dispatch. On the 22nd of November, the Chumpein dismissed them, having first contracted with N. Mounteney, that for ample trade and residence, the English should yearly pay the King, 2,000 taels, four pieces of iron ordnance, and 50 muskets.

Captain Weddell's merchants left Canton with four Junks laden with goods.

Some Portuguese Junks sailed at the same time, dogging them. When both parties came in sight of Macao, the Portuguese took into custody the goods and persons of our merchants, and brought the English Junks towed at their sterns into the port of Macao, the shore being lined with spectators. On the 30th of November, the Junks with our goods were sent alongside the fleet, and the goods taken on board, but were found much damaged, as per protest.

Meanwhile, the supercargoes from Canton were called on shore to assist Captain Weddell's merchants, already in Macao, to make what investments they could; but they were expelled now from one house, and now from another; till the Captain of a Spanish Galloon harboured them in his spacious house; but he at length was induced, by the importunity of the Portuguese, to give the English merchants a final expulsion.

On the 20th December, the *Katherine* sailed for Acheen, eight days after Captain Weddell's merchants, being so grossly dealt with ashore, repaired on board. A protest against the indignities they had received was delivered to the Captain General.

On the 29th December, the *Dragon* and the *Sun* sailed for Macao.

Captain Weddell staid in China six calender months and two days.

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FREE INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

Present Situation of the Country; Remarks on it, by Staunton, Marjoribanks, Auber, and by other Writers.

China is not a free country. That the empire is independent, and that the authority of the body politic, which is concentrated in one man, is complete and supreme, are points which none perhaps will dispute. But what are the constituent parts of this great nation, and how has it been formed? Two centuries have not yet elapsed since the ancient provinces were over-run by foreigners, who conquered the inhabitants, subjected them to the disgraceful tonsure, and to this day hold them in bondage. The conquerors have indeed framed a code of laws for the government of their subjects; but both the one and the other, are entirely the creatures of a despot's will. The emperor is supreme; and neither law nor subject can control him. In many respects, the laws are good; but in others, they infringe the laws of nature—the laws of God; for they deprive men of those rights which render him a free agent, and contribute in the highest possible degree to personal happiness. If the people will bow down and worship wood and stone, and their rulers too, well and good; but if they presume to worship heaven, or as they ought to do, Him that dwelleth therein, they violate the laws of the land, and incur the heavy penalties of chastisements, imprisonment, or death. Never would we evil effect the minds of the Chinese towards their rulers, nor reproach them for the bondage in which they are held; but we cannot do justice to the subject which we discuss, without exhibiting the full state of the case. Thousands of the sons of Han, who feel the galling tyranny that grinds them to the very dust, know that it is unjust.

However wrong the internal condition of this country may be; that which is external, and by which it is, or ought to be, associated with the other great and independant nations of the earth, is still more unjust and indefensible. Continually boasting of her benevolence, justice, and tender regard towards all that dwell between the four seas, China habitually stigmatizes them as fierce and crafty barbarians, and treats tham as enemies. She knows no equal, and in all her intercourse with foreigners, proceeds on the principle, that they are in every respect far inferior to the inhabitants of the "Celestial empire." In her own view, she is the sun and the centre of all; and upon her,

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all kingdoms of the earth are dependent. The simple maxims, that nations are moral persons, and that each has perfect equality in sovereignty and social rites with every other, she treats with contempt. Hence the duty of nations to succour and assist each other, to cultivate mutual friendship, and to cherish, as far as may be, an honest and frank intercourse with others, she entirely disregards. The broad rivers that flow through her territories, nay, even the "great ocean" which is contiguous to her coasts, she will not allow other nations to share in common with herself. She expels from her presence, and drives from her borders, all who approach her, except they come as suppliants. The petty nations around her may bow down their heads in the dust before her sovereign, and do him homage. The nations of Europe, by especial permission, may sometimes participate in the same privileges. But they must not presume to seek any thing more. Thus, notwithstanding her lofty pretensions to justice and kindness, she does not in fact, even allow avenues to be opened for reciprocating friendly offices. The right which every nation has of sending embassadors to negotiate with foreign courts, and ministers to reside at them, China disallows; and thereby cuts off the only effectual means of establishing and maintaining friendly intercourse with other nations.

Such is the present attitude of the Chinese Empire; and when viewed in connection with the spirit of the age, and the present position of Christendom, leads us to the conclusion, that a change must speedily take place—a change which will result in a well regulated intercourse between this and the other nations of the earth. The present state of affairs cannot be viewed with feelings of approbation, and there is no reason why it should be tolerated.

The eyes of the nations are now turned towards China. Great Britain, on account of the changes in her commercial relations with that country, has given the fullest expression of feeling on this subject; and her press has during the last two or three years been fruitful in productions respecting a country hitherto far too little known. Among those productions, we shall briefly notice a few of the most recent date.

No man living in Europe is probably so well acquainted with China as Sir G. T. Staunton; his opinions, therefore, are deserving of the first attention. Before the British parliament, in June, 1833, he stated that "it is not easy to estimate the vast field which would be opened to the enterprise and the

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industry of the manufacturing and producing classes in England, if such an improved understanding could be effected between the governments of Great Britain and China, as might lead to a free and unrestrained intercourse of British subjects, with the ingenious and industrious population of an empire, exceeding, in respect to numbers, extent, and natural resources, the aggregate amount of all the nations of civilized Europe." The whole foreign commerce now carried on with China, amounting to Spanish dollars 30 or 35 millions annually, is by no means inconsiderable; but this amount, we think, might be doubled, and even trebled; and nothing but unnatural restriction prevents it from being thus augmented. Our limits forbid us to give Sir G.'s resolutions entire; the chief points on which he dwells are these; "that the port of Canton is one of the least advantageous in the Chinese dominions, either for exports or imports; that the trade, instead of being regulated by treaty, and under the protection of public functionaries at the capital, is wholly abandoned to the arbitrary control of the Chinese local authorities; and is by them subjected to many very severe and vexatious burdens, and to various personal restrictions and privations of the most galling and oppressive nature; that these evils are wholly attributable to the nature and character of the Chinese government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the agents of the East India Company; that in abrogating the authority of the Company in China, it is indispensably necessary that a greater instrument of protection be at the same time substituted for it, under the sanction of a national treaty between the two countries; that notwithstanding the ill success of all complimentary embassies, there is no insurmountable obstacle to such an arrangement; that in consequence of the liability of homicides being committed by foreigners, it is expedient to constitute a British tribunal upon the spot, for the trial and punishment of those who may thus offend; and that it is of the utmost importance that all legislative measures, in any manner affecting a branch of commerce, at once so valuable and so capable of improvement, and yet so precarious, should be founded on the fullest and most impartial consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

We will next notice the observations of Sir J. B. Urmston, who from 1819-20, till the appointment of Sir W. Fraser, in 1826-27, was at the head of the British factory in China. The object, which Sir James had in view, in making his observations,

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was to show the situation in which foreigners are placed in China, and to impress on the British Government at home, the necessity of removing the trade entirely from Canton to some more northern port of the empire; or should this not be accomplished, to adopt measures to place it on a basis more secure and honorable than that on which it has hitherto rested—"measures," he says, "which must be undertaken sooner or later." This remark was made previous to the opening of the free trade; "the adoption of that measure renders it," in his opinion, "still more imperative that some very distinct understanding should be entered into between the British and Chinese governments, touching the intercourse between their respective subjects; an intercourse, which will now be considerably extended, from the additional number of British ships and persons that will, in all probability, frequent the waters of China; and consequently the changes of casualties by homicides, &c. will be considerably multiplied."

Proceeding on the great rule in commerce, that it is best "to choose the point where the merchant can buy the cheapest, and sell the dearest, he shows "that Canton is one of the very worst places in the empire, which could have been chosen as an emporium for the British trade; and the evidence which he adduces to prove his position is most ample and satisfactory. He cites, as Staunton does also, the statements of Mr. Ball, the late very intelligent and able inspector of teas in China, who wrote an ingenious pamphlet, to show, that the additional expense of the Company's black teas alone, owing to the inconvenient overland transportation to Canton, amounted annually to £150,000. He names Ningpo and Hangchow as the most central and convenient places for British commerce; but however desirable and important either these or any other places on the main land might prove, he is "decidedly of the opinion, that an insular situation like Chusan would be infinitely more so." Sir George Staunton is likewise of the opinion, that "it may be expedient (though only as a last resort), to withdraw the trade altogether from the control of the Chinese authorities, and to establish it in some insular position on the coast, beyond the reach of acts of oppression and molestation; where it may be carried on securely and honorably." Surely, to confine the intercourse with the Chinese to an insular position, or to limit it to a single port, should be done only as a last resort.

In reference to national intercourse, and the situation of foreigners in Canton, Sir James has the following very pertinent

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remarks: "It has been argued by many, and the doctrine is maintained by almost all persons in Europe, who are ignorant of the actual state of things in China, that if we choose to trade with China, we are bound to submit to such regulations as that country may think proper to frame, as regards foreigners trading with it. This is all very plausible, and at the first view, may appear but reasonable and just. No one for a moment will, of course, attempt to deny to the Chinese, the right of framing regulations for the guidance, and to a certain extent, the control of foreigners resorting to their country; and if such regulations were of a reasonable and just nature, even with a considerable latitude allowed on our part for the peculiarities and the jealous policy of the Chinese, there would not perhaps be any just grounds for insisting on an alteration in the system of our trade, and in our general intercourse with them." He again says, "neither our trade nor general intercourse with the Chinese is carried on under those established and reasonable regulations, such as usually attend our commerce in other parts of the world; but, on the contrary, such laws and regulations as do exist, (if the arbitrary system of the Chinese can be so termed,) touching the foreign trade at Canton, are altogether vague and undefined; the consequence is, that our valuable and important Chinese commerce is, at all times and seasons, at the mercy of the caprice and rapacity of the local authorities, and their subordinates.**** It cannot but be deeply lamented and deplored, that our intercourse with China remains on its present footing, and that a trade of such magnitude and importance should continue to be carried on under such disadvantageous and discouraging circumstances, subject, as it is at all times, to sudden interruptions, either from the capricious conduct of the Chinese government, or from accidents, such as no caution, vigilance, or judgment on the part of Europeans, can avert or prevent.

Mr. Marjoribanks, after a residence of about twenty years in China, and a long connection with the Select Committee of the British Factory, became its President in 1830, and early the next year, on account of ill health, embarked for England; in a spirited letter, published in December, 1833, a short time before his death, and addressed to the Right Honorable Charles Grant, he corroborated the statements given above; that the port of Canton is one of the worst in the empire for foreign commerce, and pourtrays the state of affairs there in vivid colors. Those who are unacquainted with China, may charge him with severity and exaggeration in the account which he has given of

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the Chinese government, but they will find it difficult to disprove his statements. He might indeed have spared some of his remarks in regard to what the Hong merchants once were; had he said less, however, concerning what they now are, he would, we fear, have concealed the truth. Their situation is by no means enviable. By the local government, they are held responsible for all the acts of foreigners visiting this port, however little those acts may be within the sphere of their control; moreover, they are pronounced to be the only proper medium of communication with the government. "It becomes, therefore," says Mr. M., "the unremitting endeavor of the Hong merchants to keep foreigners within the severest restrictions, and to prevent any enlargement of their privileges which may infringe on the rights of their own monopoly. Although, therefore, their existence depends upon foreign trade, they are the greatest enemies to its improvement or extension. They resort to the lowest means of fraud and deception to impose upon foreigners, and do not hesitate at the assertion of the grossest falsehoods, in representing their conduct to the government. Such is a part of the system to which British merchants are compelled to submit in China."

Concerning native authorities, he speaks in terms not more plain than just. "Most of the offices of government are put up to sale, and sold to the highest bidder. The salaries are very inadequate, and the possessor of the office naturally looks to remunerate himself by corrupt practices for the sums by which he purchased his appointment. It may safely be asserted, that there is no officer of the Canton government whose hands are clean, or who is not at all times ready to infringe the law which it is his nominal duty to uphold. Is it possible, let me ask, to apply the principles which regulate our national intercourse with the nations of civilized Europe to a government constituted as this is?*** It may be broadly and safely asserted, that for the last ten years, no foreign merchants, except the E. I. Company, have traded in conformity to Chinese proclamations.

Mr. Auber's account of "British and Foreign Intercourse with China," published January, 1833, in an octavo of 420 pages, drawn chiefly, we presume, from official documents, will be found a valuable book for those who wish to learn what the situation of foreigners has hitherto been in this country. The publication of the work is very opportune. One short extract from the "Concluding Remarks" will show the style and spirit of

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the whole: "In contemplating the future, it is impossible not to be struck most forcibly at the entire change about to take place, in the total abandonment of the system under which our intercourse with China has been so successfully carried on. The measure, however, be the results what they may, is the act of the nation; scarcely a voice was to be heard out of the court of proprietors, in opposition to the new system, in which the current of public opinion, and the assumed interests of commerce, have led the nation to embark. If the results prove favorable, and it is fervently to be wished they may, the country will owe them to herself; but, if adverse, she has herself alone to blame."

What course foreigners ought to pursue in regard to the Chinese, is at this moment a question of deep interest. The measures of the British Government (the only one which stands forward in this case) appear to be of a decidedly peaceful nature. Such surely they ought to be. At the same time, great frankness, boldness, decision, and independence, coupled with goodwill, and perhaps also a degree of pomp and state, will be indispensible. The exact course which ought to be pursued, however, cannot be marked out. The same rules which regulate national intercourse elsewhere, cannot be taken for a standard here. "Is China then," asks a writer in the Quarterly Review—"is China, because she refuses to enter into commercial intercourse with foreigners, to be put without the pale of inter-national law?" No; "that deed is done," and "she has herself alone to blame." As well might the Reviewer talk of putting the monarch of the forest out of the pale of civilized society, as question about placing the Emperor of China and his subordinates, beyond the influence of inter-national law. As far as it was in their power, the Mantchou conquerors extended their dominions, and it is only because "foreigners are rude and uncivilized, crafty, perverse, and ignorant of reason and propriety, that they do not tremblingly obey the laws and usages of the Celestial Empire. Right they have none; and it is solely on account of the boundless favor of the Son of Heaven, that they are not annihilated." In this way the Chinese reason. And judging of others by themselves, they suppose that if England, or any other nation had the power to take possession of their country, they would do it. Therefore, knowing something of the strength of Europeans, they fear them, and strenuously oppose all attempts to open a free intercourse. Hence it becomes exceedingly difficult to know how to deal

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with the Chinese. Their minds ought to be disabused; and while they should know, that other nations are equal to themselves, they should have the fullest demonstrations that foreigners can be not only just but friendly; nay, that they are not only able to reciprocate, but ready to communicate.

Forbidding as the present aspect of affairs may appear in the eyes of some, our own hopes and expectations for the future are high. One and another class of men, or set of measures, may fail; but the cause of right principles does not depend wholly on such contingences. Obstacles and opposition will meet at every step those who seek to open and establish a free and well-regulated intercourse with the Chinese. It may be expected, as business proceeds, that altercations and collisions will occur; and that seizures of innocent persons will take place, which will lead to violent disputes. And these things may not be confined to Canton, but may be extended to many other places along the coast. To meet and overcome all such difficulties will require no ordinary abilities. The situation of Lord Napier is one of peculiar responsibilities; the British Government, perhaps, could assign to no man a more arduous service; and, at the same time, one which affords greater opportunities of doing good. He has no precedents to follow, and no line of conduct can be marked out which will ensure success. In such an untried field, human strength and human policy alone will be vain; to Him, therefore, that ruleth among the nations, let the whole cause be commended; then the results will be safe and glorious.—*Chinese Repository, July*, 1834.

Commercial Character of the Chinese by different experienced Individuals.

Mr. John Deans, a resident in the eastern Archipelago for twenty years. "They are keen, enterprising traders, extremely expert in their dealings, and understand the nature of the trade of those countries in which they are settled, perhaps better than any other people; they seem to have very accurate information, and receive it very quickly too. Those who have obtained a high reputation, are extremely tenacious of it, and they are very punctual in all their dealings. I do not think they are exceeded by the natives of any country as a commercial people, including European countries. I have never had any difficulty

with the Chinese. I have had very extensive business with them. I imported largely British manufactures to Java, and the medium of communication with the natives was generally through the Chinese, who purchased from me in whole cases or bales, and retailed to natives; giving me their simple notes of hand for payment, and being always punctual in meeting those demands."

ROBERT RICKARDS, Esq. "I believe that the Chinese are a perfectly commercial people. Wherever the Chinese have been established, in Sincapore, in Java, in Borneo, and in the other Eastern Islands, where they are settled in great numbers, they are found to be the principal traders, and the most industrious people in the country. I therefore take the Chinese, generally speaking, to be a perfectly commercial people, and exceedingly anxious to extend their commercial dealings, in spite of any restrictive regulations that may be imposed upon them by the Chinese government."

JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq. "From your intercourse with those Chinese, do you conceive them to be an intelligent, active, and commercial people?—Eminently so. They are a very industrious people in every way, they are a business-like people; their manners more resemble Europeans in that part of their character, than they do those of other Asiatic nations."

"In industry and intelligence, do you conceive them to be superior to other Asiatic nations?—For all useful and practical purposes I think they are. There are perhaps a few points in which they are inferior to one or two other Asiatic nations; but those points are of very little moment."

JOHN STEWART, Esq. a Member of the Committee. "From the intercourse I have had with the Chinese at Canton, I certainly consider them a people of very great commercial enterprise; although I believe the policy of the Chinese is against extending the foreign commerce of the country."

CAPTAIN JOHN MACKIE. "Are you of opinion that the Chinese in the places you visited are anxious for the extension of commerce?—I should conceive that they were; because I have always found the Chinese inclined to buy any thing that was at all useful, of any description."

"You conceive them to be any thing but an anti-commercial people?—I should consider them to be quite otherwise."

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIES, Esq. "The Chinese, if left by their rulers to themselves, would perhaps be the most industrious and commercial people in the world."

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C. Mackinnon, Esq. "His experience of the Chinese taught him to consider them a sober, industrious, ingenious, and intelligent people, in whatever related to their own country. The government is very arbitary and despotic in the exercise of the laws and approved usages of the country; and its provincial officers are insolent, overbearing, and generally corrupt; the government is fond of appealing to propriety and common sense, to reason and benevolence, in its proceedings, and of showing that it acts agreeably to ancient law and usage."

C. Maclaine, Esq. 10th March, 1833. "Do the Chinese settlers of Java confine themselves to internal commerce, or have you known them extensively engaged with other countries?—They trade largely with the Eastern Islands, and with the Malay peninsula, and also with Europe."

"Are there a considerable number of other Asiatic merchants settled in Java?—A considerable number of Arabs, chiefly in the eastern part of the island, and also Armenians."

"Are the Arab merchants equal in intelligence and enterprize, to the Chinese?—I do not think they are: they are not so liberal in their dealings; they take a long time to discuss a bargain. I could settle a matter of business with a Chinese in a few minutes, that would take me an hour with an Arab."

It is remarkable that the Chinese of the Tang, Sung and Ming dynasties showed far more commercial enterprise than their posterity of the present age. No Chinese junk now goes so far as the coasts of Malabar and Corromandel, or even to Calcutta. Indeed few of their navigators know the situation of those places. But under the dynasties just named, a very extensive though tedious trade was carried on with these ports. The petty princes of the Indian archipelago often referred the decision of their quarrels to the Emperor of China, who was always anxious to have justice done to the injured party. The Emperor Kublai, who was bent upon conquest, sent an expedition under the command of Marco Polo, to survey the Indian archipelago. He afterwards fitted out two armies with the design of subjecting the islands to his sway; but both expeditions miscarried, and he relinquished the object. The Indian archipelago, notwithstanding its proximity, still continues to be almost unknown to the Chinese as a nation. The thousands of individuals who visit it, find no encouragement from their government. Chinese, however, are constantly emigrating thither, and the trade is flourishing, but not

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more than one-third as extensive as it would be, were it not for the utter contempt with which the Celestial Empire treats all intercourse with foreign nations.—*Chinese Repository, July* 1834.

OLD CHARTERS.

The Charter granted by King William the Third, in the year 1698, was the foundation of the privileges enjoyed by the United East India Company.

The exclusive privilege of trading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, then granted, was confirmed by the Acts of 9 and 10 Will. III. c. 44, and was subsequently continued to them by successive Acts of Parliament, until 1794. In 1793, the act of 33 Geo. III. c. 52, was passed, by which the British territories in India, together with the exclusive trade, were under certain limitation, continued to the Company for the further term of 20 years. In 1814, the trade with India was opened to the public ; and that with China, and the trade in tea generally, was reserved exclusively to the Company. This monopoly ceased on the 22nd of April 1834.

Abstract *of* New Acts, *for the Regulation of the China Trade.*

The London Gazette of the 14th December, 1833, contains the orders in council agreed upon at the court held at Brighton, the 9th of that month, for the regulation of the China trade. The effect of these orders is. 1, To replace the supercargoes of the East India Company at Canton, by "Superintendents" appointed by the Government. 2, To give to those superintendents, provisionally, all powers held by the supercargoes of the East India Company, for the regulation of the commerce, and the preservation of good order amongst His Majesty's subjects trading to Canton. 3, To establish a court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by any of His Majesty's subjects on the shores, in the ports, or within 100 miles of the coast of China. 4, To appoint the chief superintendent judge of this court. 5, To add a jury of twelve English subjects, for the trial of facts, and to make the proceeding in open court. 6, To assimilate the proceeding of this court to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England, as far as difference of circumstances will admit. 7, To give power to the chief superintendent, as judge, to form the necessary regulations under these differing circumstances, and to make such regulations law, on their publication by established authority.

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(The following Clause respecting the payment of duties, at China, were rescinded on the 9th March, 1834.)

8. That every vessel entering or trading to the port of Canton shall pay a duty of 2s. per ton as tonnage, and on goods 7s. in the £. 100 of value. The value of goods inward to be computed at the Canton market rate, exclusive of the duty. Any dispute to be settled by arbitration, the superintendents, or their employers choosing one arbiter, the commander or master of the vessel, another, both British subjects, and they shall choose a third person as umpire. Thus the disputed market-price is to be settled by the arbiters in seven days, and by the umpire in three, limiting the dispute to ten days. 9, The money raised by these duties to form a fund towards the expenses incurred by the creation of those establishments. The Lords of the Treasury and Lord Palmerston are to see to the execution of these orders. The preamble states that the Chinese government has demanded some security from that of England, for the peaceful conduct of its subjects.

For the guidance of Masters, Commanders, &c. of Ships arriving at Canton.

"And it is further ordered, that all masters, commanders, or other chief officers of all British ships and vessels, trading to or from the port of Canton aforesaid, and unloading or delivering the ship or vessel, or any of the cargo there, shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel, deliver to the said superintendents, or to the person or persons authorized by them for that purpose respectively, a true manifest in writing, upon oath, specifying the particulars of the whole cargo of such ship or vessel, so to be unloaded or delivered, or of such part thereof as shall be unloaded or delivered there, and to whom consigned, and likewise twenty-four hours before the said masters, commanders, or other chief officers, require the outward clearances or passports for their said ships or vessels, they shall deliver to the said superintendents, or to the person or persons authorized by them for that purpose respectively, a true manifest in writing, upon oath, specifying the particulars of the whole cargo of such ship or vessel laden there, or of such part thereof as shall have been laden or received on board such ship or vessel in the said port of Canton,

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which oaths the said superintendents, or person or persons authorized by them respectively, are, and is hereby empowered and required to administer gratis upon request."

TEA TRADE *monopoly abolished*.—" Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in tea continued to the said Company by the said act of the &c., shall cease.

" And be it enacted, that the said Company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said 22nd April, 1834, close their commercial business, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business," &c.—*For the New Acts at length, See Appendix*.

His Majesty's Commission to Lord Napier, W. H. C. Plowden, and John Francis Davis, Esqs. dated Brighton, 10*th Dec*. 1833.

WILLIAM R.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, King of Hanover, &c. To our right trusty and well beloved William John, Lord Napier, and to our trusty and well beloved William Henry Chichely Plowden and John Francis Davis, Esquires, greeting: *Whereas* by a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the third and fourth year of our reign intituled "An act to regulate the trade to China and India," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for us by any commission or commissions, warrant or warrants, under our Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects to be superintendents of the trade of our subjects to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade; and by any such commission or warrant, as aforesaid, to settle such gradations and subordination among the said superintendents, (one of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent,) and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant salaries to such superintendents and officers as WE shall, from time to time, deem expedient: Now WE, reposing especial confidence in the loyalty, integrity and skill of you the said William John, Lord Napier, William Henry Chichely Plowden, and John Francis Davis, do by these presents, in pur-

suance and exercise of the authority in us vested by the said act of Parliament, appoint you, the said William John, Lord Napier, William Henry Chichely Plowden, and John Francis Davis to be superintendents of the trade of our subjects, to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade. And we do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said William John, Lord Napier, the chief superintendent, and you, the said William Henry Chichely Plowden, to be the second superintendent, and you, the said John Francis Davis, to be the third superintendent for the purposes as aforesaid.

And in the event of the death of any one of you, the said William John, Lord Napier, William Henry Chichely Plowden, and John Francis Davis, while in the execution of this our commission, or of the incapacity, absence from limits to which such commission extends, or removal from office of any or any one of you, we do hereby declare our pleasure to be, and do direct and appoint, that the said vacancy so created in the said commission, shall be supplied on the spot provisionally and until our pleasure can be known, in such manner and according to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf prescribed in such general or further instructions aforesaid.

EXTRACT *from His Majesty's Instructions to Lord Napier.*

We do require and enjoin you to watch over and protect the interest of our subjects, resident at, and resorting to, the empire of China, for the purposes of trade; and to afford to them all such advice, information, and assistance, as it may be in your power to give, with a view to the safe and successful conduct of their commercial transactions:—and to the utmost of your ability to protect them in the peaceable prosecution of all lawful enterprises; and by the exertion of your utmost influence and authority, to adjust by arbitration or persuasion, all disputes in which our subjects may be there engaged with one another.

In execution of the said commission you will take up your residence at the port of Canton, in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and you will discharge the several duties confided to you by the said commission and orders in Council respectively at Canton aforesaid, or at any other place within

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the river or port of Canton, or at any other place which may be for that purpose hereafter appointed by us, and not elsewhere.

The Bocca Tigris, which is marked by a fort immediately above Anson's bay, forms the limit of the part of Canton, and your Lordship will accordingly conform to that understanding.

Appointments to Canton under the New Act.

Further return to an address of the Honorable House of Commons, dated the 3rd of March, 1834, so far as relates to return of the names of all persons nominated, recommended, or appointed, and of the amount of pay, allowances, and emoluments, assigned, paid, or agreed to be paid, to each such person respectively, as superintendents of the trade of his Majesty's subjects to, and from, China, and as officers, to assist them in execution of their duties, under 3rd and 4th William IV., C. 85.

Office.	Name.	Salary.
		£
First Superintendent,	The Right Honorable Lord Napier,	6,000
Second ditto,	Wm. Henry Chichely Plowden, Esq.	3,000
Third ditto,	John Francis Davis, Esq.	2,000
Chaplain,	Rev. George Harvey Vachell,	1,000
Master-Attendant,	Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.	800
		12,800

Note.—The only new nominations in this list, are those of the first Superintendent and Master-Attendant. The other three, are officers of the East India Company, whose services are to be continued under the new establishment.

One-third part of the expense of the establishment in China, will be borne by the East India Company.

Foreign-office, May 13*th*, 1834. (Signed) J. Backhouse.

Appointments by Lord Napier, at China, July, 1834.

John Francis Davis, Esq., second Superintendent.

Sir George Best Robinson, Bart, third ditto.

— Daniel, Esq., first Commissioner.

— Jackson, Esq., second ditto, or financial Agent.

The two latter appointments are by the Company.

John Harvey Astell, Esq. Secretary to his Majesty's Superintendents.

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J. R. Morrison, Esq. Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

Alexander Robert Johnston, Esq. Private Secretary to the chief Superintendent.

Mr. Thomas, College Surgeon.

Mr. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon.

SUMMARY *Account of* LORD NAPIER'S *arrival at China;—his proceedings there, followed by his death at Macao.*

H. M. Ship Andromache, with Lord Napier, family, and suite arrived in Macao Roads, on the 15th July, 1834, and on the 26th His Majesty's Commission to Lord Napier, W. H. C. Plowden, and J. F. Davis, Esqs. was published by authority in an extraordinary number of the Canton Register. The commission was granted to Lord Napier, Mr. Plowden, and Mr. Davis; but Mr. Plowden being absent, the office of second superintendent devolved on Mr. Davis, and that of third Superintendent on Sir George Best Robinson, Bart.

On the arrival of the three superintendents in Canton, early in the morning of the 25th of July, the British Union Jack was hoisted on the flag-staff in front of the dwelling, formerly inhabited by the supercargoes of the East India Company. On the 4th of August, a Meeting of British merchants was held at the Superintendent's Office, by invitation, to make arrangements for the regular delivery and dispatch of letters to, and from, Canton, and various resolutions were passed for that purpose. On the 11th, another Meeting was held, the object of it being on the part of the superintendents, to dissuade the British merchants from accepting the invitation of the Hong merchants to meet them at the Consoo house. The invitation was accordingly declined, as its acceptance would have been construed into an acknowledgment of the authority of the Hong merchants, and a denial of that of the superintendents. The object of the Hong merchants was to communicate certain orders of the Viceroy, requiring Lord Napier to return to Macao and reside there, until the Governor should prepare a report, requesting the instructions of the Emperor. His Lordship refused to return, and moreover, declined to recognize all communications not made direct to himself from the Viceroy. On the 26th of July, another Meeting of British merchants was held, at which Lord Napier recommended, that the receipt of the Hong merchants' letter, enclosing the Viceroy's orders,

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should be acknowledged by the British merchants; and further, that a chamber of commerce should be established in Canton, with a committee, some of whom were to be Parsees, and a secretary. (The idea of a chamber of commerce at Canton, and of the useful purposes it might serve as a medium of communication with the Hong merchants, was originally suggested in a Canton letter, dated 23rd October, 1833, published in the Times of February 28th, 1834.)

A chamber of commerce was accordingly formed, and the Hong merchants were told in reply to their letter, that as it contained official matter, it would only be acknowledged, not answered. On the 23rd of August, a conference took place between Lord Napier, and certain Chinese mandarins acting in obedience to the commands of the Viceroy. As the report is short, and it displays, in a very marked manner, the spirit of the respective parties, it is quoted here entire.

"On Friday, August the 22nd, in the evening, Houqua and Mouqua, came to Lord Napier, requesting that he would receive a visit from the Kwang-chow-foo, the Kwang-chow-hee, and the Chaow-chow-foo in the hall next day, at 11 o'clock. On Saturday at nine, the linguist and others arrived with the chairs, stools, &c., of state. These having been placed in a manner altogether derogatory to the dignity of his Majesty's commission, an immediate alteration was made, more consistent with the relative importance of the two parties, and very much to the dissatisfaction of Howqua and his coadjutors. The settling of this important point took up above two hours, when the mandarins having arrived, were received by the superintendents in full dress, and took their seats, without any remark, according to the more recent arrangements of the chair.

The mandarins having thus kept the superintendents waiting for above a couple of hours, Lord Napier stated in the strongest terms possible, his extreme dissatisfaction, acquainting them that such conduct would not be suffered on a second occasion.

The mandarins stated the object of their visit, was in obedience to the commands of the Viceroy, to inquire,—

First, The cause of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton.

Second, The nature of the business he was instructed to perform, and

Third, When was it his intention to return to Macao.

To the first, Lord Napier replied, by reading from the records the edict of the Viceroy, dated 16th January, 1831, stating, that in case of the dissolution of the Company, it was incumbent on

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the British Government to appoint a chief to come to Canton, for the general management of commercial dealings, and to prevent affairs from going to confusion. And hereupon Lord Napier produced his Majesty's Commission in accordance with said edict; and suggested the possibility of his Excellency the Viceroy, as well as themselves, having altogether forgotten the existence of such a document. In respect to the second question, His Lordship's letter to the Viceroy contained an explanation, and he recommended the propriety of their conveying it to his Excellency, or of reading it themselves, on condition, that it should be deposited among the other national archives, it being altogether impossible to commit such weighty matters to the hazards of verbal communication. Thirdly, his Lordship's return to Macao would be regulated entirely by his private convenience. A great deal of desultory conversation then took place, in which the mandarins argued, that the King of England should have addressed a letter to the Viceroy on the subject, to enable him to report to the Emperor. Lord Napier conceived that such would be a degradation on the part of his Majesty; that the King had appointed him, one of his own household, an hereditary nobleman, and a captain in his Royal Navy, to perform the duties suggested in the edict; and that he conceived himself to be upon a perfect par in rank with the Viceroy, and of course the proper channel of communication. The mandarins also appeared desirous of holding Lord Napier's letter to the Viceroy in the light of a private communication, which might be opened by the Hong merchants, a proposal, which of course, was firmly resisted. The business of the day being thus concluded, the mandarins partook of a refreshment, and departed in the best possible humour, hinting the probability of their return in a short time. The great military ardour of the Kwang-chow-hee, induced him to remark, how very unpleasant it would be, for the two nations to come to a rupture: to which Lord Napier replied, not the least on our parts, as we were perfectly prepared; but that he could assure him of his Majesty's most gracious desire to maintain the most friendly intercourse with the Emperor of China."

Interesting to the Chinese Merchants.

State of relations between China and Great Britain at present. A true and official document.

On the 16th January, 1831, the Viceroy Le, in consequence of advice from the Hong merchants, issued an edict requiring the

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chief of the factory, to write home, stating that in case of dissolution of the East India Company, it was incumbent on the British Government, to appoint a chief to come to Canton for the general management of commercial dealings, and to prevent affairs from going to confusion; whereupon at the dissolution of the Company, the King of Great Britain, in accordance with the wishes of the Viceroy, appointed Lord Napier, a member of his own household—an hereditary nobleman, and Captain in his Royal Navy—to come to Canton for the above most laudable purpose, and report himself by letter to the Viceroy accordingly. Lord Napier arrived at Canton on the 25th of July, and next day forwarded his letter to the city gates, which was offered to the mandarins for the purpose of being delivered, and refused by the whole of them. It is false to say, that the British officer who carried the letter, desired to force his way within the precincts of the palace. The Hong merchants, it is true, desired to take it; but it was quite derogatory to the dignity of the representative of the King, to communicate through the merchants. The Viceroy now complains, that he knows not for what reason Lord Napier has come, at the same time forgetting the edict of his predecessor, which brought him here, as well as his own obstinacy in refusing to receive the letter of a man of equal rank with himself. His Excellency then publishes edicts requiring Lord Napier to retire to Macao, and on the 18th August, published another edict, in which he states, that the Hong merchants have requested the trade to be stopped, but in commiseration, says he—"I again give temporary indulgence and delay," knowing at the same time, that the trade had been actually stopped by the Hong merchants two days before. The Viceroy sends the Kwang-chow-foo, the Kwang-chow-hee and the Chaw-cho-foo, to require of Lord Napier, the object of his visit, the nature of his duties, and the time of his return to Macao. Lord Napier replies to the first, by a reference to the edict of January, 1831; to the second, by a reference to his letter to the Viceroy, which contains all the intelligence, and which they refuse to open or convey; and to the third, that his return to Macao depends entirely on his private convenience. The ignorance and obstinacy of the Viceroy has thus allowed the Hong merchants to put a stop to the trade, when he himself only threatens to do so. He sends his mandarins, and they return as empty as they went, when the official document was offered for their conveyance; and the consequence is, that thousands of industrious Chinese, who live by the

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European trade, must suffer ruin and discomfort through the perversity of their Government. The merchants of Great Britain wish to trade with all China on principles of mutual benefit; they will never relax in their exertions, till they gain a point of equal importance to both countries; and the Viceroy will find it as easy to stop the current of the Canton river, as to carry into effect the insane determination of the Hong merchants.

(Signed), NAPIER,
Canton, August 26, 1834. *Chief Superintendent.*

The Hong merchants, it appears, asked the Viceroy to stop the trade, and actually stopped it on their own responsibility without a government order, for a fortnight. The stoppage, however, at last received an official form, by an edict of the Governor of Canton, dated September 2nd, who further adopted measures of annoyance towards Lord Napier, that in a civilized country would be considered tantamount to a declaration of war. All the Chinese servants of the British superintendents were compelled to quit; and not only were the latter prohibited from obtaining supplies of food from Chinese, but all foreigners were enjoined not to supply them. In point of fact, his Lordship's suite were reduced to live on mess beef and pork, from his Majesty's ships. The Chinese, also, laid an embargo on all boats, from the British and American shipping at Whampoa. Lord Napier does not appear to have received unanimous support from the British merchants at Canton, for we find that apparently without any reference to his Lordship, a petition to the Hoppo for the renewal of the British trade was presented in the beginning of September, by Messrs. Whiteman and Co., Messrs. Thomas Dent and Co., Mr. E. W. Brightman, and several Parsees. The answer received, was considered to be concilatory and favourable; the Hoppo having expressed his hopes, of his being able to make a flattering report of the foreign trade on his return to court. The following passage of the Hoppo's reply is all that we now quote, as it was that on which Lord Napier resolved ultimately to act.

"Now the said barbarian merchants have made a petition, requesting, earnestly soliciting the favour of continuing the trade as usual. It was, because Lord Napier did not obey the laws and statutes of the celestial empire, but presumed to squat himself down in barbarian factories; therefore a stop was put to the said nation's trade. It is commanded, that the orders be

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immediately enjoined on Lord Napier; that on the same day he request a passport, and retire to dwell in the barbarian factory at Macao. If he wish to come to Canton to manage the trade of the barbarian merchants, let him according to old regulations, make a petition through the Hong merchants to the Governor and Fooyeen, and to me, the Hoppo, that we may have ground whereon to forward a conjoint memorial requesting the mandate of the great Emperor to be obeyed and acted on; report being at the same time made (that it has been obeyed)."

Lord Napier determined to act on this recommendation, stating in a letter to Mr. W. S. Boyd, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, that as he found the Governor impracticable, and the Hoppo had said that the trade would be re-opened on his Lordship's return to Macao, he had accordingly resolved to proceed thither: in the mean time, however, the Bogue had been passed by the Imogene and Andromache, answering the fire of the forts during the course of beating through the Tiger's mouth. The only casualty was that of a man being wounded by a splinter on board of one of the ships, and the loss of Chinese, if any, is unknown. The Chinese in the forts fought with spirit, but their fire was badly directed. Lord Napier's return to Macao, in a state of extreme indisposition, was followed by his death on the 11th October, 1834*.

EXTRACT *from a Letter, dated Canton,* 13*th August,* 1834.

"On the arrival of Lord Napier at Macao, the Canton authorities understanding that he is not a merchant but commissioned by the Government, sent two of the principal Hong merchants to desire him to remain at Macoa, till the Emperor's pleasure could be known; but before their arrival his Lordship had left, and was soon at Canton. A letter from him with a simple superscription, as from one person to another of the same standing, to the Viceroy, was sent to the city gate. Communications from foreigners being usually made through the Hong merchants, they were desirous of being the organs on this occasion, which was of course refused, and the letter was rejected. You are aware, no doubt, that hitherto the superscriptions of letters to the authorities have been in rather an abject style, expressly purporting to be humble petitions, &c. The Chinese assert, in contradiction to the fact, that the direction of this letter was that of a superior to an inferior, which produced much indignation in the Viceroy; which was made

* For further particulars of the foregoing events—See Appendix.

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manifest by an edict, forbidding all foreign boats from going on the river, which they are in the habit of doing towards evening; but as such orders appear at least once a year, they have little or no effect."

MEMORANDUM *of Occurrences incidental to the opening of the China Trade, on the 22nd April*, 1834.

The first ship which cleared out from any port in the United Kingdom, direct from China, after the opening of the trade, was the *Symmetry* of about 530 tons, Captain W. Riley, from Liverpool, belonging to Mr. T. Chadwick of London, and loaded by Messrs. Agraman and Stiff of Liverpool; from whence she sailed about the 24th April, 1834.

The first entry of tea in Great Britain after the opening of the China trade, took place at London, on the 8th of May, 1834, by a private merchant from Singapore.

The first cargo of tea imported into Liverpool, arrived in June 1834, in the ship *Betsey*, from Dantzic, and consisted of about 2,200 chests of Bohea. This arrival caused a great sensation on the Liverpool Exchange. The importers relied upon the new act; the geograpical situation of Dantzic being 15 miles to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; however, the Lords of the Treasury decided, that tea imported into Great Britain from Dantzic, could not be permitted to enter for home consumption; but permission was given to re-export it.

Between the 23rd and 28th April, 1834, four small ships were dispatched from Canton to British ports, under the new act.

On the 23rd of April, 1834, the first shipment of tea was made at Singapore under the new act, on the barque *Houghton*, Captain Thompson. The first chest was conveyed along-side by itself; and was hoisted up to the main-yard arm, under a salute of seven guns from the *Houghton*, answered by the *Platina*, Captain Wilson, with thirteen, and acknowledged by the *Houghton*, with three guns.

The first free trader, which arrived in England from China, after the opening of the trade, was the *Sarah*, in July, 1834, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of 3,661 bales raw silk, which was expected to realize a large profit, according to the then state of the silk market; 10,841 chests and mats cassia lignea, 400 chests rhubarb, and other valuable articles. This cargo was expected to prove more profitable, than any that had arrived in the port of London for a considerable time anteriorly.

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The first of a series of sales established by the Committee of East India merchants, to supercede those of the East India Company, was concluded about the 20th July, 1834; and the project of holding periodical sales, following as nearly as possible the system of the East India Company, was considered likely to afford facilities to the trade of the port of London.

First Public Sale of Tea in London, after the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly.

On the 19th August, 1834, the first public sale of teas, imported by private merchants, since the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the East India Company for the importation of teas, took place at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing lane. As the period had not yet arrived for the importation of teas for home consumption, direct from China or elsewhere, sufficient time not having elapsed to allow the arrival of teas from China, shipped after 22nd April last, these teas already imported were only allowed entry, on condition that they should be bonded for exportation. The sale went off languidly, a great portion of the teas offered being bought in. The prices realized were, good gunpowder, from 5*s*. to 5*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; good Hyson, 4*s*. to 4*s*. 4*d*. per lb.; young Hyson, 2*s*. 0¾*d*. to 3*s*. 2½*d*. per lb.; Hyson skin, middling quality, 1*s*. 7*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb.; common Souchong, at 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb.; good common Congous at 1*s*. 5*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb., and ordinary to good Boheas from 1*s*. 0¾*d*. to 1*s*. 2½*d*. per lb. some inferior qualities were sold on lower terms.—*Sun, August* 20, 1834.

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TEA.

Description of the Plant, places of growth, Culture, Preparation, and its various denominations, &c. from different authorities.

It must be admitted that we know hitherto very little about this plant, beyond the botanical description with which Linnæus has favoured us. The various attempts which have been made to transplant it to other parts of the world, which have met generally with little success, prove that it only can thrive in "celestial" soil, or that we are not sufficiently acquainted with the localities where it thrives, and the treatment whereby it is raised. Having ourselves frequently taken a walk amongst the tea plantations in Che-keang, and having once seen the beautiful rows of tea shrubs in Hing-hwa district, we should think that the plant might perhaps be grown in a similar climate*. It thrives best in a stony soil, mixed with clay, and is almost always planted on the southern side of hills; in a soil where nothing else would grow, the tea plant thrives, yea, it grows very luxuriantly in a wild state, only with this difference, that the leaves are coarser and not so plentiful as on the shrubs which the hands of man has pruned. In our botany only two species are known, but it is pretty certain that there exists a great variety; and a Chinese work, which treats upon the subject, gives a formidable nomenclature of the various kinds, which are produced in the different provinces, though its growth is principally confined to the maritime provinces, Che-keang, Fun-keen, and Keang-soo, between the 25th and 31st degrees of latitude; it grows throughout all the central provinces of the Chinese Empire, and its home consumption is enormous. The question has often been put, whether the same shrub does not produce different kinds of teas, varying in quality according to the time the leaves are gathered; and it may be answered, though this is really the case, the tea shrub partakes nevertheless of the quality of the vine; some districts, or even some plantations, will only produce such and such teas, let the time of plucking be whatever it may, nor can the drying and manipulating of the leaves occasion any material difference in the flavour. It requires a great deal of care to prune the shrub properly, nor is it, after four or five harvests, of any use, the leaves having become too coarse, and the shrub itself too leafless.

* It is stated by Dr. Abel, that Mr. Ball, the principal tea inspector at Canton, has a large and flourishing plantation of all the varieties of the plant on an island close to Macao.

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We hope some botanists may clear away several doubts, and fully elucidate the subject, so as to give us some hopes how far we may be enabled to cultivate the shrub ourselves.—*From a Correspondent in the Canton Register, July 1st,* 1834.

The first European writer who mentions tea, is Giovanni Botero, an eminent Italian author, who published a treatise about the year 1590, of the causes of the magnificence and greatness of cities. He does not indeed mention its name, but describes it in such a manner that it is impossible to mistake it. "The Chinese, says he, have an herb out of which they press a delicate juice, which serves them for drink instead of wine; it also preserves their health, and frees them from all those evils which the immoderate use of wine produces among us."—*From Kauffman's Dictionary.*

Description of the Tea Plant.

Linnæus says, that there are two species of the Tea Plant, the bohea, and the viridis or green tea. It is an evergreen which grows to the height of five or six feet. Le Compte says, ten or twelve. The leaves, which are the only valuable part of it, are about an inch and a half long, narrow, indented, and tapering to a point, like those of the sweet-brier, and of a dark green colour. The flowers resemble those of the white wild rose. The stem spreads into many irregular branches. The wood is hard, of a whitish green colour, and the bark is of a greenish colour, with a bitter, nauseous, and astringent taste. The fruit is small, and contains several round blackish seeds, about the bigness of a bean or large pea.

This plants delights in valleys, is frequent on the sloping sides of mountains, and the banks of rivers, where it enjoys a southern exposure. It flourishes in the northern latitudes of Pekin, as well as round Canton, but attains the greatest perfection in the mild temperate regions of Nankin. In Japan, tea is planted round the borders of fields, without regard to the soil; but as it is an important article of commerce with the Chinese, whose fields are covered with it, it is by them cultivated with care. The tea which grows in rocky ground, is the best. It is propagated by seeds.

The leaves are not fit for being plucked till the shrub be of three years' growth. In seven years, it rises to a man's height, but as it then bears but few leaves, it is cut down to the stem, and this produces a new crop of fresh shoots the following

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summer, every one of which bears nearly as many leaves as a whole shrub. Sometimes the plants are not cut down till they are ten years old. We are informed by Campfer, that there are three seasons in which the leaves are collected in the isles of Japan, from which the tea derives different degrees of perfection.

The first gathering commences at the end of February or beginning of March; the leaves are then small, tender, and unfolded, and not above three or four days old. Those are called ficki-tsiaa, or tea in powder, it is also called imperial tea, being generally reserved for the court, and people of rank, and sometimes it is also named bloom tea. It is sold in China for 20*d.* or 2*s.* per lb. The labourers employed in collecting it, do not pull the leaves by handfuls, but pick them one by one, and take every precaution that they may not break them.

The second crop is gathered about the end of March, or beginning of April. At this season part of the leaves have attained their full growth, and the rest are not half their size. This difference, however, does not prevent them from being all gathered indiscriminately. They are afterwards picked and assorted into different parcels, according to their age and size. The youngest are carefully separated from the rest, and often sold for imperial tea.

The third crop is gathered in the end of May, or in the month of June. The leaves are then very numerous and thick, and have acquired their full growth. This is the coarsest kind of tea of all, and is reserved for the common people.—*Kauffman's Dictionary*.

Le Compte's Description of the Tea Plant.*

"Entering upon the province of Fokien, they first made me observe *Thee*†, upon the declining of a little hill; it was not above five or six feet high, several stalks, each of which was an inch thick, joined together, and divided at the top into many small branches, composed a kind of cluster, somewhat like our myrtle. The trunk, though seemingly dry, yet bore very green branches and leaves. These leaves were drawn out in length at the point, pretty strait, an inch or an inch and a half long, and indented in their whole circumference. The oldest seemed somewhat white without; they were hard, brittle, and bitter. The new ones, on the contrary, were soft, pliable, reddish, smooth, trans-

* Translation published, London, 1699.

† "*Thee* is a corrupt word of the province of Fokien—it must be called *Tçha*, the term of the Mandarin language."

parent, and pretty sweet to the taste, especially after they had been a little chewed.

"It being the month of September, I found three sorts of fruit. In the new branches there were little slimy peas, green without and full of yellow grains within. In others, the fruit is as big as beans, but of different figures; some round, containing a pea; others drawn out in length, containing two; some others of a triangular figure, bore three, very like those that bear the Tallow-grain, so famous in China. The first membrane or skin wherein these grains are infolded is green, very thick, and somewhat even. The second is white and thinner, under which, a third very fine pellicle covers a kind of gland, or small nut, perfectly round, that sticks to the bark by a little fibre, from whence it derives its nourishment. When this fruit is young, it hath bitterness in it; but a day or two after it has been gathered, it withers, grows long and yellow, and wrinkles like an old hazel-nut; at length it becomes, unctuous and very bitter. Besides that, I found a third sort of hard, old fruit, the first skin of which, between open and shut, shewed within a hard bark, brittle, and altogether resembling that of a chesnut. After I had broken it, scarce did I find any sign of fruit, so dry and flat was it grown. In some others, the same fruit was pulverized; in others was found a little nut quite dried up, and covered with its first pellicle.

"Amongst these fruits, a great number of them have no germ or bud, which they call females; those that have any, may be sown, and produce trees; but the Chinese commonly make use of grafts to plant. The better to understand the nature of this tree, I had the curiosity to taste the bark of the trunk and branches. I chewed likewise some of the wood and fibres; both of them seemed to me not at all bitter; so far from it, they left a relish, sweet like that of liquorice, which one does not taste till sometime after the chewing."

Le Compte states, that there are different kinds of teas; but they are from one plant; the season of the year and soil inducing the only difference. The Bohea (or Vomina, so called from some mountains in the province of Fokyen) where it is chiefly made), is the first bud gathered in the beginning of March, and dried in the shade. The Bing tea is the second growth of April; and singlo the last in May and June, both dried in tatches or pans over the fire. The height of the tree varies considerably. If left to themselves they would grow to thirty feet, but they are usually cut down when they have risen

six or seven feet, that they may make stronger shoots. It delights in valleys, sloping sides of mountains, and banks of rivers, where it enjoys a southern exposure, flourishes in the northern latitudes of Pekin, as well as around Canton; but it attains the greatest perfection in the mild and temperate regions of Nanking. It is said to be only found between the 30th and 45th degrees N. latitude. It will grow on rocky, as well as clay soil.

The leaves are not fit for being plucked till the shrub is three years old. In seven years it rises to man's height, but it then bears few leaves. The first leaves are small and tender, and when above four days old, are plucked and prepared into what is called imperial tea, and reserved generally for the court and people of rank.—*Dr. Corby's Account of Sandoway.*

An Account *of the Tea Tree, by Frederic Pigou, Esq.*

The Chinese all agree, there is but one sort or species of the tea tree; and that the difference in tea arises from the soil and manner of curing*.

Chow-qua, who has been eight times in the Bohea country, and who has remained there from four to six months each time, says, that many people, among their tea leaves, especially at Ankoy near Amoy, put leaves of other trees; but that of these, there are but two or three trees, the leaves of which will serve that purpose; and they may easily be known, especially when opened by hot-water, because they are not indented as tea leaves are.

He says, that bohea may be cured as hyson, and hyson as bohea, and so of all sorts; but that experience has shewn, the teas are cured as best suits the qualities they have from the soils where they grow; so that bohea will make bad hyson, and hyson, though very dear in the country where it grows, bad bohea; however, in the province of Fokyen, which may be called the bohea province, there has since a few years, some tea been made after the hyson manner, which has been sold at Canton as such.

The bohea country, in the province of Fokyen, is very hilly, and since some years greatly enlarged; the length of it is four or five days' journey, or as much again as it formerly was. The extent of the soil that produces the best bohea tea, is not more than 40 li, or about 12 miles; in circumference, it is from 100 to 120 li. Not only the hills in this country are plant-

* This fact is further confirmed by Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton; who in their journey from Pekin to Canton, passed through the centre of the tea country.—*See Macartney's Embassy to China,* vol. iii. page 296.—Ed.

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ed with tea-trees, but the valleys also; the hills, however, are reckoned to produce the best tea; on them grow congo, peko, and souchong; in the valleys or flat parts of the country, bohea. As to the true souchong, the whole place does not yield three peculs; Youngshaw says, not more than 30 catty. The value of it on the spot is $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 tales the catty; about ten or twelve shillings the lb. What is sold to Europeans for souchong, is only the first sort of congo; and the congo they buy, is only the first sort of bohea. Upon a hill planted with tea-trees, one only shall produce leaves good enough to be called souchong; and of those only the best and youngest are taken; the others make congo of the several sorts, and bohea.

There are four or five gatherings of bohea tea in a year, according to the demand there is for it: but three or at most four gatherings are reckoned proper; the others only hurt the next year's crop. Of souchongs there can be but one gathering; viz. of the first and youngest leaves; all others make inferior tea.

The first is called tow-tchune, the second eurl or gee-tchune, the third san-tchune. If the first leaves are not gathered, they grow large and rank, and are not supplied by the second leaves, which only come in their room or place, and so on.

The first gathering is reckoned fat or oily, the second less so, the third hardly at all so, yet the leaves look young. The first gathering is from about the middle of April to the end of May; the second from about the middle of June to the middle of July; the third from about the beginning of August to the latter end of September. Tea is never gathered in winter. The first gathering or leaf when brought to Canton, commonly stands the merchant in

$11\frac{1}{2}$ tales the pecul.
the 2nd do. 11 or less.
the 3rd do. 9——

The method of curing bohea tea of these three growths, is according to Chow-qua, thus:

When the leaves are gathered, they are put into large flat baskets to dry, and these are put on shelves or planks, in the air or wind or in the sun, if not too intense, from morning until noon, at which time the leaves begin to throw out a smell; then they are tatched; this is done by throwing each time about half a catty of leaves into the tatche and stirring them quick with the hand twice, the tatche being very hot, and then taking them out with a small short broom, if the hand is not sufficient. When taken out, the leaves are again put into

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the large flat baskets, and there rubbed by men's hands to roll them; after which they are tatched in large quantities over a cooler or slower fire, and then put into baskets over charcoal fire, as is practised on some occasions at Canton. When the tea is fired enough, which a person of skill directs, it is spread on a table, and picked or separated from the too large leaves, yellow leaves, unrolled, broken or bad leaves.

Youngshaw says, bohea tea is gathered, sunned in baskets, rolled with the hands, and then tatched, which completes it.

Another says, it is gathered, then put in sieves or baskets, about a catty in each, and those put in the air, till the leaves wither, or give; after which they are put into a close place out of the air, to prevent their growing red, until the evening, or for some hours: the smell then comes out of them. They are after this, tatched a little, then rolled, and then tatched again; and about half a catty is tatched at one time.

Congou says, Chow-qua is tatched twice, as is souchong; but Youngshaw says, souchong and congo are not tatched, but only fired two or three times; the latter is most probable, and yet the former may be true; for as tatching seems to give green colour to the leaves of the tea-trees, so we may observe something of that greenness in the leaves of congo and souchong teas. Youngshaw further says, that the leaves of souchong, congo, hyson, and fine singlo trees, are beat with flat sticks or bamboos, after they have been withered by the sun or air, and have acquired toughness enough to keep them from breaking, to force out of them a raw or harsh smell.

Souchong is made from the leaves of trees three years old, and where the soil is very good; of older, when not so good, congo, is made. The leaves of older trees make bohea. The tea trees last many years. When tea trees grow old and die, that is, when the bodies of the trees fail, the roots produce new sprouts.

Peko is made from the leaves of trees three years old, and from the tenderest of them gathered just after they have been in bloom; when the small leaves that grow between two first that have appeared, and which altogether make a spring, are downy and white, and resemble young hair, or down. Trees of four, five, and six years old, may still make Peko; but after that, they degenerate into bohea, if they grow on the plains; and into congo, if they grow on the hills.

Lintsessin seems to be made from very young leaves rolled up, and stalks of the trees; the leaves are gathered before they are full blown: this tea is never tatched, but only fired. Were the

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leaves suffered to remain on the trees until they were blown, they might be cured as peko; if longer, as congo and bohea. This tea is in no esteem with the Chinese; it is only cured to please the sight; the leaves are gathered too young to have any flavour.

Tea trees are not manured, but the ground on which they grow is kept very clean, and free from weeds. Tea is not gathered by the single leaf, but often by sprigs. Tea in general is gathered by men; however, women and children also gather tea. Tea is gathered from morning till night, when the dew is on the leaves, as well as when it is off.

Ho-ping tea is so called from the country where it grows, which is twelve easy days' journey from Canton. This tea is cured after the manner of bohea, only in a more careless or slovenly way, on account of its little value, and with wood instead of charcoal fire, which is not so proper, and adds to the natural bad smell the tea has, from the soil where it grows.

Leoo-ching (or Lootsia), is the name of a place, eight days' journey from Canton; it may produce about 1,000 peculs of tea in a year. This tea is cured as bohea, or as green, as the market requires, but is most commonly made to imitate singlo, which suits it best.

Honan tea grows opposite to Canton; it is cured in April or May, for the Canton market; that is, for the use of inhabitants of Canton, especially the women, and not for foreigners. There is but little of it, about 200 peculs. The worst sort of it remains flat and looks yellow; it is tatched once to dry it, but not rolled; and is worth three candareens the catty. The best sort is tatched once and rolled with the hand, and tatched again; it is worth twelve candareens the catty. These teas are not like the bohea, after they are tatched, put over a charcoal fire. The water of honan tea is reddish.

Ankoy tea is called from the country that produces it, which is about twenty-four days' journey from Canton. When gathered, the leaves are put into flat baskets to dry, like the bohea; they are then tatched and afterwards rubbed with hands and feet to roll them, then put in the sun to dry, and sold for three or four candareens the catty. If this is intended for Europeans, it is packed in large baskets, like bohea baskets, and those are heated by a charcoal fire in a hot-house, as is often practised in Canton. Bohea tea is sometimes sent to Ankoy, to be there mixed with that country tea, and forwarded to Canton.

The worst sort of Ankoy is not tatched; but Ankoy-congo, as it is called, is cured with care, like good bohea or congo: this sort is generally packed in small chests. There is also ankoy-

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peko; but the smell of all these teas is much inferior to those of the bohea country. However, ankoy-congo of the first sort, is generally dearer at Canton, than the inferior growth of bohea.

As tatching the tea makes it sweat, as the Chinese term it, or throw out an oil, the tatche in time becomes dirty, and must be washed.

If bohea is tatched only twice, it will be reckoned slovenly cured, and the water of the tea will not be green, but yellow; so that fine bohea tea must be cured as congo; the coarse is not so much regarded.

The ordinary tea used by common people in tea countries, is passed through boiling water before it is tatched, notwithstanding which it remains very strong, and bitter. This father Lefebure says, he has often seen. Tea is also sometimes kept in the steam of boiling water, which is called by some authors a vapour bath.

Singlo and hyson teas are cured in the following manner: When the leaves are gathered, they are directly tatched, and then very much rubbed by mens hand's to roll them, after which they are spread to divide them; for the leaves in rolling are apt to stick together; they are then tatched very dry, and afterwards spread on tables to be picked; this is done by girls or women, who according to their skill, can pick from one to four catty each day. Then they are tatched again, and afterwards tossed in flat baskets to clear them from dust; they are then again spread on tables and picked, and then tatched for a fourth time, and laid in parcels; which parcels are again tatched by ten catties at a time; and when done, put hot into baskets for the purpose, where they are kept till it suits the owner to pack them in chests or tubs; before which the tea is again tatched, and then put hot into the chests or tubs, and pressed in them by hand. When the tea is hot, it does not break, which it is apt to do when it is cold. Singlo tea being more dusty than hyson tea, it is twice tossed in baskets; hyson only once.

It appears, that it is necessary to tatche these teas whenever they contract any moisture; so that if the seller is obliged to keep his tea any time, especially in damp weather, he must tatche it, to give it a crispness before he can sell it.

It is to be observed, that the quantity of leaves tatched, increases with the times of tatching; at first only half or three quarters of a catty of leaves are put into the tatches.

Tunkey Singlo tea, is the best, which is owing to the soil; it grows near the Hyson country. Ordinary singlo tea, is neither so often tatched, or picked, as the above described.

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There are two gatherings of the singlo tea; the first in April and May, the second in June; each gathering is divided into three or more sorts; the leaves of the first are large, fine, fat and clean; of this sort there may be collected from a pecul, from 40 to 55 catties, usually 45. The second sort is picked next, and what then remains is the third or worst sort.

Tunkey, like other singlo tea, is made into two or three sorts; the best is sometimes sold for hyson of an inferior growth.

Of hyson there are also two gatherings, and each gathering is distinguished into two or more sorts; but as great care is taken in gathering it, 60 catties may be chosen from one pecul, when only 45 catties can be chosen from singlo.

Hyson skin, as it is called, has its name from being compared to the skin or peel of the hyson tea, a sort of cover to it, consequently not so good: it consists of the largest leaves, unhandsome leaves, bad coloured, and flat leaves, that are amongst the hyson tea. This tea is known in London by the name of Bloom Tea.

Gomi (or godee) and ootsien, are also leaves picked from the hyson leaves. Those called gomi, are small, and very much twisted, so that they appear like bits of wire. The ootsien are more like little balls.

There are many different growths of singlo and hyson tea; and also some difference in the manner of curing them, according to the skill or fancy of the curer: this occasions difference of quality in the teas, as does also a good or bad season; a rainy season, for instance, makes the leaves yellow; a cold season nips the trees, and makes the leaves poor.

Bing tea, is so called from the man who first made that tea; it grows four days' journey from the Hyson country. The leaves of bing are long and thin; those of singlo are short and thick.

The tricks in Tea are Innumerable.

In the Bohea country, when tea is dear, (and probably they use the same method in all tea-countries,) they gather the coarse old leaves, pass them through boiling water, then cure them as other leaves are cured; after which they pound them and mix them with other teas, putting five or six catties of this tea-dust to ninety five-catties of tea.

To make Bohea Tea green.

For this purpose, coarse Ankoy tea is generally taken; the leaves should be large. (Ankoy is no other than the tea-tree

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from the Bohea country, propagated at Ankoy). Take ten catty of this tree, spread it, and sweat the leaves by throwing water over them, either hot or cold, or tea-water. When the leaves are a little opened and somewhat dry, put them into a hot tatche, together with a small quantity of powdered chico, a flat stone, and tatche them well; then sift the tea, and it is done. If it happens not to be green enough, tatche it again; it is the frequent tatching that gives the green colour to the tea leaves.

To make Green Bohea.

First, water it to open the leaves, then put them in the sun to dry a little, then tatche them once and proceed to cure them as bohea leaves, over a charcoal fire. This is seldom done, because it is seldom worth doing; green tea being generally the dearest: moreover, green tea does not make so good bohea, as bohea does green.

Ho-ping tea, already described, and which is of the bohea kind, after being cured as bohea, is sometimes altered to green, and becomes like the leoo-ching, before mentioned, and is sold at Canton to foreigners for singlo.

It is observed, that all these worked-up teas, as they may be called, and teas of improper growths, are more commonly mixed with true teas for the Europe market, than sold separate by themselves, so that the proportions in which they are mixed make combinations without end. The differences to be observed in teas, arise from the soils: the methods of curing, owing to the skill of the curer, sometimes to his caprice; neglect in the curing; using bad firewood, and that green, instead of charcoal; sometimes straw or broom for bad teas; and to the seasons, which should not be too wet or too dry, too cold or too hot. The Chinese also sell at Canton all sorts of old teas for new, after they have prepared them for that purpose, either by tatching or firing, and mixing them with new teas.

Clean singlo tea is called Pi-cha, or skin-tea. A custom formerly prevailed to put 15 or 18 catties of very bad singlo tea into the middle of a chest, which was covered on all sides by good tea; and this was done by means of four pieces of board nailed to each other, making four sides or a well, for a chest, whereon good teas was spread, and also within two inches of the top, was drawn out. The good tea was called pi-cha, skin-tea, or the skin or covering to the bad which the Chinese called the belly. This method of packing singlo tea, has long since being discontinued.

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The bohea usually comes to Canton, at a cost of 9 to 11 tales the pecul; singlo and second hyson 14 to 18; hyson 30 to 38; congo, peko, and souchong, very various.

To these prices must be added the charges of warehouse-room, packing, the duties on exportation, and the sellers' profit, in a country where money is often 2 per cent. per month, and seldom less than 20 per cent. per annum.

Bohea, *Voo-yee*, the name of the country.

Congo, *Cong-foo*, great or much care or trouble in the making or gathering the leaves.

Peko, *Pehow*, white first leaf.

Souchong *Se-ow-chong*, small good thing.

Le-oo-ching, the name of the place.

Ho-ping, ditto.

Honan, ditto.

Ankoy, ditto.

Singlo, ditto.

Hyson, *He-tchune*, name of the first crop of the tea.

Bing-min, name of the man who first made this tea.

Loot-sien, true sort, is, what really grows in the Loot-sien country; some tea is planted near Loot-sien, that passes for that tea; and that is the case in all the countries.

Besides the tea before enumerated, many other teas are planted, as in the Honan country, &c.; and the quantities they produce cannot be easily ascertained; but upon the whole, it is reckoned, that in ten parts, not above three are exported.

In 100 Chinese, it is reckoned, forty only can afford to drink tea, the others drink water only. Many, when they have boiled their rice, put water into the tatche in which the rice was boiled, to which some grains always adhere; the water loosens them, and is browned by the rice; that water they drink instead of tea.

The tea sent into Tartary is mostly green, perhaps in the proportion of seven to two.

Old bohea is reckoned good by the Chinese; in a fever they use it to cause perspiration, and put into it a black or coarse sugar, with a little ginger.

Old hyson, one or two cups made strong, removes obstructtion in the stomach, caused by over-eating or indigestion. It is to be used, if the weight is felt, some hours after eating, and it will remove it.—*Asiatic Annual Register.*

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Account *of the Soil, and geological structure of the Tea Districts, by Dr. Abel, who accompanied Lord Amherst on his Embassy to China.*

"It appears from every account given of the tea plant, that it succeeds best on the sides of mountains, where there can be but little accumulation of vegetable mould. Our opportunities of seeing its cultivation were few, but were all in favor of this conclusion. Its plantations were always at some elevation above the plains, in a kind of gravelly soil, formed in some places by disintegrated sandstone; and in others by the debris of the primitive rocks. A large and flourishing plantation of all the varieties of the plant brought together by Mr. Ball, the principal tea inspector at Canton, is situated on an island close to Macao, in a loose gravelly soil, formed by the disintegration of large grained granite. Judging from specimens collected in our route through the province of Keang-nan, whence the green tea is procured, its rocks consist chiefly of sandstone, schistus and granite. As to what may be the exact nature of the rocks of the black tea country in the province of Fokyen, I have no precise information. But as the great ridge separating that province from Keang-si, is a continuation of the one dividing the latter from Canton, it is perhaps legitimate to conclude, that their constituent rocks are the same; and that the hills and soil on the eastern are the same as we found them on the western side of the ridge, or that they are covered by a soil like that in which the Camellia flourishes. If this reasoning be just, the land forming the Cape being composed of the same class of rocks, namely, granite, schistus, and sandstone, and of the same kind of soil that constitutes the tea districts of China, would be scarcely less favourable with regard to structure, than geographical situation, for the culture of the tea plant."

Climate of China Tea Districts.

With regard to the climate of China generally, it is remarked, that the cold of its winter is far more severe than that experienced under corresponding latitudes in Europe. De Guignes says, the temperature depends principally on the directions of the wind. Cold prevails during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, while the prevailing winds are from the north, or the north-east. In April and May, the wind is south-easterly; in June and July, south and south-westerly; and it returns south by east by August and September. Northerly winds blowing over the snow-

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covered mountains of Tartary, are very cold; the westerly winds are weak, but very hot. November, December, and January, are the coldest months, and July, August, and September hottest. The air is dry, with a northerly wind; soft and moist with a southerly wind. Easterly winds are generally attended with rain. The rainy season appears to be of longer duration than in Bengal. The rivers in the latitude of the tea districts are said to be swollen from February till August. The face of the country is generally mountainous, but without any elevated plateau. The river of Nankeen is navigable to the very heart of the empire, passing in its course through some of the best tea districts, where the plant is cultivated on slopes of the hills or in the narrow valleys which lie between their bases. It has been found that the plant will vegetate perfectly where it will not produce good tea: in Penang for example, and in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro. It promises better success on some of the highest table-land of Java, where it has been introduced by the Dutch; though specimens that have been obtained were found very bad. In the neighbourhood of Calcutta it will not thrive. With regard to the soil adapted to the tea plant, the best is derived from stony lands; that which is planted in light soils, holds the second rank; and the lowest quality is produced in yellow soils. But wherever it is cultivated, care is taken that it has a southern exposure.—*Ind. Gaz. 7th March,* 1834.

Culture, and Qualities of Tea.

From Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago.

There are, as is well enough known, two descriptions of tea, black and green, permament varieties of the same plant, divided into sub-varieties. The culture and qualities of the tea plant are most satisfactorily illustrated by comparing them with those of the grape. The districts in China, which grow green tea, are distinct, and even distant from those which grow black; and both are far enough from Canton, the only port of exportation (by Europeans.) To grow the different varieties of tea, in perfection, demands a peculiar soil and climate; and the culture in general, requires the care and attention of a skilful husbandry. China is the only country in the world where fine tea, fit for exportation, is produced. Even in Japan, tea is grown in a very careless manner, as a secondary object of culture, being planted only round the edges of corn fields, and not as a distinct object of husbandry, and it is so ill-cured that it will not keep in a long voyage. The teas of Tonquin and Cochin China

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are still coarser, and fit only for the use of a people long accustomed to them, and who know no better. Even in China, the situations fit for growing teas, as is the case in Europe with the grape, are very limited. The black teas for exportation are all produced in the north-west part of the provinces of Fokyen, and the green in that of Kiang-nan, in the neighbourhood, and to the west of the city of Whe-chu-fu. Both Fokyen and Kiang-nan are maritime provinces, and two of the richest of the Empire. Fokyen is, in a mannar, isolated from the rest of the Empire by a chain of mountains, which surrounds it in every way on the land side. It is among the valleys of the portion of these mountains called Bu-ye*, that the black teas are grown. A very small portion of them only is brought to Canton by sea, the rest is transported by porters over the mountains, and generally without the advantage of internal navigation. The distance, in a straight line to Canton, from the black tea districts, cannot be less than 320 miles, and, by the usual calculation for the winding of the roads, not less than 360. Wherever land-carriage must be resorted to in China, it is attended with peculiar disadvantage from the total absence of wheel-carriages, good roads, and beasts of burthen†. The green tea districts in Kiang-nan, cannot be less than 700 miles from Canton in a straight line, or 800 miles following the direction of the road, although, perhaps, from the advantage of internal navigation, the cost of transport is not proportionally enhanced so much as in the case of the black teas‡.

Tea is in very general cultivation and consumption in China. The people are very poor, and could not afford to use it, if it were not cultivated upon the very spot where it is consumed. The lower orders in China drink tea universally; those that reside in foreign countries are perpetually sipping tea. The teas consumed in China by the Chinese themselves are universally black teas, and the great bulk of it is of an inferior description.

The natural and obvious channels by which the teas of China would be exported to foreign countries are wholly different from that to which the Chinese force it. Black teas, instead of

* Of which the word bohea is a corruption. We apply the term erroneously to the worst description of black tea which we import.

† Every chest of tea is borne to Canton for 18 miles on men's backs: the green tea has besides, to make another portage at the northern extremity of the Fokyen province.

‡ I am indebted for many of the facts here adduced to a little printed tract by Mr. Ball of our factory at Macao.—*Crawfurd.*

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being conveyed by a land-journey of about 360 miles to Canton, are readily conveyed to the maritime city of Fou-chu-fu, by an easy voyage on the river Min, of four days, in the most favourable season, and by a voyage of twice that length in the least favourable. The green teas, are still more easily transported to the coast on the Yan-che-kiang, one of the greatest and finest rivers in China, which runs through the province of Kiang-nan, and brings the teas from the spot on which they are produced, direct to the coast. The marts to which they are brought, are exactly those places, especially those in Fokyen, where the natives are the most remarkable for their maritime enterprise; and from which, in fact, by far the largest portion of the native foreign trade of China is conducted. Including the province of Che-kiang, which produces the greatest quantity of the raw and manufactured silk of China, the provinces of Fokyen and Kiang-nan, are the great marts for distribution to the more northern provinces, of the foreign goods, particularly the European, consumed in China, and which do not find a market in the two provinces of Quantang and Kiang-si, the limited neighbourhood of Canton, the present port of importation. It need hardly be insisted, that the natural course of a free-trade, were it permitted, would bring the skilful and intrepid navigators of Europe at once to the true *emporia* of the tea trade.

TEA IN CHINA.

ACCOUNT *of the places where it grows, method of Manufacturing it, description of its several kinds, &c.*

[From the evidence of Charles Marjoribanks, Esq. 1830.]

The black tea imported by the East India Company, is grown and manufactured in the province of Fokyen, with the exception of about one-third of that sort called by us bohea; which third part, is produced in the north-eastern corner of the province of Canton, in a district called Wo-ping, which gives its name to the tea in question. The green tea is all grown in the province of Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, and Che-kiang, but chiefly in the two former. The tea plants of all these provinces are supposed to be of one species; the difference in the manufactured article, arising from difference of soil, climate, and manufacture. Green tea has been made in the districts from whence the black tea comes, and vice versâ. Some of the buds of the plant in Fokyen are picked in the early part of the spring, before they have burst: those from the pekoe tea, the most valuable part of

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the plant, of which buds a small portion is mixed with the best parcels of congo, to give them a flovour. Pekoe is also brought to Canton unmixed with other leaves. The tea sent to Russia is said to be pekoe, slightly adulterated by the mixture of other leaves. In the beginning of May the leaves are stripped off the plant; a new crop is then thrown out, and picked about six weeks afterwards; and a third crop about the end of the summer: the two first pickings are the best, and nearly equal in quality. The third crop of leaves yields tea of little strength and inferior flavour: hence the best crops are composed wholly of the choice leaves of the two first gatherings, with a small sprinkling of the buds of pekoe. The inferior crops contain a larger share of the third pickings, and none of the pekoe. The black tea in Fokyen, is said to be cultivated largely by cottagers in small plots of ground, or gardens. The leaves are picked by the family, and are immediately carried to market, where persons whose business lies in that line, collect quantities of them, and manufacture them in part; that is, expose them to be dried by the wind under the shade, and afterwards to be further dried in a heated ware-house. The persons whom we call tea merchants, and the agents of the Hong merchants, come to the tea districts and purchase from the men before mentioned, quantities of the dried leaves of the first, second, and third gatherings; discriminating the leaves of young and old plants, of those grown in well known favourable spots, &c. &c. They then complete the drying process, according as it may be requisite, and employ women and children to select the hard, the best leaves, with more or less discrimination, according to the object of making very fine, middling, or common tea. The tea is made into parcels of from 100 to 600 chests each; with a distinctive name to each parcel, and conformity of quality, where the tea merchants act honestly; hence those parcels of tea which under Chinese names, have proved in a series of years of excellent quality and similar characters, and which are greatly sought after at the London sales, are not the produce of any particular farm, but owe their character to the skill and good faith, with which the tea merchant, or the Hong merchant's agent, have executed their commissions, in selecting only superior parcels of leaves in the markets of Woo-y-shan. Green tea is brought from the three provinces above mentioned. Like the black tea, the different classes are formed by selecting the better from the inferior leaves after they have been dried; the light leaves, separated by a winnowing machine from the heavier, from

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hyson skins; much of the skins of twankay are sold as hyson skins. Copper is never used in making green tea. The blooming appearance of hyson, gunpowder, &c., is said to arise from the effects of carefully roasting the leaves in iron vases placed over a fire, and by rubbing them against the sides of the vessel. In this process with the green teas much skill is requisite; and there is a class of persons who are hired by some of the tea merchants, to superintend their respective manufactories. Bohea tea is composed partly of the lower grades of the Woo-y-shan tea which has been left unsold after the departure of the last ships of the season, and partly of the tea grown in the district of Canton called Wo-ping. The green tea merchants who come annually to Canton, are supposed to be very numerous, about four hundred; many with very small advantures: the black tea merchants are fewer in number, but it is believed, that there is not one of either party sufficiently provided with funds to be able to trade on his own capital. The Hong merchants advance the tea merchants, from two thousand to three thousand tales per chop of congo or twankay, by which means the article is procured: formerly, that is, until about 1814 or 1815, the East India Company, had for a long period, themselves advanced such sums as those above stated, to the Hong merchants, by whom the money was transferred to the tea merchants. The plan was abandoned, because partly it was found in a great degree to compel an acceptance of the tea provided, whether good or bad, as the only means of recovering the loan; and partly from a desire to lessen as much as possible, the extent of the East India Company's property at risk in China. The richer Hong merchants each send a purser or clerk to the black tea country, to manufacture for them a few chops of tea, which usually prove the best of the investment; and they assert, that these first class teas do not pay them profit in proportion to the inferior sorts; and that they continue the partial manufacture of the former only to satisfy the Company's earnest demand for them, and in consideration of the larger share of business allotted to them. In an open trade these motives would not exist.

TEA DISTRICTS.

EXTRACT *from a letter from Dr. H. Falconer, Supt. of the H. C. Bot. Garden, Seharunpur, to G. J. Gordon, Esq. Secretary to the Committee of Tea Culture, Calcutta,* 1834.

The most productive tea districts in China, according to all accounts, lie in the maritime provinces of Fokyen, Kyanti, and

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Kiang-nan, chiefly between 27° 30′ and 31° north latitude, and longitude 112°117°. One kind, *Lungau-cha*, (a superior sort of hyson,) is said by the Jesuit Missionaries to be produced so high north as 38° and east longitude 100° and another, *Paeulcha*, brought from the province of Yunnan, is said to be procured from mountains in the latitude of 25°, on the frontiers of Ava and Pegue. The tea plant is grown on the sloping sides of mountains or in valleys, but chiefly at the foot of mountains. It is also produced in level tracts, but less advantageously. Besides the explicit information given by Dr. Abel, from actual examination of one district, it is sufficiently certain that the rock formations in most of the tea districts, are chiefly primary, from their being productive of metals which are only found in such formations. The best tea soils are said to be light, gravelly, sandy, and whitish, (*blanchatre in* DUHALDE, probably calcareous), with little accumulation of vegetable mould LE COMTE says, the best tea is produced in a gravelly soil; the next best in a light or sandy soil, and the inferior in a yellow (*jaune*, probably clayey) soil. It is admitted on all hands, that the tea plant thrives best with an open exposure to the south.

The circumstances of climate, therefore, in regard of temperature and moisture, under which the tea plant is cultivated in China, may be stated thus. That the tea is produced over an extent of country, where the mean annual heat ranges from 73° to 54° 5′ Farh.; where the heat of summer does not descend below 80°, and the cold of winter ranges from 54° to 26°; where the difference between summer and winter heat is on the northern limit 59°, and on the southern 30° Farh.; that it is cultivated in highest perfection where the mean annual heat ranges from 56° to 64°. That rain falls in all months of the year; and that the moisture of the climate is on the whole moderate.

The foregoing remarks will apply in a great measure to Japan; in some parts of which excellent teas are produced. Without entering on details, it may be sufficient to say, that at *Nangtosa-ki*, the mean temperature of the year is 60° 8′; the greatest observed heat in summer, 98°, the temperature of January, the coldest month, 35°; that rain falls periodically about mid-summer; that in the higher parts of the country, heavy snow falls in winter, with intense frost; that the mean temperature of the summer is 83°, and that of winter, 39°.

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TEA OF JAPAN.

In Japan, tea is planted round the borders of fields, without regard to the soil. Some of the Japanese collect their tea only at two seasons of the year; viz. about the end of March, or beginning of April, and at the end of May, or in June; others confine themselves to one general gathering of their crop, towards the month of June; however, they always form afterwards different assortments of the leaves.

The finest and most celebrated tea of Japan is that which grows near Ud-si, a small village situated close to the sea, and not far distant from Meaco. In the district of this village is a mountain, extremely adapted for the culture of fine tea. It is closed by hedges and ditches, to prevent all access to it. The tea shrubs that grow on this mountain are planted in regular order, and are divided by different avenues and alleys. The care of this place is entrusted to people who are ordered to guard the leaves from dust, and to defend them from the inclemency of the weather. Before collecting the tea, they abstain from every kind of gross food for some weeks, that their breath and perspiration may not in the least injure the leaves, which they do not touch but with very fine gloves. When this fine tea has undergone the progress necessary for its preservation, it is escorted by the superintendent of the mountain, and a strong guard, to the Emperor's court, and reserved for the use of the Imperial family.

When the tea leaves have been collected, they are exposed to the steam of boiling water; after which they are put upon plates of copper, and held over the fire, until they become dry and shrivelled, and appear such as we have them in Europe. According to the testimony of Kæmpfer, tea is prepared in the isles of Japan, in the following manner. There are public buildings erected for the purpose of preparing the fresh-gathered tea. These buildings contain a great number of small stoves, raised about three feet high, and each of which has a broad plate of iron fixed over its mouth. The workmen are seated round a large table, covered with mats, and are employed in rolling the tea leaves, which are spread out upon them. When the iron plates are heated to a certain degree by the fire, they cover them with a few pounds of fresh-gathered leaves, which being green and full of sap, crackle as soon as they touch the plate. It is then the business of the workman to stir them with his naked hands as quickly as possible, until

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they become so warm, that he cannot easily endure the heat. He then takes off the leaves with a kind of shovel, and lays them upon mats. The people who are employed in mixing them, take a small quantity at a time, roll them in their hands always in the same direction, while others keep continually stirring them, in order that they may cool sooner, and preserve their shrivelled figure the longer. This process is repeated two or three times, and even oftener, before the tea is deposited in the ware-houses. These precautions are necessary, to extract all the moisture from the leaves.—*Kauffman's Dictionary.*

From an acconnt of the Island of Chusan, by Dr. Cunningham. Philosophical Transactions, No. 280, page 1201.

"The tea shrub, being an ever-green, is in flower from October to January, and the seed is ripe in September and October following; so that a person may gather both flowers and seed at the same time; but for one seed that is fresh and full, there are 100 bad: these make up the two sorts of fruit in Le Compte's Description of Tea."

BRAZILS.

Tea is cultivated with perfect success in the Brazils; it is stated in the work of Dr. Clark Abel, who accompanied Lord Amherst, with whom Mr. Crawfurd had conversations on the subject, that it is cultivated in the Brazils to a very trifling extent; and in the Botanical Gardens of Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Abel saw it prepared, and stated, that the process was according to the Chinese plan; all this was reported by Dr. Abel after he had seen the cultivation and preparation of tea in China.

PARAGUAY.

The tea plant of Paraguay is quite a different species from that of the Chinese. It used to be consumed largely by the South Americans; but latterly, they have not been able to procure it in sufficient quantity. Its price, at Buenos Ayres, 7*d.* to 9*d.* per pound; and is principally drank by natives.

THE TEA PLANT IN WALES.

Mr. J. Routsey, of Bristol, in a letter to the Bristol Journal, says, "Having found the Chinese green tea plant (Camellia

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viridis) to be more hardy than some other shrubs, which endure the open air in this neighbourhood, I have tried it upon the Welch mountains, and found it succeed. I planted in a part of Breconshire, not far from the source of the Usk, about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea; and higher than the limits of the native woods, consisting of alder and birch. It endured the last winter, and was not affected by the frost of May. It has now made several vigorous shoots, and I have no doubt of its thriving very well."—*Asiatic Journal, September*, 1831.

TEA OF COCHIN CHINA.

Another exclusive produce of the central part of the kingdom, which is extensively cultivated and supplied to the neighbouring provinces, is tea. This is a very coarse and a very cheap commodity, the price seldom exceeding a penny to two pence a pound. Whether under other circumstances of our relation with this part of the world, this tea might not be exported for the comsumption of the poorer classes in England, may be a subject for consideration.—CRAWFURD's *Mission to Siam and Cochin-China*, 1822.

Entry taken out of a Note Book kept at Sincapore, by Mr. CRAWFURD, *dated the 22nd of August,* 1825; *the result of a conversation with the commanders of some junks.*

The tea consumed in Cochin China is brought from Tchoatchen, on the confines of Canton Fokien, but in the jurisdiction of the former, to Hainan, from which it comes to Saigun and other places. It is all the produce of Fokien. Into Saigun there are annually imported about 7,000 boxes of tea, of twenty catties each; and into Hue, about 10,000 boxes. It is impossible to conjecture the quantity brought into Tonquin; as a great part of it is imported by land. The price of the ordinary quantities at Tchoatchen and Canton, is twenty-six dollars per picul. The same tea would be sold at Saigun for forty dollars. —*Crawfurd.*

Tea cultivated in Java with prospects of success.

Report of the Committee of Agriculture on Tea cultivation in Java.

"The new plantations, formed since 1827, at Bentenzong and at Garvet, have last year far exceeded the expectations at first

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entertained from them. As the Committee considered the Chinese decidedly the most proper persons for preparing tea, they luckily picked up two Chinese in 1828, who have prepared samples of the Bentenzong tea, and have been sent to Garvet, to examine the quality of the plant amongst those mountainous districts; according to the samples delivered to the factory at Batavia, and tried by them and by Mr. Jacobson, the Dutch tea-taster at Canton, there can be no longer doubt, that Java can produce tea in ample quantity; proper means and soil being adapted for the cultivation. The Committee are trying every means to improve the quality and quantity; and have sent for more seeds from China; for though their present plants produce abundant seeds; from the necessity of taking their samples from a number of plants, the seeds have been less available for further cultivation. Their present plantation has sprung from Japan seeds, and upon comparing their produce with that of some plants received from China, they are convinced, that they were originally from the same seed. There is some difference in appearance, it is true; but the chief difference they conceive in all teas, arises from the manner of picking, preparing, and sorting. They have produced samples of green and black tea, and even of Souchong and Pekoe; through Mr. Jacobson's assistance their Chinese labourers seem to understand their business, &c. &c. The tea grown at Garvet and Tjiëseroepon being better than that of the other plantations, they mean to extend those plantations, and at Bentenzong, &c. The different plantations have of course been attended with different results.

These experiments were carried on under the auspices of the Government; the first attempt was made at the Governor's own garden.

The "*Times*," copying the Amsterdam "*Handelsblad*," gives the following extract of a letter from Batavia, of the 18th of October, 1833, showing the progress of tea cultivated in Java.

"M. Jacobson, inspector of the cultivation of tea in Java, has assured, that he is fully convinced that in a few years, a whole cargo of tea, prepared entirely in the Chinese fashion, may be exported from this place to the mother country. The skill and zeal of this gentleman cannot be sufficiently extolled. At the hazard of his life he has repeatedly brought hither from China Chinese labourers and millions of tea plants, and numerous machines necessary in the preparation of the tea; and has formed many plantations of tea, which are extremely flourishing."

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TEA TREE OF SANDOWAY.

EXTRACTS *from a Manuscript Account of Sandoway, in Arracan, by* DR. CORBYN, *from which is selected the following passages respecting the Tea Tree, which appears to be indigenous in that country.*

"The Tea Tree *(Thea)* appears to me equally fine, as it is in the neighbouring country of China. It may excite surprise when I mention this fact; but I have taken much pains to prove what I have mentioned, lest it should be concluded that the tree is of a spurious kind. Respecting the true botanical description of the China tree, almost all botanists differ; Jenkinson remarks, that the tea tree of China and Japan is an ever-green-branched shrub, with alternate, obtusely serrate, emarginate leaves; in other varieties, elliptic, oblong, wrinkled; in another, laminated and flat; so that according to this intelligence, there are three kinds. The generality of accounts are, however, that tea is the leaf of an oriental shrub; but that there is not more than one species. The best description that I have read is to be found in the Philosophical Transactions."

"Since accounts differ so materially in the botanical description of the leaf, the most certain way was to procure a complete one of the tea, as it is sold in the shops, after the ordinary infusion. A perfect leaf was therefore obtained; and subsequently Colonel Wood sent me a double-branched one, which was a much better specimen than I had procured. The botanical character is serrate and obtuse, which differs widely from Le Compte's account, but accords precisely with that of the tree of Sandoway."

"The Sandoway tea trees grow from ten to fifteen feet high, and bears a white flower. It is abundant on heights and in valleys. Having therefore, I trust, satisfactorily established the fact, that the tea tree of Sandoway is genuine, what is there to prevent the manufacture of tea? Dr. Clark Abel mentioned it to have been introduced and cultivated near St. Sebastian, with considerable prospect of success. If then there is a probability of a favourable result in a foreign part, it almost amounts to proof, that it cannot fail, where it is indigenous."

"One of the most luxurious petit dishes of the Sandowayese, is a preparation of the tea-leaf. They procure a considerable number of the leaves and steep them in a pan for some time; after which, they are beaten into balls; with these are mixed oil and garlic; and I have no doubt to their taste, is more delicious

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than our mode of preparing tea. The custom of the Chinese, I am told, is to take tea in a very strong infusion, and a very small quantity."

TEA *carried to Ava by the Carravans of Chinese Tartars from the Province of Yunan; and by the Shans, people of Laos.*

The following are extracts from a private letter, dated Ava, 10th April, 1831.

"The carravans of Chinese Tartars, who usually visit Ava, leave Tali, in the province of Yunan, early in December, and convey their merchandize in panniers upon mules and ponies; and never did human imagination depict a more outre, a more uncouth and unique assemblage, than the carravansera, at Made, (a village about 12 miles from Ava.) Fancy to yourself, 5,000 dwarfish-looking Chinese Tartars, huddled as close as possible in a few open sheds, together with their ponies, mules, and dogs, &c. Their merchandize chiefly consists of copper, iron, qualies, opium, flams, samsoo (arrack), honey, dried fruits, and fresh pears and apples; the hams and honey are are excellent, and exceedingly cheap. The tea, in our Surgeon's (Dr. Bedford) estimation, is much more wholesome than any which he has hitherto seen. Honey, 12 annas per viss*; ham, 12 annas per viss, and tea, 12 annas per viss; opium grown in Yunan, but of rather inferior quality to Bengal, from 30 to 40 per viss. The Chinese are generally about a month on their route, and travel from 15 to 18 miles per day; and when one takes into consideration the length of the journey, and the trifling amount of their individual investments, and the bulky returns, (viz. cotton,) it is difficult to conceive, what can induce them to undertake such a profitless and perilous journey.

"The Shans (people of Laos) reach Ava in great numbers at the same period. Their investments consist of lacquered boxes, pestachio nuts, the metallic oxydes, and sweetmeats; they also bring for sale small quantities of tea, grown in Laos; but as I am told, much inferior to that imported from Yunan."

Mr. Crawfurd stated in his evidence before the Parliamentary committee, that he had seen tea brought in considerable quantities to Ava, reported to be the produce of Yunan, the most westernly province of the Chinese empire.

Tea made up into balls, may be had at Rangoon, at about one rupee per seer.

* $3\frac{1}{10}$lbs.

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Tea Plant in Assam.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Calcutta, in December, 1834, Dr. Wallich, the Officiating Secretary, announced; that one of the most important discoveries perhaps ever known in matters connected with Indian agriculture, had been made by Captain Jenkins and Lieutenant Charlton; by whose indefatigable zeal and research, it had now been proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that the tea shrub grows wild, as an indigenous plant, not many hundred miles from Calcutta, within the Honorable Company's dominions, on our North-eastern Frontier, in Upper Assam, from Suddya and Beesa*, through an extent of territories of one month's march to the Chinese province of Yunan, where the same shrub is extensively cultivated for its leaf. The committee appointed by the Government for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the tea plant of China could be successfully introduced in Hindoostan for cultivation as a commercial object, and of trying experiments for this purpose, by establishing small nurseries in various parts of the country, had long been prepared in some degree, for this important discovery; for not only had the above-mentioned officers in their reports to the committee, insisted on the existence of the plant in Suddya; but so far back as 1826, the late Mr. David Scott, was known to have sent specimens of leaves from Munipore, belonging to a plant which he described as being the tea-plant. But the Committee were compelled to suspend their final judgment, until they should be in possession of the only true test on which to form their decision, namely, the fruit of the supposed Assam tea plant. At length, the fruit has been received from Lieutenant Charlton, about 10 days ago, and all doubt as to its identity with the real tea of China, has been completely removed. The Officiating Secretary exhibited specimens of the leaves and fruit; and explained the character by which it differs from the nearly allied Camillia; of which we have likewise several species in Hindoostan; two of them being indigenous on the North-eastern Frontier.

It is now well understood, that all varieties and shades of tea in commerce, are derived from one single species; and as the leaves and fruits of the Assam shrub, resemble that species in all the exterior characters; it is highly probable, that it is that very species. There is little doubt that Government will earnestly follow up the important discovery, by procuring a number of

* A description of those regions was given some time ago in the journals of Captains Neufville and Wilcox, published in the "*Gleanings of Science.*"

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details connected with it, which are essentially necessary to render it complete.

The report made to Government states, that the plant is cultivated by a class of people in the hilly tracts, almost in the neighbourhood of the snows; and the leaves are prepared in a rude fashion, as a beverage; but similar to the practice in Europe; the flavour of an infusion of them resembles that of Bohea.

Dr. Wallich has been sent by Government to Assam, to report upon the plant recently discovered in that quarter, as above described.

TEA OF CASHMERE.

"A coarse kind of tea is brought to Hurdwar from Cashmere. I have not seen the plant, but should not be surprised to find it the same tea-plant as that cultivated in China; only the leaf being differently prepared. Cashmere is in the 40th degree of latitude, which is that in which the *Camellia*, producing the tea, is said to grow in greatest perfection. Perhaps the climate of Kanour will be found more congenial than any other of the protected states for its introduction."—*From "Journal of an Invalid."*

PLAN *for the Introduction and Cultivation of the* TEA PLANT, *in the Company's Territories.*

In the early part of 1834, the Bengal Government appointed a committee for the purpose of submitting a plan, calculated to effect the foregoing object. The committee issued a circular, containing a sketch of the scanty information possessed regarding the climate and soil in China, most congenial to the tea-plant, and soliciting answers to various queries, in order to obtain as accurate information as possible, respecting those parts of British India, the general features of which correspond most nearly with what is known concerning the tea districts of China.

Mr. G. J. Gordon, late of the firm of Mackintosh and Co., was appointed Secretary to the Committee of Tea Cultivation, on a salary of a thousand rupees per month. In 1834, Mr. Gordon proceeded to China, for the purpose of bringing round seed and plants of the best sorts of teas, and native Chinese cultivators; and of obtaining as much insight, as possible, into the manner of its culture. It is satisfactory to find, that the attention of Government has been directed to a speculation likely to be beneficial to the trade of India.

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Notice of Mr. Gordon's *Proceedings in China,—from the Hurkaru, 23rd January,* 1835.

A letter, we have seen, adverting to that gentleman's movements, observes:

"Gordon has succeeded in getting Bohea tea seed, but none from the green tea districts, owing to the late disagreements between the government and Lord Napier, during which the Chinese merchants were afraid to have any intercourse with the English merchants. Encouraged by the success of a late journey to a short distance into the interior, Gordon intends in March, when the manufacturing process commences, to penetrate, if possible, to the Bohea hills; and perhaps, as far even as the green tea districts; in the mean time, it was G.'s intention to take a run down to Java, to see how they are coming on with their tea plantations there. He expected to be on his way back to Calcutta in the beginning of May."

ON THE APTITUDE OF THE HIMALAYAN RANGE FOR THE CULTURE OF THE TEA PLANT.

Extract *from a Letter from* Dr. H. Falconer, *Superintendent of the H. C. Botanical Garden, Seharunpur, to* G. J. Gordon, *Esq. Secretary to the Committee of Tea Culture,* 1834.

There is perhaps no part of the Company's territories in India which supplies all the conditions of the tea districts of China, in respect of climate. But there are situations which approach it so nearly, as strongly to bear out the conclusion, that tea may be so successfully produced in this country, as to be an object of high commercial importance. It appears to me that this can be expected in no part of the plains of India. The mean annual heat of the climate, from 30° N. down to the parallel of Calcutta, is much beyond that of the tea cultivation in China. We have in addition to an excessive summer heat, with either hot winds, or a close scorching air during the day, a barely temperate winter cold, and heavy periodical rains. We certainly get some Chinese fruits, such as the leche, the loquat, and the wampee to grow, but the tea plant appears to require a greater cold to thrive in. It has been seen that the annual heat of the southern limit of tea cultivation in China, assumed to extend to Canton, is 73°* Fahrt. At Seharunpur, which may be considered as at the northern limit nearly of the plains of Hindustan, 8° of lat. higher, and 1,000 feet above the sea, the mean temperature of the

* At the level of the sea.

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year is 73° Fahrt.; the temperature of June is 90°, and of January, 52°.

As we go south towards Calcutta, the temperature increases, although not uniformly, as may be seen from the observed heat of

Futtyghur,	Benares,	Ghazipore,	and Calcutta.
77°5	77°81	77°36	78°3.

From what has been mentioned above, it appears to me, that there is a great similarity between the climate of the tea districts of China, and that of the lower heights, or the outer ridges of the Himalayas, in the parallel of 29° 30; the chief difference is perhaps more moisture in this country. How extensive a range of temperature may be had, will be seen, by collating in a tabular form the temperature of four places already given, as below.

	Annual mean heat.	Summer heat.	Winter heat.
Seharanpur, 1,000 feet above the sea, plains,	73°	90°	52°
Dehra valley, 12 to 1,400 feet do. Himalayas,	70°5	84	53
Hawulbagh, 3887 feet do. do.	60	70	41
Masuri, 6,500 feet do. do.	57	67	42

By varying the altitude, the temperature could be graduated to any point that might be desirable; and as temperature is the mean condition, I am of opinion, that tea might successfully be cultivated in this part of India. It is an experiment which can be conducted properly only by a Government. On an extensive scale, the risk would be too great for private speculation, and on a small one, the advantage too inconsiderable. There remains now to consider, what situation is best adapted for a trial. Besides fitness of climate, there are other circumstances to be taken into account as affecting a favorable experiment—such as abundance and cost of labor, facility of communication, and distance from the plains.

Three stations in the mountains within the Company's territories might be thought of—Almora, Subathu, and Masuri. The hills about Almora, although favorable enough in climate, are separated from the plains by a broad belt of Terai, which is only passable at certain seasons of the year: and it is so unhealthy as to be unsafe at all times to pass through. The population in the neighbouring hills is scanty, and a great portion of the Terai is uninhabited. Were the tea cultivated, besides a permanent establishment, at the season of gathering, a number of additional hands would be required, which could only be advantageously provided where labour was plentiful and cheap. On these accounts, I am inclined to think, that Almora would not be an eligible district to make a trial in.

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Of Subathu I cannot speak from personal observation, but I imagine it would be a good situation. It is immediately over the plains. There is some level ground about it; there is no Terai jungle in front of it, and the country at the foot of the mountains is inhabited. The valley of Pinjor, in the neighbourhood, is populous. The climate is like that of corresponding heights on the hills north of the Dún.

I am inclined to think the best ground would be near Masuri on the hills north of the Dún. The district lies between the Jumna and Ganges, which are navigable till within a few marches from the foot of the hills. The communication with the plains, is open almost all months of the year, and the valley of the Dún is inhabited. There might be had here within a short distance, a great variety of situations in respect of soil, climate, and exposure. I imagine that the best position would be a tract on the southern face of the outermost ridges, situated from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, or where the hot winds cease, up to the limit of winter snow. On the northern slope, it should be at a lower level, and perhaps here the finer sorts of tea might be produced. The valley of the Dún has a gravelly or sandy soil, which appears closely to resemble what is described as best for the tea cultivation in China; and the climate is such, that it is probable that the inferior kinds of tea, such as are grown in the province of Canton, forming perhaps a large proportion of the article exported to Europe, if not superior teas, might be produced in it. In some places, as at Nahu, the rocks and soil of the Sewalik hill formation rise upon the Himalayas to the height of 3,000 feet, and in situations of this sort, all the most favorable conditions of soil and climate are combined.

I shall conclude by stating compendiously, the opinions in this letter:

1. That the tea plant may be successfully cultivated in India.

2. That this can be expected no where in the plains from 30° N., down to Calcutta.

3. That in the Himalaya mountains, near the parallel of 30° N. notwithstanding some circumstances of soil, and moisture of climate, the tea-plant may be cultivated with great prospect of success; that a climate here may be found similar in respect of temperature to the tea countries in China; that in the direction and great slope of the hills, the absence of table-land or elevated valleys, and the contracted figure of the existing

valleys, are the chief difficulties in the way of cultivation, which may prevent tea from being produced in great quantity on any one spot.

4. That the most favourable ground for a trial, is a tract on the outer ridges, extending from 3,000 feet above the sea, or the point where the hot winds cease, up to the limit of winter snow.

5. That in the valley called the Dehra Dún, if not the better, the inferior sorts of tea might be produced.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for April*, 1834.

Dr. Falconer " has not as yet fixed upon spots proper for the culture of the tea-plant, but there is no doubt expressed by botanists in this part of the country, as to the possibility of its adoption in the Himalayas."—*Meerut Observer, 9th October*, 1834.

Mode in which the Teas were bought for the Company—how they were examined, as to their quality, and their prices arranged.— (From the Evidence of C. Marjoribanks, Esq. 1830.)

The most considerable portion of the Company's tea investment, is contracted for by the Company with the Hong merchants, in the season previously to that in which the teas are delivered to them. The Hong merchants enter into engagements with the tea merchants, and make to them advances upon those contracts. The tea when it is brought to Canton is submitted to the inspection of the Company's inspectors there; and, indeed is subjected to every scrutiny which is supposed to be desirable to ascertain its quality. The Company have, I believe I may say, every leaf of black tea at their option; I mean every parcel of black tea of any value is first offered to the Company, and is submitted to their inspection previously to its reception.

We experience competition with the Americans in respect to some of the classes of green teas; and they frequently give higher prices for those green teas, than the Company's standard prices. The tea brokers themselves, I mean the green tea merchants, who deliver their teas to the Hong merchants, are a body of men consisting very nearly of 400; they are men of very small capital indeed; the advances are very much made to them from merchants in Canton. Those persons always show a greater wish to deal with the Company than with individual merchants, from the obvious reason, that they consider them a more secure and regular customer, a better customer and a better pay-master.

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Three-fifths of the Company's congo teas, which are contracted for with the Hong merchants in the previous season to the season in which they are delivered; and two fifths of the congo teas consist of old teas, which are purchased at the conclusion of the season. These teas are contracted for by the Hong merchants with the tea merchants, the particular descriptions of teas that the Company require being described to them. The prices are established, upon the quality of the teas, founded on the reports of the tea inspectors.

The contracts are concluded annually with the Hong merchants in the month of March, for teas to be delivered in the ensuing season. The amount quantity varies according to the varying demand; the prices are not fixed until the teas are delivered: the teas are generally paid for in the course of the season, sometimes earlier, sometimes later.

The reports of the tea inspectors are made to the Select Committee; the members of that Select Committee are present in the hall where those examinations take place; they hear the reports of the tea inspectors, and are principally guided by their reports; but the tea inspector has nothing whatever to do with the settlement of price of tea; that rests entirely with the Committee.

The price of tea is an annual settlement so far, that for the teas of a certain quality, and certain description, certain prices are given; those prices were not determined according to the character of the tea given by the Hong merchant, but according to the real character which it is found to deserve after inspection. The price is not established by any old standard, but by the real merits of the tea itself.

The prices so far vary, that in some seasons we have a very good supply of teas, and in other seasons an inferior supply; and in those seasons of course, the price paid for them is less.

The teas which are purchased as winter teas, are received by different standards from the teas which are purchased under contract.

The part of the investment consisting of contract congo, is about 120,000 chests annually. Congo tea is remarkably good black tea; but congo is a general term; there are several different classes of congo.

The average export of congo tea from Canton on the part of the Company, is upwards of 200,000 chests; but this is not all contract congo; there is a good deal of that winter congo. The winter purchases of the Company's congo, are I think, from

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90,000 to 100,000 chests. There is no winter bohea. The bohea is a lower description of tea, which is used as a flooring for the Company's ships; the proportion of that to the general investment, is very small. The prime cost of bohea is from 14 to 17 tales a pecul.

The charges for the establishment of the factory are, the factory rent, the wages of Chinese in the Company's employ, and there are certain charges on merchandize, which enters also to some amount, into this charge; boat-hire to carry teas to the ships, linguists' fees, marking Company's chests, &c. I think the charges I speak of generally amount to about 100,000 dollars. The Company's business is divided into 21 shares, which is apportioned differently amongst the several Hong merchants. The quantity of teas supplied by them upon contract, is in proportion to those shares. The senior merchant has four of the 21 shares, the next four in succession have three, and the remaining two merchants, have two and a half shares each.

The articles imported by the Company into Canton are not all regulated in the same way; the Hong merchants have received the great proportion of the Company's woollens according to their shares for a distinct and decided reason; that the merchants have always complained that the woollens which they have received, have been no gain to them, and some occasions a loss; therefore it has been considered equitable, that the merchants who have the largest portion of the teas received from them, should take in return the largest portion of British manufactured goods. The trade, in cases where goods are received and delivered, is conducted on similar principles to those applying to mercantile transactions all over the world; the debtor and creditor account is settled between the parties.

"Do the Company derive any advantage from the regularity of their demand for tea, and from the regular contracts made by them with the Hong merchants in conformity to this demand?" "I should think that they do. A crop of tea is not like a crop of corn, which may be produced within the year, according to the demand. The shrub requires a certain time to come to perfection, and the regularity of the demand certainly tends to encourage its cultivation, to produce a supply in due proportion, and to save the growers from severe losses; because if there were a sudden diminution of the demand for a year or two, after a rapid previous increase, they would probably, a great many of them be ruined; since it is not so easy to convert the cultivation of tea into the cultivation of any thing else; I

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therefore hold, that a regular demand for tea, insures a regular supply, at the same time that it keeps up the quality. A fluctuating demand, probably, would be more pernicious in the case of tea, than in the case of almost any other thing in the world."

"Practically, what effect has this regularity in the demand for tea, produced upon the price of it?" "It certainly keeps up the quality relatively to the price."

"Has the price of tea increased or diminished latterly?" "I would rather say it has been prevented from increasing; an increase which would have been inevitable from the very great advantages which, in the absence of the Company, the united body of Hong merchants, all living within a few doors of each other, would drive from their union against promiscuous traders."

"What impression in your opinion, would be produced upon the Chinese generally, by throwing open the trade to British merchants generally?" "The whole body of smugglers at Canton would rejoice. The government would in the first instance view it with jealousy, as they view every change; and when they come to lose their revenue, they would view it with hostility. They have already in consequence of the extraordinary amount of smuggling, (not only relatively to contraband articles, such as opium, but in the case of articles that pay duty,) lost so much, that they have issued edicts directed against those individuals, and those nations, who principally partake in this smuggling trade; and it is impossible to suppose, that they would go on *ad infinitum* in their endurance, or consent to the conversion of the whole trade of Canton into a smuggling intercourse."

"I should say, from the experience of the past, that an increased demand for tea, would produce a decided deterioration of quality, from the circumstance of its being a very delicate produce; requiring peculiar soil, climate and situation; and that in proportion as the quantity manufactured is increased, and particularly if the demand is rapid, the quantity that is hastily produced, in order to meet that rapid increase of demand, invariably produces a deterioration in the quantity: it has been deteriorated since the demand has been increased. The provinces, where the tea is cultivated, are very populous districts; the immediate cultivators are persons of small property; but the tea-men, as they are called, those who employ the cultivators in performance of the contracts made at Canton, are persons of generally large capital. A very considerable population must be engaged in the cultivation of teas; because the manufacture

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of tea necessarily involves so large a quantity of human labour. The intermediate contractors between the cultivators of the tea-plant and the Hong merchants are called the tea-men, who at the commencement of every year, about the month of February, make their arrangements with the Hong merchants, in reference to the supply of the succeeding season.—*From Evidence of C. Marjoribanks, Esq.* 1830.

MODE *which the Company's Select Committee at Canton used to adopt, to secure good Teas.*

Congo, which forms two-thirds of the whole tea consumed in Great Britain, (and which, as the tea-brokers state*, there are nearly one hundred samples at each quarterly India House sale, which sell at various prices,) is contracted for with the Hong merchants and tea-men in the preceding season, by which a steadiness of price and ample supply is secured. On its arrival in Canton, sample chests of the chop† are instantly forwarded to the Tea Hall belonging to the Company, where they immediately undergo the most vigilant examination by the aid of various tests, and that skill which long experience alone supplies; and for which the Company's tea inspectors are so justly praised. These officers then report their opinions to the Select Committee, in writing, and chops are raised or lowered in price, according as the inspectors declare them to be superior or inferior to the contract; if below contract price, they are altogether rejected: to this award, or to any reduction in price, the Chinese make no demur; they submit to the decision of the Factory, conscious from long experience, that it will be honourable, and that the examination is skilful and just.

The chops are inspected again, when weighed for shipment; one out of every twenty chests is selected by the receiving officer, and its contents accurately compared with the muster chests, when the fate of the whole chop is finally decided on as to acceptation and price. But severe as is this scrutiny, it is not the only means adopted to supply good tea to the public: on the arrival of the tea in London, every chest is submitted to a most careful examination on its being submitted for sale; the Company contributing to defray the expence of print-

* Vide page 893, First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

† A chop of black tea consists of about 600 chests; and of green, of from 50 to 300 chests.

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ing the voluminous results of the brokers' examination. These brokers are perfectly independent of the Company: they go into details of great nicety and subdivisions; and as their long experience of the public taste, and their being under the orders of the wholesale tea merchants, entitles their remarks to the utmost attention; they are carefully printed, and transmitted to Canton, for the purpose of assisting the Select Committee there in their proceedings.—*From a pamphlet entitled "Past and Present State of the Tea Trade of England." London,* 1832.

PRICES OF TEA *purchased by the Company at Canton.*

An attempt was made in 1819 and 1820, by combinations of the green tea merchants, and afterwards of the black tea merchants, to raise the price of tea most materially. In the case of the green tea merchants, it was a very strict combination amongst the individuals connected with the trade; they met together, and expressed their determination to maintain their prices. The Company were equally obstinate, and were not disposed to yield to their terms. A considerable delay took place in the sailing of the Company's ships from China, and of course loss to the Company upon demurrage; but the Company's possession of capital enabled them to sustain that loss, and the combination amongst the Chinese tea merchants was broken in consequence, while the Company had the power of punishment in their own hands. They refused to receive the teas, even though of a good quality, from the tea merchants, who had been the principal persons connected with this combination; and bankruptcy and very serious losses were the consequence to those merchants, of the rejection of the tea by the Company. The Company eventually succeeded in maintaining prices at their former standard.

The prime cost of Bohea is from 14 to 17 tales a pecul. With respect to prices of Congo tea, I may state, that in the year 1825, the Company's prices of Congo teas were reduced one tale per pecul upon every class of teas; and the result of that was, a saving upon the Company's investment of about 20,000*l.* sterling per annum; the prime cost of Souchong tea 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 tales. The common price of contract Congo teas, which form the bulk of the investment, is 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30 tales per pecul; that is 133⅓ lbs.—*Evidence of C. Marjoribanks, Esq.* 1830.

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Tea *imported into the Eastern Islands, and from thence first introduced into Europe; and on the Advantages to be derived from a Trade in Tea, direct from the Ports of China to the Indian Islands, particularly Singapore.*

Tea, which the natives of the Indian Islands, after the Chinese, call *té*, has been introduced into the Archipelago from the earliest connection with China, and the present importations are very considerable; Chinese of all ranks consuming it, as well as every native whose means can reach it. The principal commercial intercourse between China and the Indian Islands is with Fokien, the province which produces all the black tea that is exported to other countries, and of course the commodity comes to them in the most direct and cheapest form which the existing regulations of commerce and state of navigation can admit. The Chinese and Indian Islanders consume no tea but black, and the principal consumption is in the inferior sorts of this description, as Bohea and Hangke. A pecul of Bohea tea is reckoned to cost on board the junks at Amoy, about $8\frac{64}{100}$ Spanish dollars per pecul, or $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per pound, which is probably not less than 50 per cent. cheaper than the same commodity at Canton. The retail price in Java, as the trade is now taxed, is annually at an advance of 200 to 300 per cent. on the Amoy prices.

In the earliest periods of the European tea-trade, the whole of the teas consumed in Europe were obtained through the medium of the Indian Islands. The taste for tea does not appear to have reached Europe during the Portuguese supremacy in the Indies, notwithstanding their direct and intimate connection with the inhabitants of China. The Dutch, who seem to have learnt the use of it from the Chinese they met with at Bantam, were the first to introduce it into our part of the world. The English, now the principal consumers of tea, acquired it from the same quarter about the middle of the seventeenth century; and our first importations, like those of the Dutch, were from Java. This continued until 1686, when we were expelled from that island by the Dutch, on which we procured our teas from Surat and Madras; to which, however, they were brought by private traders from Bantam, and other parts, frequented by the junks of China. This state of things continued until the first years of the eighteenth century, when we traded, for the first time, direct with several ports of China. The Dutch continued to find it for their interest to import the principal parts of their teas by this channel, except during the

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short intervals from 1642 to 1662, when they possessed the valuable and convenient colony of Formosa. This channel is probably still the most natural and easy by which a large portion of the European intercourse with China may be conducted, as long as the singular policy of that people in regard to strangers is persevered in.

If a free trade were established between the ports of China not now frequented by Europeans, and the colonial establishments of Europeans in the Indian Islands, as well as between the latter and Europe, we should be in some measure compensated for our exclusion from a free and direct intercourse with the ports of China. The Chinese merchants of Canton are of opinion, that there is a difference in the charge of bringing black teas by land and sea carriage of from one-third to one-half. It may therefore be asked, how it comes about that, while there exists an extensive coasting trade between the provinces of Fokien and Quantong, teas are not invariably conveyed by sea? This is accounted for. The great capitalists of Amoy and Fu-chu-fu are not directly interested in the tea trade to Canton. It is not their capital, but that of the merchants of the distant part of Canton, which sets it in motion; and the latter, who make their contracts with the cultivators of the mountains, will not employ the former as intermediate agents in a country, where all agents are notorious for dishonesty. Besides this, tea is a cheap and bulky commodity, and the shipping which convey it must come back half empty for want of return cargoes. The voyage to the Indian Islands is of a very different character; a full return cargo being always to be obtained, purchased at first hand, and always bringing a great profit to the adventurers. What is remarkable is, that it hardly exceeds it in length, and is perhaps even safer. The voyage along the coast from Fu-chu-fu takes fifteen days; that to Batavia, is often performed in this time, and seldom exceeds it beyond five or six days. It must be safer, inasmuch as a voyage performed in the open seas, is safer than one performed along a dangerous coast, and in as far as one, the great part of which is performed in the tranquil waters of the Archipelâgo, must be safer than one, the whole of which is performed in the tempestuous seas of China.—*Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago.*

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SKETCH *of the voyage of a Chinese junk, laden with tea, to the Archipelago, contrasted with that of an European ship of the same burden, from Canton; showing the advantage of bringing teas direct from the natural marts of the teas in China.*

The voyage of a Chinese junk of 400 tons burden is as follows:

Investment of black tea, at 11¼ cwt. for each ton, makes 504,000 lbs. laid in at 3½*d*. per lb. is,	£ 7,350
Freight, at £4 per ton, being double the amount estimated for an European ship,	1,600
Insurance 10 per cent., or five times the amount of insurance on an European ship,	735
Profit at 40 per cent. or quadruple that estimated on an European voyage,	2,940
Total,	£ 12,625

The tea imported into the Indian Islands will, at this rate, cost no more than 6*d* per lb.

An investment of tea brought by an Europe ship of the same burden from Canton, will be as follows:

Investment of black tea at 11¼ cwt. for each ton, makes 504,000 lbs., laid in at 7*d*. per lb., is,	£ 14,700	0	0
Freight at £2 per ton,	800	0	0
Insurance at 2 per cent.,	294	0	0
Port charges and duties, at 4,500 Spanish dollars, or	1,012	10	0
Factory charges, 500 Spanish dollars,	112	10	0
Profit, at 10 per cent.,	1,470	0	0
Total,	£ 18,389	0	0

The tea imported into the Indian Islands by this conveyance, will cost 8¾*d*. per lb., and will of course be dearer than the teas brought by the junk by 2¾*d*. per lb. or nearly by 46 per cent.

The advantage which the European consumer would receive by the tea trade being conducted in this channel, may be shewn by tracing the progress of the commodity in the course of a free trade. If black tea could be laid in at one of the emporiums of the Archipelago at 6*d*. per pound, it would be no exaggeration to state the cost of the best hyson at only 1*s*. 7*d*. a pound. The sketch of the voyage will then be as follows:

For a ship of 400 tons burden.

Hyson, 88⅝ tons, or 79,644⅜ lbs. at 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb, is,	£ 6,305	3	8½
Black tea, 311⅜ tons, or 357,155⅜ lbs., at 6*d*. per lb.,	8,928	17	9
Freight, at £8 per ton,	3,200	0	0
Insurance, at 4 per cent.,	612	0	0
Export duties and port charges, say 5 per cent.,	761	14	1
Profit, 20 per cent.,	3,046	16	3½
Total,	£ 22,854	11	10

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By this calculation, hyson tea might be imported into England at 2*s.* 2½*d.* per lb.; and black tea, at 9½*d.*

These prices, exclusive of duties, are, for black tea, 25 per cent. cheaper than teas imported in the free-trade of the Dutch, and no less than 65 per cent. cheaper than the same commodity imported through our own monopoly.—CRAWFURD's *Indian Archipelago.*

OBSERVATIONS *on the extent to which Singapore is likely to enjoy a participation in the open Tea Trade.*

The Chinese junks are reported to have brought here this season (1833-34,) from 6 to 7000 chests of tea; principally Bohea, Ankoi, and some Campoi, the greater part of which, it is believed, came from ports in Canton province; some from Amoy, the principal emporium in Fokien province. There is little doubt that with the present encouragement, already so practically given to the Chinese merchants by some of our European houses, the quantity brought here next season will be much more extensive. We have learned from the Chinese themselves, that the quantity may be increased to any extent. Much of the future dealings in this article, must depend, however, on the qualities of the teas imported; and caution will be indispensibly necessary in order that our market may not obtain an unenviable name for the supply of indifferent teas. Some of the Chinese junks which resort to this settlement periodically, come from ports, near which good teas are grown; and wariness against the tricks of the dealers, seems alone requisite to ensure a steady and increasing demand for teas, intended for the home, as well as other markets.

The junks which annually resort to Singapore from China, have hitherto brought but few articles of any value to European merchants, being mostly such as are in request among the numerous Chinese settlers residing in this and the neighbouring colonies. Now that the tea monopoly is abolished, and the demand for teas likely to be very extensive, it is pretty certain, that constant supplies will henceforth be brought here by those vessels, directly from ports on the east coast of China, to meet that demand. This intercourse with places in China Proper, which are but little known, will, in all probability, lead to beneficial results. The Chinese readily dispose of their teas in barter for eastern produce, and British and Indian goods; for which there will be an increased demand; while our mer-

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chants will be enabled to lay in stocks of tea, which can be ware-housed for shipment to England, New South Wales, or wherever else a favourable market may exist.

By making this aptly-situated settlement a depôt for teas, as well as other productions of China, whether imported by square-rigged vessels from Canton, or by junks from the east coast of China; the numerous free-traders which may be expected to call here for cargoes, will be spared the delay and difficulty of proceeding to China itself, especially during the prevalence of the N. E. monsoons; as well as the heavy expenses which ships incur at the port of Canton: as long as Singapore remains a free port, these advantages will be felt and appreciated, and will add considerably to its importance as a commercial mart. —*Singapore Chronicle, April*, 1834.

DESCRIPTION *of the Tea plant, method of culture, gathering, and curing; its various denominations; how to chuse Teas, &c. &c.*

(From MILBURN'S Oriental Commerce, 1813.)

The Chinese all agree that there is but one sort or species of the tea tree, and that the differences in tea arise from the mode of curing, and the difference of seasons when gathered. The tea tree is an evergreen, and grows to the height of five or six feet. The leaves, when full grown, are about an inch and a half long, narrow, indented, and tapering to a point like those of the sweet-briar, of a dark green colour, glossy, and of a firm texture, veined on the under side, flattish, and channelled above; the root is like that of a peach tree, and its flowers resemble those of the white wild rose, and are followed by a pod about the size of a filbert, containing two or three grains of seed, which are wrinkled, and very unpleasant to the palate. The stem spreads into many irregular branches, inclining to an ash-colour, but reddish towards the ends; the wood is hard, of a whitish green colour, and the bark is of a greenish colour, with a bitter, nauseous, and astringent taste. The leaves are not fit for being plucked till the shrub is three years old; in seven years it rises to about six feet; it is then cut down to the stem, and this produces a new crop of fresh shoots the following year, every one of which bears nearly as many leaves as a whole shrub. Sometimes the plants are not cut down till they are ten years old. The trees are not manured, but the ground is kept clean, and free from weeds. The tea is not always gathered by the single leaf, but often by sprigs,

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and in general by men, though women and children gather it. It is gathered from morning till night, when the dew is on the leaves, as well as when it is off.

Teas are generally in parcels, denominated chops by the Chinese, consisting of from 100 to 1000 chests each, bearing the name of the grower, or place where grown; and they are, generally speaking, found to be of an equal quality throughout, although, from a variety of seasons, or some other cause, it is found fresher and better in one year than another.

Teas are divided into black and green. The former are again divided as follow:—

Black Teas. 1. Bohea, or Voo-yee, the name of the country; it is in the province of Fokien, and very hilly; not only the hills are planted with tea trees, but the valleys also: the former reckoned to grow the best tea. On them grow Congo, Pekoe, and Souchong: in the vallies or flat parts of the country, Bohea. There are four or five gatherings of Bohea tea in a year, according to the demand there is for it; but three, or at most four, gatherings are reckoned proper: the others only hurt the next year's crop. Of Souchong, there can be but one gathering, which is of the first and youngest leaves: all others make inferior tea.

The first gathering is called Tow-tchune, and is from about the middle of April to the end of May, and the leaves are reckoned fat and oily. The second gathering is called Eurl, or Gee-tchune, and is from about the middle of June to the middle of July; these leaves are less fat or oily. The third gathering is called San-tchune, and is from the beginning of August to the end of September; these leaves are scarcely at all fat or oily, yet they look young.

The following is the method of curing Bohea*:—

When the leaves are gathered, they are put into large flat baskets to dry, and these are put upon shelves or planks in the air or wind, or in the sun, if not too intense, from morning until noon, at which time the leaves begin to throw out a smell; then they are tatched. This is done by throwing each time about half a catty of leaves into the tatche, which is a flat pan of cast iron, and stirring them quick with the hand twice, the tatche being very hot: they are then taken out, and again put into the large flat baskets, and rubbed by men's hands to roll

* It will be observed, that some parts of those particulars are verbatim, the same as in Mr. Pigou's account, (see page 43,) but which was first written does not appear.

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them, after which they are tatched in larger quantities, and over a slower fire, and then put into baskets over a charcoal fire, as it is practised on some occasions in Canton. When the tea is fired enough, which a person of skill directs, it is spread on a table, and picked or separated from the too large leaves, and those that are unrolled, yellow, broken, or bad.

Bohea tea is never imported by individuals; formerly it was about one-sixth of the whole of the Company's imports; but at present its quantity is less than half that proportion. Being a common tea, it is not so carefully examined as the better sorts. The best is of a small blackish leaf, and dusty; to the smell somewhat resembling burnt hay; of a rough and blackish taste, and it should be crisp. Reject those which are yellow, or though good in appearance, smell faint and disagreeable.

The chops or parcels of Bohea teas have no names or distinguishing characters.

II. Congo, or Cong-foo, great or much care, or trouble, in the making, or gathering the leaves. This tea is tatched twice, though some say both it and Souchong are not tatched, but only fired two or three times; the latter is most probable, and yet the former may be true; for as tatching seems to give the green colour to the leaves, so we may observe something of that greenness in the leaves of Congo and Souchong teas. It is further stated, that the leaves of Souchong, Congo, and fine Singlo teas are beat with flat sticks or bamboos, after they have been withered by the sun or air, and have acquired toughness enough to keep them from breaking, to force out of them a raw or harsh smell.

The trade in London make three sorts of Congo teas; viz. Congo, Campoi Congo, and Ankoy Congo. The following are directions for chusing them.

Congo is a superior kind of Bohea: larger leaf, and less dusty, It should be chosen of a fresh smell, to taste less strong than that of Bohea, to feel crisp, and be easily crumbled; those Congos which run broken and dirty, of a heated smell, and faint unpleasant taste, should be rejected. This tea does not yield so high a colour on infusion as Bohea: the leaves are sometimes of a greyish hue, and often black.

Campoi Congo is a superior kind of Congo, from which it varies very little in appearance, taste, or smell, except that it is fresher and of a cleaner flavour, more resembling Souchong.

Ankoy Congo, so called from the country that produces it, about twenty-four days' journey from Canton, is the tea-tree from the Bohea country, propagated at Ankoy. When gathered

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the leaves are put into flat baskets to dry, like the Bohea; they are then tatched, and afterwards rubbed with hands and feet to roll them, then put in the sun to dry. If this tea is intended for Europeans, it is packed in large baskets, and these are heated by a charcoal fire in a hot-house, as it is often practised in Canton. The worst sort of Ankoy is not tatched, but Ankoy Congo, as it is called, is cured with care: this sort is generally packed in small chests; there is also Ankoy Pekoe, but the smell of all these teas is much inferior to those of the Bohea country; however Ankoy Congo, of the first sort, is generally dearer at Canton than Bohea. This tea is often mixed with the leaves of other trees, but there are two or three trees whose leaves will answer the purpose, and they may be known when opened by hot-water, as they are not indented as tea leaves are; otherwise, from the resemblance, it is difficult to distinguish them.

This tea is sometimes taken by the commanders and officers in exchange for such part of their investments as cannot be disposed of by a direct sale, and has at Canton a very high flavour; but it flies off in the course of the voyage. The leaf is small and wiry, of a burnt smell. Not being much esteemed in London, it should be rejected if it possibly can, and any other tea taken instead of it.

The following are a few of the numerous chops of Congo teas brought to the Canton market, with the number of chests usually contained in a chop, and a description of their quality, according to the technical terms of the trade.

Wa Chunn,.. chests.	1139	middling blackish leaf.
Yock Chunn,......	1167	ditto ditto.
Cheem Chunn,....	1206	ditto ditto.
Uu Chunn,..	1194	but middling, largish leaf.
Quang Tay..	600	ditto, small blackish leaf.
Quang Fat,..... ..	1000	ditto, rather blackish leaf.
Quang Tack,......	1000	ditto, small blackish leaf.
Ee Kee,..	1000	but middling clean.
Ee Hop,..	1000	ditto, blackish leaf.
Ee Hing,....... ..	1000	but middling.
Ee Mee,......	1000	ditto.
Hock Hhung,.. ..	500	middling, rather blackish leaf.
Heeh Ke,......	600	ditto, clean blackish leaf.
Ee Chunn,........	1005	ditto, strong.
Yoon Chunn,......	1009	ditto, blackish leaf.
King Woe,..	1004	ditto, largish leaf.
Ka Kee,..........	1010	rather strong, blackish leaf.
Quong Low,..	1000	flavour inclining to Pekoe.
Eee Mow,....	1000	rather blackish leaf.
Eee Yeck,....	950	ditto ditto.
Kee Chunn,..	700	strong, blackish leaf.
Sing Kee,....	698	middling, blackish leaf.

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III. Souchong, or Se-ow-chong, small good thing, is made from the leaves of trees three years old, and where the soil is very good, of older leaves: when not so good, Congo is made. Of true Souchong tea very little is produced; the value of it on the spot is 1½ to 2 tales per catty. What is sold to Europeans for Souchong is only the first sort of Congo; and the Congo they buy, is only the first sort of Bohea. Upon a hill planted with tea-trees, one only may produce leaves good enough to be called Souchong, and of these only the best and youngest are taken: the others make Congos of the several kinds, and Bohea.

The trade in London distinguish the following species of Souchong:

Souchong, or what is commonly called so. This tea should be chosen crisp and dry, of a pleasant fragrant smell, and as free from dust as possible. When tried in water, the more reddish brown leaves, the better, and the water of a lightish brown; it is sometimes of a high colour, and sometimes pale; but the tea, if good in other respects, should not be rejected, though the colour is not very high. Such as are broken, dusty and foul, or that smell old and musty, should be avoided.

Caper Souchong. This tea takes its name from being rolled up somewhat resembling a caper. The leaves of this should be chosen of a fine black gloss, heavy, of a fresh good smell, tasteful and high flavoured. On being infused in water, it tinges it of a bright reddish-brown colour. Reject that which is dusty and broken, and of a faint unpleasant smell. This tea is not imported by the Company, and only in small quantities by the commanders and officers.

Padre Souchong, or Pow-chong. This is a very superior kind of Souchong, having a finer taste, smell, and flavour: the leaves are larger, and of a yellowish hue, not so strongly twisted: it is packed in papers, each containing about a quarter of a pound. This tea is scarce, and difficult to be procured genuine: it costs a dollar per catty at Canton, and is seldom imported except as presents, as it is not considered to keep so well as the other kinds of Souchong. That which is small and broken, and smells musty or disagreeable, should be rejected.

Pekoe, or Pe-kow, white first leaf, is made from the leaves of trees three years old, and from the tenderest of them, gathered just after they have been in bloom, when the small leaves that grow between the two first that have appeared, and which altogether make a sprig, are downy and white, and resemble

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young hair, or down. This tea is esteemed superior to Souchong. The quantity imported into England is considerable. This tea should be chosen with small white leaves, or flowers at the ends of the leaves: the more flower it has, the more it is esteemed. It has a peculiar flavour, and a smell somewhat resembling new hay: it greatly improves Souchong on being mixed with it: that which is old, small, broken, and with little flavour, should be rejected.

The following are a few of the chops of Souchong teas brought to the Canton market, with the number of chests usually contained in a chop, and a description of their quality, according to the technical terms of the trade.

	chests.	
Wapoo Lan Hung, ...	310	middling.
Chu Kee, ...	210	but middling.
Quang Tay, ...	300	ditto.
Ying Tay, ...	220	good, middling.
Lap Tay, ...	288	fresh and good.
Chunn Fue, ...	352	middling.
Ee Kee, ...	405	ditto.
Woe Kee, ...	454	ditto.
Mien Kee, ...	553	ditto.
Ly Kee, ...	400	good, middling.
Quang Woe, ...	300	middling.
Chie Kee, ...	204	good, middling.
Une Mee, ...	202	ditto.
Preequa Wocka, ...	370	but middling.

Green Teas are cured in the following manner. When the leaves are gathered, they are directly tatched, and then very much rubbed by men's hands to roll them; after which, they are spread to divide them, for the leaves in rolling are apt to stick together: they are then tatched very dry, and afterwards spread on tables to be picked. This is done by girls or women, who according to their skill, can pick from one to four catties each day. Then they are tatched again, and afterwards tossed in flat baskets, to clear them from dust: they are then again spread upon tables, and picked, and then tatched for a fourth time, and laid in parcels, which parcels are again tatched by ten catties at a time, and when done, put hot into baskets for the purpose, where they are kept till it suits the owner to pack them in chests or tubs: before which, the tea is again tatched, and then put hot into the chests or tubs, and pressed into them by the hand. When the tea is hot, it does not break, which it is apt to do when it is cold. Singlo tea, being more dusty than Hyson tea, is twice tossed in baskets—Hyson only once. It appears that it is necessary to tatch these teas when-

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ever they contract any moisture: so that if the seller is obliged to keep his tea any time, especially in damp weather, he must tatch it, to give it a crispness, before he can sell it.

It is a common opinion that the verdure on green teas is occasioned by their being dried on copper, but it does not appear from experiments which have been made, that there is any foundation for it.

The trade in London divide green teas into the following sorts:

SINGLO. There are two gatherings of Singlo tea, the first in April and May, the second in June: each gathering is divided into three or more sorts. The leaves of the first are large, fine, flat, and clean; of this sort there may be collected from a pecul, from 40 to 55 catties, usually 45; the second sort is picked next, and what then remains is the third or worst sort.

Singlo tea is seldom imported by individuals. It is of a flattish leaf. It should be chosen of a fresh strong flavour; it is of a light green colour when chewed, and on infusion should yield a pale amber colour, and none of the leaves turn brown or dark-coloured; it should feel crisp and brittle. That which is yellow, of a large loose leaf, and dusty, should be rejected.

TWANKAY, or Tunkey, is a superior kind of Singlo. It grows near the Hyson country, and is oftener tatched and picked than the common Singlo. Twankay, like other Singlo tea, is made into two or three sorts; the best is sometimes sold for Hyson of an inferior growth. It should be chosen with the leaves well twisted or curled; it ought also to have a burnt smell, not too strong but pleasant, and on infusion yield a paler colour than Singlo. That which is yellow, and the smell inclining to that of sulphur, should be rejected.

This tea is only imported by the Company, and there are no particular chops of a superior kind.

HYSON SKIN, or Bloom tea, has its name from being compared to the skin or peel of the Hyson tea; a sort of cover to it, consequently not so good. It consists of the largest, unhandsome, bad coloured, and uncurled leaves that are picked out from the Hyson tea.

Hyson Skin is a superior kind of green tea, of a round, knobby, brightish leaf; but great part of what is imported, is of an inferior quality, of a yellowish open leaf, somewhat resembling Singlo, and in consequence, varies greatly in price. It should be chosen of a fresh smell, on infusion yield a pale yellowish-green colour, and of a delicate taste, though some-

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what of a burnt flavour: the more it approaches to Hyson, the more it is esteemed.

Superior Hyson Skin. This is a distinction made in the tea trade, to divide the common Hyson Skin and the Hyson. This is said to be Hyson tea a year or more old, which after undergoing the process of tatching repeatedly, is brought to market a second time; its appearance is much darker than Hyson, with less bloom on it. Its smell is somewhat musty, and the taste has more of that brassy flavour peculiar to green teas, without any of the delicate aromatic taste of good Hyson. On infusion, the water is darker coloured, and with less fragrance, than Hyson.

Hyson, or He-tchune, the name of the first crop of this tea. There are two gatherings of it, and each gathering is distinguished into two or more sorts; but as great care is taken in gathering it, 60 catties may be chosen from a pecul of it, when only 45 catties can be chosen from Singlo.

Hyson tea should be chosen of a full-sized grain, of a fine blooming appearance, very dry, and so crisp, that with a slight pressure, it will crumble to dust: when infused in water, the leaf should open clear and smooth, without being broken or appearing shrivelled, (which is one of the indications of old tea.) It should give the water a light-green tinge: the water should also have an aromatic smell, with a strong pungent taste. Those leaves which appear of a dead yellowish green, or give the water a similar tinge, or rather a brownish hue, should be rejected; likewise that which appears highly glazed, which occasions it to yield a darker colour to water.

Gunpowder is a superior kind of Hyson. This tea should be chosen round, resembling small shot, with a beautiful bloom upon it, which will not bear the breath: it should appear of greenish hue, with a fragrant pungent taste. The chest of Gunpowder, which is the same dimensions as that of Hyson, should weigh from 75 to 80 catties; and the heavier it weighs, the better the tea is considered. Gunpowder tea is sometimes adulterated: an inferior kind of tea is dyed and glazed, to bear the appearance of the finest tea, but which, on infusion, is very inferior in every respect. This should be carefully avoided; likewise that of which the leaf is open and loose, the face of the darker hue or bloom, and that has a brassy unpleasant taste.

Chulan Hyson is a peculiar kind of Hyson leaf, having the berries of a small plant, called by the Chinese Chulan, mixed with it, which gives it the cowslip flavour, on which account it is sometimes called cowslip tea. It should be chosen of a yel-

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lowish leaf, and a fragrant and perfumed smell, and when infused in water, of a strong cowslip flavour. This tea is seldom imported but as presents.

Ball Tea is so called from the form into which it is made, being round and nearly the size of a nutmeg, composed of the leaves of Black tea, generally of the best kind, gummed together. It is sometimes brought to England as presents.

Brush Tea, so called from the leaves being twisted into small cords like pack-thread, about 1¼ to 2 inches long; usually three of these are tied together at the ends by different coloured silks. These are made both of green and black tea, and like the former, only imported as presents.

There are many different growths of Singlo and Hyson teas, and also some difference in the manner of curing them, according to the skill or fancy of the curer. This occasions difference of quality in the teas, as does also a good or bad season: a rainy season, for instance, makes the leaves yellow, and a cold season nips the trees, and makes the leaves poor. The Chinese at Canton also sell all sorts of old teas for new, after they have prepared them for that purpose, either by tatching or firing, and mixing them with new teas; but these deceits may, upon strict inspection, be discovered; but where the advice of a person resident at Canton can be obtained, it is preferable to depending on your own judgment. The taste in England should be the guide, as teas, which may please the sight and palate at Canton, may, in the course of the voyage, lose their flavour, and be comparatively of little value.

The following are a few of the chops of Hyson teas brought to the Canton market, with the number of chests usually contained in a chop, and a description of their quality, according to the technical terms of the trade.

	chests.	
Tien Hung, ...	104	best in market.
Hung Hung, ...	100	middling and good middling.
Hung Hee, ...	140	middling.
Wun Hee, ...	151	ditto.
Cow Mow, ...	168	middling and better.
Cowlong, ...	170	middling and better.
Mun Hee, ...	140	ditto.
Khee Kee, ...	110	ditto.
Hiong Chee, ...	265	good middling.
Wo Hung, ...	134	middling.

The surface of a chest of tea often carries a superior appearance to the middle or bottom, it is therefore necessary to have some of them turned out. In the Company's teas, about five

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in every 100 of the black teas are turned out; but in greens not so many, as the exposure to the air injures the appearance of the teas. Of teas purchased from the merchants who do not belong to the Hong, it is necessary to be very particular in examining them, as they are often falsely packed.

The following are the tares and allowances on teas at the East India Company's sales.

When goods are received into the private trade ware-houses, they are brought to sale with all possible dispatch. In these ware-houses an even beam is never admitted; but in such cases, one-pound weight is always added to the tare: and on all packages taring 28 lbs. or upward, one pound super-tare is allowed.

Upon packages weighing 28 lbs. gross, a two-ounce weight is placed in the scale, by way of giving a turn in favour of the trade. One pound is also allowed for draught on goods of the above weight, and in case of an even beam, one pound is deducted; this pound is also allowed by the Excise, and also the two-ounce weight, which the Excise allow on tea only.

In taring goods, the scale in which the weights are placed is allowed to preponderate. On quarter chests, if on averaging those tared, they turn out even pounds, no further allowance is made, unless the chest weighs gross 84 lbs. or upwards, in which case one pound is allowed for super-tare on each package; but if there be a fraction, the fraction wanting is only allowed. Thus if the average tare be 22 lbs. the allowance is 23 lbs. and it is the same, viz. 23 lbs. if the average tare be 22¾ lbs. On half chests, if on averaging those tared, they turn out even pounds, a pound is allowed for super-tare on each package; and if there be a fraction, it is reckoned a pound, as before: thus, if the average tare be 36 lbs. the allowance is 37 lbs., and if 36¼ lbs. the allowance is 38 lbs.

On whole chests, if on averaging those tared, they turn out even pounds, 2 lbs. are allowed on each package for super-tare: but if there be a fraction, 1 lb., and the fractions wanting are allowed. Thus if the average tare be 66 lbs. the allowance is 68 lbs. and it is the same if the average tare be 66¾ lbs.

The foregoing allowances on tea are also made by the Excise, under which revenue, tea is now exclusively placed.

Teas are generally allotted and arranged for sale by the East India Company, according to the Chinese chops, which indicate them to be of one growth: all the Hyson teas in one mark or chop being classed in the same bed or parcel, which thus become almost synonymous terms: they are then subdivided into lots of a certain number of chests, because it is found that the

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tea in each chop is always exactly the same kind, although it may happen to be rather fresher and better in one year than in another. The number of chests in a lot are usually,

Bohea,..............	3 chests.	Twankay,............	6 chests.
Congo,..............	5 ditto.	Hyson Skin,..........	6 ditto.
Souchong,............	4 ditto.	Hyson,...............	6 ditto.
Singlo,..............	6 ditto.	Gunpowder,......	2 or 3 ditto.

The following are the brokers' marks on teas, and their explanation:

M	Musty and mouldy.	∧	Good.
m	Musty.	⋌	Very Good.
lc	Barely.	×	Fine.
l	Ordinary.	P	Plundered.
l.	Middling.	D	Damage taken off.
ll	Good Middling.	T	Tared chests.

OVER ANY MARK.

q	Better face than the common run of the sort.	w	Woody.
h	Heated.	os	Odd smell.
b	Blooms.	d	Dusty.
L	Large leaf.	bt	Little burnt.
Sm	Small leaf.	hb	high burnt.
SL	Singlo leaf.	smo	Smokey.
f	Flaggy.	a	Signifies half a degree better.
		sh	shippy.

The broker's charge on managing private-trade teas at the sale, is generally half per cent.

Retail Dealers in Tea.

Retailers of tea are obliged to take out a licence, which costs 11*s*. a year. In 1832, their numbers were, in England, 76,713; in Scotland, 13,701; in Ireland, 11,273; making, for the United Kingdom, a grand total of 101,687!

Denominations of TEA *in Great Britain.*

In Great Britain, teas are divided into three kinds of green teas, and five of Bohea.

The Green Teas are,

1. Imperial, or bloom tea. It has a large leaf, a faint smell, and a light-green colour.

2. Hyson, small curled leaves, of a green shade, inclining to blue.

3. Singlo. Thus named from the place where it is cultivated.

Boheas, or Black Teas.

1. Souchong, which, on infusion, imparts a yellowish green colour.

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2. Campoi, a fine tea, emitting a fragrant violet smell, and of a pale shade.

3. Pekoe. This is known by the small flowers which are mixed with it.

4. Congo. Has a larger leaf than the preceding variety, and yields a deep tint to water.

5. Common Bohea tea, the leaves of which are of a uniform green colour.

Gunpowder teas differ from the above kinds, only in the minuteness of their leaves, and being dried with additional care.

In its natural state, tea is a narcotic plant, on which account the Chinese refrain from using it, until it has been divested of this property, by twelve-months keeping.

Dr. Clarke Abel says, the strongest tea he tasted during his travels in China was named "Yu-tien," yet it scarcely coloured the water. It is reserved for occasions of ceremony, and consists of the hardly expanded buds of the plant.

Sir G. Staunton and Mr. Ellis assert, that green and Bohea teas are plants of one and the same botanical species; the variation in the quality depending on the soil, the age at which the leaves are plucked, and the subsequent management and mixture of them.

Bohea is of several sorts, taking their names from the provinces where they are gathered.

The term Bohea in England is applied to all kinds of Black tea, but its literal meaning is "*manufactured*," and that of Souchong, "*selected*." The best judges in China are themselves frequently deceived by the inhabitants of that country, and the greatest difficulty must necessarily arise in distinguishing their different qualities in England.

Chinese Adulteration of Tea.

For a long period it was a matter of astonishment what the Chinese required such large quantities of Prussian Blue* for, and it was at last discovered—that article was required for giving a bloom and freshness to old unsaleable teas, or to the leaves of various plants, which are sold at Canton under the denomination of tea—a fraud which it requires long experience to detect. So far as

* A late number of the "Canton Register" mentions a fact connected with this subject, which is one instance out of many of the desire to be independent of foreigners; it is as follows: "Prussian Blue, an article which was formerly brought in considerable quantities from England, is now totally shut out from the list of imports, in consequence of its mode of manufacture being acquired by a Chinaman in London; and from timely improvement, it has been brought to that perfection which renders the consumers independent of foreign supply.

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regards quality, no means are left untried which the unparalleled cunning and ingenuity of a Chinaman can devise to impose on foreigners: as to weight, the plentiful addition of iron filings is a ready resource, or peculiarly heavy and dark sand, which the application of the magnet will not detect.

A French commercial paper says, it has been recently discovered, that the Chinese have adopted a system of mixing iron-filings, or some earthy substances, impregnated with iron, with the tea intended for exportation, which renders that article much heavier. A curious plan has been adopted in France, to detect this adulteration—a powerful loadstone is introduced into a case of suspected tea: and when the article has been adulterated in this way, the loadstone becomes immediately encrusted with the metallic particles.

EXTRACT *from a Letter, from the Select Committee of Canton, to the Court of Directors.*

"No contracts appear binding in China beyond the will of the parties, for there is no doubt, in many instances in the present season, a portion of the contracts of Twankay chops were kept by the tea merchants, and after being pounded and mixed with *Wo-ping* teas, sold to the Americans. The process might be witnessed at a place regularly appropriated for the purpose, on the opposite side of the river. With a knowledge of these facts the merchants were unable to prevent them."

Deterioration of Tea.

Mr. W. J. Thomson, an experienced and respectable tea-broker, who was examined before the Parliamentary Committee in 1830, said, he was of opinion that common black teas improve by keeping them two years, if kept in a proper dry place; that they get stronger, and then there is an increased demand for them.

Green tea is deteriorated by keeping; old tea is always cheaper by 4 or 5 tales per pecul, than new. Some Chinese consider tea better for being kept, if properly stopped.

EFFECTS *of* TEA, *upon Health.* By SIR GILBERT BLANE, Bart. *M. D., Physician to the King, &c. &c.*

Tea, says Sir Gilbert Blane, is an article universally grateful to the British population, and has, to a certain degree, supplanted intoxicating liquors, in all ranks, to the great advantage of society*. It would therefore be wise, he thinks, to encourage the farther use of it, particularly in the navy. Those who declaim against its supposed relaxing property, may be answered by asking, whether British courage and hardihood appear, in the late exploits by sea and land, less splendid than at Cressy or La Hogue; whether there is to be found in the results of the battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo, any proof of British nerves being unbraced by habitual use of tea; and whether the physical and moral energies of our officers and men, will not stand a comparison with those of their fore-fathers, or of their enemies, neither of whom were drinkers of tea.

Every old gossip, and every ignorant doctor, are ready, on all occasions, to preach against tea, as the destroyer of the nerves, and the grand enemy to health and strength. We deny it positively. We deny that tea injures

* Raynal says—Tea has contributed more to the sobriety of the British nation, than the severest laws, the most eloquent harangues of Christian orators, or the best treatises of morality.

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either the nerves or the strength of young or old; and moreover, we can make good our denial by substantial proof, which is more, we will be bound, than the gossips and the doctors can do, though they put all their wise heads together for the purpose. Tea has undoubtedly a strong effect on the nerves, but it is the very reverse of what they so ignorantly ascribe to it; for instead of weakening and relaxing the nerves, it most powerfully braces them, and gives them tone and strength.

Recollect you not some time, when you have been fatigued almost to fainting, the effect which a single cup of tea has produced on you, rousing your spirits, bracing your nerves, and banishing your fatigues, as if by magic? If you have ever felt such reviving effects from tea, you will be prepared, with us, to give the lie direct to the vulgar error, that it hurts the nerves and weakens the body.

Nay, we go farther, and say, that the stronger it is, the better for the nerves, and that it is only weak watery slops that do harm. To say, with some ill-informed persons, whom we could name, that tea contains no nourishment, is equally false as to say that Peruvian bark, or home-brewed ale, is not nourishing. Tea is a strong astringent, and the longer it is infused in the tea-pot the more of the astringent matter will be drawn into the water. Now every body knows, that astringents are the most powerful tonic or strengthening medicines which we have. It is, therefore, we maintain, a gross error, both in principal and practice, to say that tea contains no nourishment. We have a stronger proof :—

Mary Noble, of Penrith, Cumberland, is now in the 107th year of her age, and as the intelligent Dr. Barnes informs us, tea has been her favourite food for the last sixty-five years!! This venerable old woman now resides with a woman aged sixty-nine, whom she nursed when a child. She is still vigorous and healthy, and has but lately used a stick to walk with. Now what do our slanderers of tea say to this? The fact is indisputable, let them explain it if they can. On our principles, it is plain enough.

It appears from Lord Liverpool's speech on the agricultural distresses on the 26th of February, 1822, that the consumption of tea had greatly increased, in England, during the last thirty years: for the total in 1787, amounted to sixteen millions of pounds; but in 1821, to twenty-two millions*. From the population returns it appears that the health of the people has improved in a proportional degree.

Economy in Tea-making.

When you have convinced yourself that tea is one of the best promoters of health and long life, by the preceding observations, you will be prepared to read with interest the method proposed by the great English economist, Dr. Trusler, who, by following his own maxims of thrift, accumulated, from very small beginnings, a considerable property, and died wealthy.

Dr. Trusler's method of economizing tea, is pretty well known to the keepers of small public houses and cheap coffee shops, where it is to be had as low as two-pence per cup. Were they to manage their tea in the common way, it would never pay them. It becomes, then, of great interest to families who act on the saving plan, to be instructed in the same, which we have no doubt will henceforth be universally followed. Attend then to our directions.

In the first place, it is requisite that your tea-pot be a metal one, and that it be bright and shining. You may think this of no consequence; but if

* It has since increased to upwards of *thirty millions* of pounds.—*Com.*

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you try a China or stone-ware pot, experimentally, you will lose about a fourth of your tea, which would be saved by a metal one. Black-ware is the worst of all, and a great waster of tea. Having got your metal pot then, put in a spoonful of tea for each person, and pour over it one cupful of boiling water for every spoonful. Let this stand, to infuse, not less than twenty minutes, when it will be ready in the form of a strong rich-flavoured tincture.

To improve the flavour of Tea.

The cheapest and most expensive teas are all the leaves of the same tree, at least they should be so; and if there were no sloe-leaves, nor private leaves, they would be so. The high flavour, therefore, of some of the sorts of tea, and the want of flavour in others, must arise from the manner of preparing them, and must consequently be in some measure artificial. It follows, that if we can discover any fine-flavoured substance, and add it to the tea in a proper manner, so as to make it agree and harmonize with the original flavour, we shall be able to improve low-priced and flavourless tea, into a high-priced article of fine flavour.

We have, for this purpose, made some experiments on tea with various fine-flavoured substances. Cinnamon is too rank, if added in any quantity; but a single drop of the oil, or a pinch of the powder, to a quarter of a pound of tea, will improve it to some tastes. Peppermint will not do, nor ginger, except for particular purposes. Eau de Colonge does better, but it is too dear. Rejecting, therefore, all these, we come to the point.

We do not claim the discovery of this, though it is not generally known except among dealers and curious inquirers. The flavouring substance, then, found to agree best with the flavour of tea, is the Essence of Bergamot, by the proper management of which, you may produce from the cheapest teas, the first-flavoured bloom, hyson, gunpowder, and cowslip.

There are two ways of managing the Bergamot. Purchase at the perfumers, some of the perfumed pieces of wood, which they call Bergamot fruit. Keep one such piece in your canister, and it will flavour the tea in the same way as a Tonquin bean flavours snuff If the canister be a small one, the flavour perhaps would be too strong. In that case you may chip the Bergamot fruit in pieces, and put only a little bit among your tea. Or procure a small phial of the essence of Bergamot, take some of the smallest of your tea, and add to a few drops of the essence till you form a sort of paste, which is to be carefully mixed with the whole tea, in a proportion to its quantity and the degree of flavour you like best. A few trials will enable you to hit the proportions better than any directions which we can give, and if you make the flavour too strong, you have always an easy remedy, namely, by adding more unflavoured tea. When it is thus improved, it has often been sold at 18*s*. and a guinea a pound. Cowslip tea has been as high as 32*s*.—*Oracle of Health*, 1825.

Adulteration of Tea in England.

It might have been fairly enough anticipated, from the high price of, and the high duty on, tea, and the facility with which it may be mixed up with foreign substances, that it would not escape adulteration; and the records of the courts of justice show that such is the case; several dealers have been convicted of this pernicious practice. The

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adulteration is usually effected either by the intermixture of sloe or ash-leaves with fresh teas; or by mixing the latter with tea that has been already used. The penalties on such offences are stated below; but the best, or rather the only, security on which any reliance can be placed, is to be found in the character and respectability of the parties dealing in tea. Even were he influenced by nothing else, it would be extreme folly in any person carrying on an extensive business to engage in such dishonest practices: for they can hardly fail of being detected; and the ruin of his business, that would follow such exposure, would far more than balance whatever gains he could hope to make by his fraudulent schemes.

Penalties on Adulteration.

If any dealer in, or seller of, tea, dye or fabricate any sloe or other leaves in imitation of tea, or mix or colour leaves of tea with Terra Japanica, or other ingredient; or vend or expose to sale, or have in possession, the same; he shall forfeit for every pound of such adulteration, £10. (4 Geo. II. c. 14, s. 11.)

Every person, whether a dealer in, or seller of, tea, or not, who shall dye or fabricate any sloe-leaves, liquorice-leaves, or the leaves of tea that have been used, or the leaves of the ash, elder, or other tree, shrub, or plant, in imitation of tea, or who shall mix or colour such leaves with Terra Japanica, copperas, sugar, molasses, clay, log-wood, or other ingredient; or who shall sell or expose to sale, or have in custody, any such adulterations, in imitation of teas; shall, for ever pound, forfeit, on conviction, by the oath of one witness, before one justice, £5; or, on non-payment, be committed to the house of correction for not more than 12, nor less than six, months. (17 Geo. III. c. 29, s. 1.)

Any person having in possession any quantity exceeding six pounds of sloe, ash, or elder-leaves, or the leaves of any other tree, plant, or shrub, green or manufactured, and shall not prove to the satisfaction of the justice hearing the matter, that the same were gathered with the consent of the owner of the trees, &c., and that they were gathered for some other purpose than that of being fabricated in imitation of tea, shall forfeit £5 for every pound in his possession, or on non-payment, be committed to prison. Sect. 2.

If an officer of excise, or other person, make oath that he suspects herbs dyed, or otherwise prepared, in imitation of tea, are hid or lodged in any place, a justice may issue a warrant for seizing the same by day or night, (in the night, in presence of a constable,) together with all wagons, tubs, and packages in which they may be contained; the herbs may be directed to be

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burnt, and the wagons, &c. sold; and, after deducting expences, the proceeds to be shared, half to informer, and half to poor of the parish. Obstructing such seizure, subjects the offender to a penalty of £50; or not less than six, nor more than twelve, months' imprisonment. Sect. 3.

Herbs not to be burnt, if owner can prove, within 24 hours, that they are gathered with consent of proprietor of trees, plants, or shrubs, and that they were not intended to be fabricated in imitation of tea. Sect. 4.

Occupier of premises, where herbs are found, liable to the penalties, unless he can prove they were lodged without his consent. Sect. 5.—McCullock's *Dictionary*, 1834.

ANALYSIS OF TEA.

Translated from Berzelius "Traité de Chimie," 2e partie. Chimie Organique, for the India Journal of Medical Science.

Bohea and Green Tea.

Tea has been analyzed by Frank. Distilled with water, it loses all odour, and the product of the distillation shews traces of a volatile oil. The aqueous solution contains mucilage, and tannin, which blackens salts of iron. Black tea contains more tannin than green. The residue digested in water gives vegetable albumen to caustic potash. Alcohol and æther, with which it has been treated, take from it neither fatty oil, nor resin. Green tea contains 34·6 of tannin, 5·9 of mucilage, 5·7 of vegetable albumen, 51·3 of insoluble vegetable fibre, (loss 2·5.) Black tea contains 40·6 of tannin, 6·3 of mucilage, 6·4 of vegetable albumen, 44·8 of ligneous fibre, (loss 2·0.) The ashes of both species of tea contain silex, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and chloruret of potash. Frank's proportion of tannin is too large, and is mistaken for all the substances soluble in alcohol when agitated on the aqueous extract of tea. Davy on the other hand found in Souchong tea 32·5 per cent. of extract, of which 10·0 parts only were precipitated by isinglass, thus the 22·5 parts remaining did not consist of tannin. In like manner, he found but 8·5 per cent. of tannin in green tea. According to the analysis of an anonymous English chemist, tea contains also a small quantity of a resin, which is soluble in alcohol, and which possesses a very agreeable odour of tea. The following table shews the results of his analysis; the different species of tea being ranged in the order of their price, commencing by the dearest.

GREEN TEA.

100 parts of tea give,	Soluble. in water,	Soluble. in alcohol;	precipitated by gelatine;	insoluble fibre.
No. 1	41	3	31	56
2	34	9	29	57
3	36	7	26	57
4	36	6	25	58
5	31	10	24	59

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BLACK TEA.

100 parts of tea give,	Soluble. in water,	in alcohol ;	precipitated by gelatine ;	insoluble fibre.
No. 1	35	1	28	64
2	34	3	28	63
3	35	2	28	63
4	35	1	24	64
5	31	4	23	65

The species of tea, No. 5, is only half as dear as that No. 1. The gelatine used in the operation of precipitating by that substance, was isinglass ; and the precipitate was dried in a temperature of 100°. It is estimated to contain from 40 to 45 per cent. of tannin.

Finally, Oudry has announced that he has discovered a salifiable base in tea. To obtain it, he infused 12½ parts of tea in 200 parts of hot-water, in which 3 parts of muriate of soda had been dissolved. At the end of 24 hours, he evaporated the liquid to dryness, treated the residue with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·81, evaporated, dissolved the alcoholic extract in water, and digested the solution with pure magnesia. The liquor filtered, and evaporated unto a certain degree of concentration, deposited crystals of theine. The magnesian precipitate treated with alcohol, yielded a certain quantity of this alkali. According to Oudry, *theine* is soluble in 35 to 40 parts of water at a temperature of 10°, crystallizing from this solution in regular, fine, colorless crystals. Alcohol dissolves it in all proportions, but this solution furnishes crystals of an irregular form. When heated it fuses, and at a very high temperature is decomposed, leaving a coal. Notwithstanding that theine shews no alkaline re-action, Oudry regards it as a salifiable base, and imagines that he has obtained crystallizable salts with the sulphuric and citric acids. This however needs confirmation.—*Indian Journal of Medical Science, March,* 1834.

Though experiments show that tea contains, upon an average, from 30 to 40 per cent. of matter soluble in boiling water, it is not to be supposed that so large a proportion is taken up, in the ordinary process of making tea ; on the contrary, in tea-leaves, in the state in which they are usually thrown away, there is still contained from 10 to 14 per cent. of soluble matter, capable of affording a sufficiently pleasant beverage, though it must be granted that the most agreeable portion of the tea, consisting probably of the purest Tannin, or astringent matter, and of the whole of the aroma, is taken up by the first effusion of the hot-water, and that subsequently, the better and less soluble extractive matter are dissolved, furnishing what is usually called strong tea, but infinitely less agreeable than the earlier infusion. Hence it is, that the real epicure in this article imitates in some measure the Chinese process of infusion, and only drinks the first-made tea, using a fresh but small proportion of the leaves for each successive cup.

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Rise and Progress of the Tea Trade*.

The tea plant, although found in different parts of the Eastern hemisphere, is probably indigenous to China or Japan, where it is extensively cultivated. The earliest record to be found of the use of tea is in the accounts of the Moorish historians and travellers, in the end of the eighth century, at which period the Mahomedans had free ingress and residence in China, subject to very few restrictions. *Ibn Batuta* mentions, that the Emperor possessed the revenues from salt; that paper money, bearing the government stamp, was current in the country†; and that the general drink of the people was prepared by immersing the leaves of a small plant in hot-water, which was used medicinally, as well as for correcting the bad properties of the water. Soliman, an Arabian merchant, who visited China, A.D. 850, describes 'Sah' (tea) as the usual beverage of the people‡.

Texeira, a Spaniard, in 1600, saw dried tea leaves at Malacca, which were in use among the Chinese. Olearius, in 1633, found the use of tea pretty general among the Persians, who procured it from China, by means of the Usbeck Tartars. The Russian ambassador (Starkaw) to the court of the Mogul (Chan) Shaw

* From "*Past and Present State of the Tea Trade of England,*" &c. London, 1832.

† It is remarkable, that there is now no paper currency in China, not even the simple instruments of a bill of exchange being known among the Chinese merchants.

‡ There is reason to believe, that tea is not of very ancient use as a beverage in China. The ancient classical books make no allusion to it. Silk, flax, and hemp are classical plants; but cotton, tobacco, and tea are not. Pere Trigault, the Jesuit, says, the use of tea is not of great antiquity; but he adds, that they have no character to represent it, which is not true. The popular belief is, that tea was first introduced into Honan, to cure the bad quality and taste of the water. The earliest account we have of it, is in the relation of two Mohammedan travellers, who visited China in the ninth century. These, after telling us that "their usual drink is a kind of wine, made of rice," mention "a certain herb, which they drink with hot-water. called Zah," (Tiha, tea,) adding, that "this drink cures all manner of disease." It was not, therefore, at that time a common beverage. Be that, however, as it may, we are inclined to think it is a mistake, to suppose that the Chinese are inveterately attached to the use of tea. That which is used for home consumption is of a very inferior description, made up sometimes into round balls, having all the appearance of a ball of tarred twine; sometimes in flat cakes, cemented together with a glutinous substance, and sometimes used in loose leaves that have been dried without any preparation. They have, besides, the essence in small cakes, as bitter as wormwood. The leaves of the Camellia Jesanqua are also used as tea; and we learn from the Abbe Grozier, that in Shantang and the northern provinces, tea is prepared from a kind of moss; and he asks, if adulterated tea is common in China, how can we flatter ourselves that we are not drinking the infusion of moss from the rocks of Maug-nighieu!—*Quarterly Review.*

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Attyn, partook of tea, and at his departure, was offered it for the Czar Michael Romanoff, which he refused, not knowing of what use it would be in Russia.

Of the *first* introduction of tea into Europe, we know but little. In 1517, A. D. Emanuel, King of Portugal, sent a fleet of eight ships to China, and an ambassador to Pekin, who obtained permission to open a trade; but it was not until after the formation of the Dutch East India Company, in 1602, that the use of tea became known on the continent (in 1610); and although the enterprizing Hollanders paid considerable attention to it, as an article of commerce, the consumption progressed but little; for in 1670, it was unknown in Dort. It is said, that the Dutch, in their second voyage to China, carried thither large quantities of *dried sage*, which they represented to the Chinese and Japanese as an herb possessed of the most extraordinary properties, for which they received a considerable portion of tea; they however bought a good deal at from 8*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., which, although of a middling quality, sold in Paris for thirty livres a pound; and for some years, the best Japanese tea, esteemed as much better than that of China, brought from one hundred to two hundred livres a pound in France, until the use of coffee and chocolate became fashionable and general. The first authentic notice which is to be found of tea, in England, is an act of Parliament, (12 Car. II. c. 23,) A. D. 1660, by which a duty of eight pence per gallon was laid on all tea made and sold in coffee-houses; and by an act framed in the same year, the duties of excise on malt liquor, cyder, perry, mead, spirits, or strong water, coffee, tea, sherbet, and chocolate, were settled on the king for life. In the diary of Mr. Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, there is found, under date September 25th, 1661, the following memorandum relative to tea: "*I sent for a cup of tea,* (a Chinese drink,) of which I had *never drank before.*" In 1662, Charles II. married the Princess Catherine of Portugal, who, it is said, was fond of tea, having been accustomed to it in her own country; hence it became fashionable in England. Waller, in a Birth-day Ode on Her Majesty, ascribes the introduction of the herb to the queen in the following lines:

"The best of queens and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation, who the way did shew
To the fair region—where the sun doth rise,
Whose rich productions we so justly prize."

The same poet attributes an inspiring power to the Chinese leaf—

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"The Muse's friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid;
Repress those vapours which the head invade?"

In 1666, Lords Arlington and Ossory brought a quantity of tea from Holland; its price in England was then *sixty shillings* a pound!

About this period, the East India Company, being desirous of presenting a rarity to His Majesty, procured twenty-two pounds of tea, which was thought a valuable offering to royalty. Heretofore the small quantity used in England was obtained from the continent; for in 1634, some English ships having visited Canton, a rupture took place between our seamen and the Chinese, and trade was for some time interdicted; but in 1668, the Court of Directors, in the despatch to their factory at Bantam, in Java, ordered them 'to send home, by their ships, one hundred pounds weight of the best *tey* (tea) they could get;' and accordingly in 1669, the East India Company's first invoice of tea was received, amounting to two canisters of 143½ lbs. Such was the commencement of a trade, which, by the most judicious management, has now risen to upwards of *thirty million of pounds!* That a careful proportioning of the supply to the demand was absolutely necessary in order to extend the consumption of a luxury, will be evident from the following fact, which at this early period operated as a warning to the Company, and has since proved highly beneficial to the commerce. In 1678, the East India Company imported 4,713 lbs. of tea; but this *then large quantity* completely glutted the market, for the imports of tea during the ensuing *six years* amounted in all to only 318 lbs. In 1680, the Company opened a direct trade with China.

In 1689, the old mode of levying the duty on tea, viz. by the quantity made in the coffee-houses, being found very uncertain, as well as vexatious, an act of 1 Gul. and Mar. sess. 2, c. 6, fixed a custom duty of *five shillings* a pound, together with the former sum of five per cent. on the value.

For some years, the consumption of tea slowly increased in England, in consequence of the high rate of duty, sometimes as high as 200 per cent. on the sale price! and a considerable degree of smuggling arose, which was only put down by lowering the taxation. During the years 1697, 98, and 99, the East India Company imported on an average 20,000 lbs. of tea annually: from 1700 to 1708, the importation was augmented to 60,000 lbs. a year, the average price of tea being sixteen shillings a pound. In 1721, the importation of tea into England

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exceeded for the first time 1,000,000 lbs., and at the September sale in 1728, the quantity of tea put up for sale was 769,104 lbs., the duty on which amounted to £153,820 sterling. The "bill of cargo" of the Cæsar, which arrived from China 17th May, 1726, has entered in it 358,100 lbs. of tea, the duty on which was £71,620 sterling.

The prudent early management of this truly extraordinary commerce will be partly seen by the following average statement of early progressive increased importation by the Company, into England:

	lbs.
From 1700 to 1710,	831,438
1717 to 1727,	960,049
1732 to 1742,	1,200,000
1756,	4,000,000
1766,	6,000,000
1776,	7,260,000
1786,	8,550,000
1796,	17,868,826
Five years ending 1800,	21,909,457

Since the commencement of the present century, the annual consumption of tea in the United Kingdom has increased by upwards of *ten millions of pounds*, while its use, during the same period, has been decreasing in Europe and America.

In the space of one hundred years, from 1710 to 1810, there were sold, at East India Company's sales, 750,219,016 lbs. of tea, the value of which was £129,804,595 sterling; of this quantity of tea, 116,470,675 lbs. were re-exported, and the remaining 633,748,341 lbs. retained for home consumption* : *since the commencement of the present century*, 848,408,119 lbs. of tea have been sold by the East India Company in England, and there has been paid into the British Exchequer, without any cost or trouble in the collecting, £104,856,858 sterling, on the above-mentioned quantity of tea! The judicious proportioning of the supply to the demand will be best seen by the tables laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the China trade. The quantity refused by the brokers will be observed to be considerable: in fact, it is their interest, as they avow, to keep up the price of tea, not to allow too much to come on the market; for experience has taught them that a luxury, however general its use, may become too common. The following passage is quoted from the Report of the Select Parliamentary Committee, on the China trade, in 1830:

"The quantity of tea sold by the Company has greatly increased since 1814.

* Milburn.

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The average of three years, from 1814-15 to 1816-17, was, ... lbs. 25,028,243
The average of the three years, 1826 to 1827, was, ... 28,017,238
The average sale proceeds of the larger quantity amounted in the last three years, to no more than,........................... £3,376,773
While that of the smaller quantity in the first three years of the present charter was,.. £4,003,838

It has been stated, that the principle to which the Company look in determining what quantity to offer for sale, is the amount of deliveries, and the quantities sold at the previous sale. The supply is said to have more than kept pace with the demand; considerable quantities of tea offered, have occasionally been withdrawn, in consequence of no advance having been offered on the upset price: when the Company augmented their supply on a complaint of the Scotch dealers, some years since, the same dealers complained of the increase (!) owing to their interest being effected by a reduction of the value of their stock in hand, the amount of which is, however, very small."

TABLE OF PRICES OF TEA.

Comparison of the cost of Tea per Pecul, with the rate per Pound.

Per Pecul.		At 4*s.* per Dollar.	At 4*s.* 7*d.* per Dollar.	At 4*s.* 8*d.* per Dollar.	At 4*s.* 9*d.* per Dollar.	At 4*s.* 10*d.* p. Dollar.	At 4*s.* 11*d.* p. Dollar.	At 5*s.* per Dollar.
		per ℔.	per ℔.	per ℔.	per ℔.	per ℔.	per ℔.	per ℔.
Taels.		Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
20	equal	10	11. 458	11. 666	11. 875	12. 083	12. 291	12. 5
21	,,	10½	12. 031	12. 250	12. 478	12. 687	12. 906	13. 125
22	,,	11	12. 604	12. 833	13. 072	13. 291	13. 520	13. 750
23	,,	11½	13. 177	13. 416	13. 666	13. 895	14. 135	14. 375
24	,,	12	13. 749	14.	14. 250	14. 499	14. 749	15.
25	,,	12½	14. 322	14. 583	14. 843	15. 104	15. 364	15. 625
26	,,	13	14. 895	15. 166	15. 437	15. 708	15. 979	16. 250
27	,,	13½	15. 468	15. 750	16. 031	16. 312	16. 593	16. 875
28	,,	14	16. 041	16. 333	16. 625	16. 916	17. 208	17. 500
29	,,	14½	16. 614	16. 916	17. 218	17. 520	17. 822	18. 125
30	,,	15	17. 187	17. 500	17. 812	18. 125	18. 437	18. 750
31	,,	15½	17. 760	18. 083	18. 406	18. 729	19. 052	19. 375
32	,,	16	18. 333	18. 666	19.	19. 333	19. 666	20.
33	,,	16½	18. 906	19. 250	19. 593	19. 937	20. 281	20. 625
34	,,	17	19. 479	19. 833	20. 187	20. 541	20. 895	21. 250
35	,,	17½	20. 052	20. 416	20. 781	21. 145	21. 510	21. 875
36	,,	18	20. 624	21.	21. 375	21. 750	22. 124	22. 500
37	,,	18½	21. 197	21. 583	21. 968	22. 354	22. 739	23. 125
38	,,	19	21. 770	22. 166	22. 562	22. 958	23. 354	23. 750
39	,,	19½	22. 343	22. 750	23. 156	23. 562	23. 968	24. 375
40	,,	20	22. 916	23. 333	23. 750	24. 166	24. 583	25.

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Thus at 4*s*. per dollar, one tael per pecul is equal to a half-penny per pound.

To convert dollars per pecul into shillings per lb., at 4*s*. per dollar,—multiply by 3, and divide by 100.

To convert dollars per pecul into shillings per cwt., at the same exchange,—multiply by 3 and 26 decimals.

To convert shillings per lb. into dollars per pecul, at 4 per dollar,—multiply by 100, and divide by 3.

To convert shillings per cwt. into dollars per pecul, at the same exchange,—multiply by $29\frac{3}{4}$ and divide by 100, the result will be nearly correct.—*Chinese Commercial Guide*, 1834.

PRICES OF TEA AT CANTON, AT DIFFERENT RECENT PERIODS.

Tea.	13th Dec. 1828.	4th Jan. 1830.	1st Nov. 1831.	2nd Jan. 1832.
	Taels per pecul.	Taels per pecul.	Taels per pecul.	Taels per pecul.
Bohea,	14 to 15	14 to 15	13 to 15	13 to 15
Congo,	24 ,, 28	18 ,, 20	24 ,, 28	24 ,, 28
Campoi,	24 ,, 28	18 ,, 20	24 ,, 28	24 ,, 28
Souchong,	20 ,, 36	17 ,, 24	19 ,, 34	19 ,, 34
Pekoe,	50 ,, 60	50 ,, 60	52 ,, 60	52 ,, 60
Ankoi,	,, ,, ,,	15 ,, 20	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
Twankay,	24 ,, 28	25	24 ,, 28	22 ,, 28
Hyson Skin,	24 ,, 28	19	20 ,, 28	18 ,, 28
Hyson Young,	,, ,, ,,	32	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
Hyson,	44 ,, 54	40	46 ,, 58	42 ,, 58
Gunpowder,	50 ,, 54	49	58 ,, 60	51 ,, 61

Tea.	6th May 1833.	6th May 1834.	2nd Dec. 1834. New Teas.
Bohea, Canton,	11 *a* 13	12 *a* 15	12 *a* 14
,, Fokien,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	16 ,, 19
Congo,	none.	16 ,, 20	20 ,, 27
Campoi,	,, ,, ,,	16 ,, 20	20 ,, 26
Souchong,	21 ,, 30	15 ,, 28	24 ,, 40
Pouchong,	22 ,, 40	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
Pekoe,	30 ,, 64	26 ,, 40	40 ,, 70
Ankoi Souchong,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	15 ,, 22
Hyson,	46 ,, 54	32 ,, 55	38 ,, 58
,, Skin,	23 ,, 30	13 ,, 22	17 ,, 28
,, Young,	42 ,, 48	30 ,, 42	32 ,, 40
Gunpowder,	58 ,, 64	40 ,, 52	47 ,, 60
Imperial,	55 ,, 62	37 ,, 49	44 ,, 57
Twankay,	none.	,, ,, ,,	23 ,, 30
Orange Pekoe,	,, ,, ,,	14 ,, 17	20 ,, 24
Caper,	,, ,, ,,	14 ,, 17	22 ,, 24

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ESTIMATE of the Cost, Freight, and Charges of each Species of Tea per Pound, imported in the year 1829.

	Bohea.		Congo, winter purchased, & below contract.		Congo contract.		Campoi.		Souchong.		Twankay.		Hyson Skin.		Hyson.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Cost in China, calculating the value at 6*s.* 4*d.* 624, the actual cost of a tale in China, season 1828-9, as per Account No. 1. *(calculating the supplies from India to China according to the intrinsic value of the coins, at the Mint-price of silver,)*	0	9·666	0	11·679	1	4·150	1	7·738	1	11·022	1	4·000	1	4·466	2	2·720
Insur. 3 per ct. on cost, premium covered,	0	·299	0	·361	0	·499	0	·610	0	·712	0	·495	0	·509	0	·826
Interest from the provision of funds in China to the arival of the investment in England (six months on cost and insurance,) at 5 per cent. per annum,	0	·249	0	·301	0	·416	0	·509	0	·593	0	·412	0	·424	0	·689
Freight and Demurrage, ...	0	4·200	0	4·200	0	4·200	0	4·200	0	4·200	0	5·250	0	5·250	0	5·250
Expence of landing, housing, ware-house room, carting, preparing for sale, and all charges of merchandize, ...	0	1·600	0	1·600	0	1·600	0	1·600	0	1·600	0	1·6[illegible]	0	1·600	0	1·600
Interest, from the arrival of the teas in England to the estimated realization of the sale amount, 18 months on cost and insurance, 12 months on freight and charges, at 5 per cent. per annum,	0	1·038	0	1·193	0	1·539	0	1·816	0	2·070	0	1·580	0	1·616	0	2·408
Supercargoes' commissions, 2 per ct. on net sale amount, deducting charges,	0	·261	0	·394	0	·437	0	·479	0	·598	0	·422	0	·437	0	·826
	1	5·313	1	7·728	2	0·841	2	4·952	2	8·795	2	1·759	2	1·302	3	2·319

East India House,
5th April, 1831.

THOS. G. LLOYD, *Accountant General.*

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PRICES PAID FOR TEA AT CANTON BY THE AMERICANS AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS.

	1818-19.	1827-28.	1831-32.	1833-34.
	Taels per Pecul.			
Bohea,	11	12	11	10
Congou,	23	...	16	21
Campoi,	24	...	...	...
Souchong,	25	18	18	18½
Pekoe,	65	60	50	40
Sunchi,	24	...	...	...
Hyson,	46	45	46	45
Imperial,	62	} 50	54	49
Gunpowder,	...		58	52
Young Hyson,	38	35	44	42
Hyson Skins,	20	23	24	23½
Twankay,	22	25	24	25½
Singlo,	20	...	...	...
Pouchong,	...	...	20	22½

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S prime cost of tea, ℔ ℔., 1821-22.

	s.	d.
Bohea,	0	9,48
Congou,	1	5,34
Souchong,	2	2,44
Sonchi,	1	9,14
Twankay,	1	5,20
Hyson Skin,	1	6,11
Hyson,	2	9,25
Young Hyson,	2	1,32

AMERICAN cost of Tea ℔ ℔., 1821-22.

	s.	d.
Bohea,	0	5,94
Congou,	1	2,58
Souchong,	1	0,95
Sonchi,	1	0,95
Twankay,	0	11,88
Hyson Skin,	0	10,8
Hyson,	1	9,6
Young Hyson,	1	4,74

The tael in the American account is reckoned at the rate of 72 taels for 100 dollars, or 6s. nearly.—*Crawfurd.*

The Chinese price of tea, in taels per pecul, is tantamount to the English price of "half-pence per lb;" thus 14 tales per pecul may be expressed 14 half-pence (or 7*d.*) per lb. A quarter chest contains about 67 lbs. A chop is a quantity of tea, grown on one piece of ground by one man: of black teas, it generally consists of, but sometimes exceeds, 600 chests, and of green, about 400 chests.

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Freight on Tea *from Canton, by the Company's, and by American Ships.*

"The charge on account of freight at present is only 4*d.* per pound (or £18 14*s.* per ton of 10 cwt.) upon all the teas; and taking it for granted, that the private traders might purchase their freight at one half of the Company's, that brings the difference to 2*d.* per pound. Against this 2*d.* per pound, you must take all the advantages I have stated, as an off-set; you must take the smaller port charges paid by the Company, you must take the very advantageous insurance account of the Company; their independence of convoy, and the superior stowage of ships.

For the stowage employed in the trade to our North American colonies, the Company pay less than the Americans; about 9 or £10 per ton, I believe. The American ton is one-fourth smaller than ours; and therefore in proportion to the nominal price, they pay more. Of the 9 or £10; not more than one half of it should be charged on the tea, because the ships are taken up to export British manufactured goods to Canton; and therefore the freight must be divided between the outward voyage and the return voyage. It is accordingly only £4 10*s.* or £5. upon the tea. That would be per pound of tea from China to North America, some thing under a penny per pound, on black tea; on green tea I have not calculated."—*From the evidence of* C. Marjoribanks, *Esq.* 1830.

Canton, 2nd December, 1834.

Freight to London £4 15*s.* to £5 per ton of 50 cubic feet. Ditto ditto, in large ships £6 to £6 6*s.* per Company's ton of 9 cwt. tea.

Usual net Weight and Measurement of Chests of different descriptions of Tea.

		Weight.		Solid measurements.
Bohea, whole chests,	Catties	138	Feet	8·956
half ditto,	,,	84	,,	5·416
quarter ditto,	,,	46	,,	3·374
Congo, whole ditto,	,,	63 *a* 64	,,	4·085
Souchong. ditto,	,,	60 *a* 62	,,	4·025
Pekoe, ditto,	,,	49 *a* 50	,,	4·333
Hyson, ditto,	,,	48 *a* 50	,,	4·000
Skin, ditto,	,,	48 *a* 50	,,	4·125
Twankay, long ditto,	,,	62 *a* 65	,,	4·864
Gunpowder, ditto,	,,	80 *a* 84	,,	4·100
Imperial, ditto,	,,	70 *a* 74	,,	4·074
Young Hyson, ditto,	,,	70 *a* 72	,,	4·220

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Average Solid Measurement of Packages of various Goods.

Aniseed,	..	about	6	pecul boxes.	Equal a Ton of 50 cubic feet.
Camphor,	..	,,	12	do.	
Cassia,	..	,,	8	half pecul do.	
Cassia buds,	..	,,	10	pecul do.	
Gamboge,	..	,,	11	do.	
Nankeens,	..	,,	12	boxes do.	
Nankeen Raw Silk,	..	,,	7	bales do.	
Rhubarb,	..	,,	8	pecul boxes.	

Former Duties on Tea.

In 1783 the annual consumption of tea in England was about 5,000,000 *lbs.* and the duty was £27 per cent.; in 1784 Mr. Pitt lowered this duty to 12 per cent. in order to try the effect thereof, in extending the use of tea among the poorer class of society; the duty on tea, however, did not long remain at this rate; in 1796 it was raised to from £20 to £30 per cent. on different teas; in 1799, to £35; in 1800, to £40; in 1802, to £50; in 1806, to £96; and in 1819, to £100 per cent. on all teas sold above the price of 2*s*. per lb.

The duty in Ireland on tea was, until 1800, from 4*d*. to 7*d*. per *lb.*; it was then immediately raised to £20 and £35 per cent. *ad valorem*; in 1802, to £23 and £38; in 1804, to £51 and £84; in 1806, from £71 to £84; in 1810, to £93; in 1814, to £96; and in 1819, to £96 and £100.

The revenue derived from tea has amounted to more than £3,300,000 per annum; which is about the average sum, collected at the India house, and paid to the Government a fortnight after the prompt day; the expense of collection £10,000 per annum, exclusive of the establishment of officers superintending the dealers' stocks.

The amount of tea duties received by the Company for the crown, since 1814 to 1830, was £50,184,113.

It appears by a parliamentary return respecting articles charged with excise duties, that the average quantity of tea on which duty was paid, in the three years 1831, 1832, 1833, was 30,529,851 *lbs.*; and the quantity on which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of January, 1834, was 31,829,075 *lbs.*; making an increase of 1,229,224 *lbs.*

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New Duties on Tea.

An Act *to provide for the Collection and Management of Duties on Tea, dated 29th August,* 1833*.

Table of Duties on Tea in Warehouse, or Imported into the United kingdom.

(From the 22nd April, 1834.*)*

		£	s.	d.
Tea, viz.				
Bohea, ...	The pound,		1	6
Congou, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Orange Pekoe, and Campoi,	The pound,		2	2
Souchong, Flowery Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated,	The pound,		3	0

This arrangement was considered preferable to an *ad valorem* duty as heretofore, on account of the difficulties attending the collection of it at the outports, where there might be no regular sales by auction as in London.

In all the alterations of duty, a reduction has been made. In the first class, it has been reduced from 96 per cent. to 81 ; in the second class, from 100 to 94½ ; and in the third class, from 100 to 81.

The first duty on tea imported under the open trade, was paid on the 6th June, 1834, at the Custom-house. The arrival was but small.

Opinions as to the difficulty of distinguishing precisely the various qualities of the same denominations of tea ; and observations on the mode of levying the duties upon it.

In March, 1834, Mr. Crawfurd, presented a petition from the persons engaged in the tea-trade in the metropolis, praying for the establishment of one uniform rate of duty on all kinds of tea imported into the country. He stated several objections to the proposed graduated scale adopted by Goverment. There was very great difficulty in distinguishing between the different sorts of tea, especially between Bohea and Congou, and Congou and Souchong, when there was any thing like a close approximation of quality : he might say the thing was utterly impossible. The difference of value to the importer of Bohea and Congou was from 2 to 6 per cent. ; but Bohea was charged with a duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* and Congou with 2*s.* 2*d.* a pound, a difference of 44 per cent. Congou would readily be transformed into Bohea, by deteriorating its quality 4 to 6 per cent. ; and then it would be charged with 44 per cent. less duty. By a fixed duty the whole corps of tasters and inspectors, otherwise about to be enrolled, would be rendered unnecessary ; and a fixed duty, he thought, would not bear heavily upon the poorer classes.

Sir Robert Peel also disapproved of the new duties. The duties on Bohea, Congou, and Souchong were imposed, no doubt, with the view of taxing the higher and middling classes more highly than the poor. But this idea was fallacious. The consumption of the poorer classes was principally Congou, a hundred chests of which were sold in the working districts to one of Bohea. It appeared, by a reference to the prices of tea at the India house, that there was only three-half-pence a pound difference between the value of Bohea and of Congou, but the difference in the duty was 8*d.* In twenty thousand chests of tea, it would make a difference to the importer of £500,000, whether it was

* *For the Act at length, see Appendix.*

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called Bohea or Congou; and it was imposing too much responsibility on any man's judgment, and affording too strong a temptation, to leave him to decide as to which class the tea belonged.

Mr. Hawes said, that the whole quantity of tea consumed during the last year was thirty-three millions of pounds, of which twenty-one millions were Congou; yet this was the tea on which the duty of 2*s*. 2*d*. was laid. It was evident that the lower classes would derive little of the benefit which ministers intended to confer upon them: and therefore he thought that the scale of duties should be modified.

Sir George Staunton supported the petition. He observed, that a great misapprehension existed upon the nature of black teas.

Mr. Grote, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Hume, Sir J. R. Reid, and Lord Sandon, were also opposed to the plan adopted by ministers. Mr. Robinson spoke strongly against the uniform rate of duty prayed for by the tea-dealers, as being in a high degree partial to the rich. Mr. Buckingham recommended the establishment of bonded warehouses in sea-port towns, where the quality of teas could be investigated and the duty rated *ad valorem*.

Lord Althorp and Mr. Poulett Thomson, the latter at considerable length, defended the Government scale of duties. Their object had been, to give to the consumer of the lowest quality of tea, that article at the lowest rate of duty. The quantity of Bohea sold had risen during the last seventeen years, from half a million to six millions and a half of pounds annually; while the quantity of Congou had risen only between one and two millions. Much Bohea was sold under the name of Congou. There could be no doubt that the cheapest tea would be bought, and was bought, by the labouring classes.

The Government had taken great precaution, had held many and long consultations with experienced men in the trade, from all parts of the country before adopting their present scale. There would not be the great difficulty that some anticipated, in distinguishing the different qualtities of tea. When the inquiry was in progress, forty-four different samples had been submitted to tasters; and, with the exception of two bad hits, the different qualities were most accurately distinguished. The plan surely ought to be tried before it received such sweeping condemnation; and it should not be forgotten, that ministers were under the necessity of obtaining, by some means or other, the same amount. This would account for some of the faults of the scale which they had adopted. In reply to a letter from some of the tasters, read by Sir Robert Peel, stating that the samples presented by Government, did not enable them to come to a correct judgment on the matter;—Mr. Thomson said, that it was remarkable these gentlemen had taken seven months to make the discovery.

The petition was then laid on the table.

Mr. Crawfurd gave notice, that he should move on an early day for a committee to inquire whether an equalized, in the place of a fluctuating, duty on tea should be imposed.—*Parliamentary Proceedings*.

(From the Spectator, March 8th, 1834.)

The manner in which the consumer will be affected by the new duties on tea, will appear from the following table, which contains the free-trade price of several descriptions of tea, as they exist at Hamburg and Rotterdam, the specific duty affixed by the new tariff, the operation of this specific duty as an *ad valorem* duty, the future price, including duty, the Company's monopoly price, the saving as it will affect the different classes of society.

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Description of Tea.	FreeTrade Cost per lb.		New Duties. per lb.		New Duties. ℔ Ct.	Price with Duty.		Company's Price with Duty.		Saving to the Public.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bohea,.....................	0	9	1	6	200	2	3	3	7	1	4
Congou, ...	1	3	2	2	173	3	5	4	8	1	3
Twankay, ...	1	4	2	2	162	3	6	4	6	1	0
Souchong,................	1	5	3	0	112	4	5	5	0	0	7
Hyson,......................	2	8	3	0	112	5	8	8	0	2	4
Gunpowder, ...	3	6	3	0	35	6	6	10	6	4	0
Flowery Pekoe,.........	4	0	3	0	75	7	0	,,	,,	,,	,,

The monstrous inequality of the new scale of duties is plain enough from this table. The coarsest tea sold, or the consumption of the poorer classes, is charged with a duty which exceeds by 120 per cent, that which is charged upon the two highest descriptions of tea, or those which are, or at least certainly will be, consumed by the higher classes. Congou, the black tea in most common use with the middle classes of society, is charged with considerably more than twice the *ad valorem* duty which is charged on Pekoe, which will be used only by the upper classes. The saving to the poorer classes by the destruction of the monopoly on Bohea, which they use, will be 1*s.* 4*d.* per pound. The consumers of Souchong will have their tea by only 7*d.* less than they now pay for it; while on Hyson and Gunpowder, the upper class will save respectively 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* per pound ; and their Pekoe they will probably get for 6*s.* less than they now would pay for it. Even by the present scale, however, every party gains by the extinction of the monopoly.

At an interview which the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a deputation from the tea trade, his Lordship stated, that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Government to alter the duties on teas; but that the regulations that had been framed to commence on the opening of the China trade, would be allowed to go into operation.

In August 1834, a pamphlet appeared in London, justifying the views of the supporters of a fixed rated duty of two shillings per pound on all Teas ; upon which "*The Times*" of the 9th September, offers the following comments:

"Generally speaking, one uniform duty is preferable to a scale of duties upon tea; it would be more easily and more cheaply collected. On the other hand, a single duty ; whatever its rate, would be unequal on a commodity varying so much in value as tea : it must be comparatively heavy on the lower kinds or qualities, and comparatively light on the higher. As to the possibility of distinguishing the rated kinds of tea, there is certainly a formidable array of very respectable opinions against it; but on the other side, there is a much stronger body of facts.

"The scale of duties, which are certainly too high, it is said, will have an injurious effect on the imported qualities, and upon the consumption of tea in England; but of this we are by no means convinced. It must be the wisest policy of the importer to bring the better qualities of each description of tea rather than the worst; some speculators will probably bring bad teas; but so they would, and to a greater excess, if there was no duty at all. This is an evil against which the community must defend itself; it is not a subject for fiscal regulation; *caveat emptor*."

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Tea exported from Canton at different periods
In the British Trade:—

From 1782 to 1794,...............	lbs.	214,882,789
,, 1795 to 1807, ...		374,049,802
Increase, during the latter period, ...	lbs.	159,167,013
In the season 1817-18 of various kinds,	chests,	138,794

An Account *of the Quantity and Prime cost of Tea, exported from the Port of Canton by the East India Company, for each of the following years.*

Years.	Quantity.	Prime Cost.
	lbs.	£
1809-10, ...	18,230,720	1,194,498
1810-11, ...	19,710,737	1,300,321
1811-12, ...	26,164,221	1,738,709
1812-13, ...	28,267,413	1,972,742
1813-14, ...	24,727,436	1,711,899
1814-15, ...	26,195,144	1,743,081
1815-16, ...	33,013,387	2,157,687
1816-17, ...	29,353,973	2,017,746
1817-18, ...	20,151,597	1,322,414
1818-19, ...	21,085,860	1,321,696

Charles Cartwright, *Acct. Gen.*

East India House, 23rd June, 1820.

In 1819-20, 28,476,231 lbs.; 1821-22, 25,746,439 lbs.; 1825-26, 27,821,121 lbs.; 1826-27, 40,182,241 bls.

Statement *of the Prime Cost of the East India Company's Teas, at Canton, for the year* 1821-22. *See Accounts relating to the Tea Trade, No. 4, Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed,* 14*th May,* 1824:—

Teas.	Quantity.	E. I. Coms. Prime cost.			
		Total.	℔ lb.		
	lbs.	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Bohea, ...	1,653,099	65,013	0	9	43
Congou, ...	19,442,034	1,404,768	1	5	34
Souchong, ...	69,387	7,645	2	2	44
Sonchi, ...	37,494	3,303	1	9	14
Twankay, ...	3,678,040	263,639	1	5	20
Hyson Skin, ...	168,620	12,727	1	6	11
Hyson, ...	665,789	92,251	2	9	25
Young Hyson, ...	31,976	3,374	2	1	32
	25,746,439*	1,852,715			

* Of which the Green Teas constitute 17 in 100. In the same year the total quantity of tea exported by the Americans, was 9,292,400 lbs. of which the green teas constituted 65 to 100.

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Sonchi is a variety of black tea not found among the American exports, nor in the Canton Price-currents. It is a variety of Souchong, and therefore calculated at the same price. The American teas embrace those which are sent to the continent, such as Twankay and Congo, which may account for the high price of the latter, as that consumed in Holland is alledged to be equal in quality to that of the East India Company.

An Account *of the quantity of Tea, exported by the East India Company from Canton: specifying the several kinds of Tea, and the average Prime Cost per pound, in the year* 1829-30.

(In continuation of an Account, dated 17th March, 1830, printed in Appendix to First Report on East India Company's Affairs, p. 20.)

Teas exported to England.	Quantity.	Average Prime cost per pound.		Teas exported to the North American colonies.	Quantity.	Average Prime cost per pound.	
	lbs.	*s.*	*d.*		lbs.	*s.*	*d.*
Bohea, ...	4,288,896	0	9.636	Bohea, ...	329,759	0	8.857
Congou, ...	19,003,302	1	2.099	Congou, ...	828,944	0	10.679
Campoi, ...	556,885	1	7.382	Souchong, ...	,,		,,
Souchong, ...	67,632	2	584	Pekoe, ...	,,	1	,,
Pekoe, ...	,,		,,	Twankay, ...	15,901	1	4.200
Twankay, ...	4,733,704	1	3.703	Hyson Skin, ...	13,415	1	3.203
Hyson Skin, ...	101,829	1	4.411	Young Hyson, ...	,,		,,
Young Hyson, ...	,,		,,	Hyson, ...	26,217	2	4.146
Hyson, ...	582,800	2	3.469	Gunpowder, ...	18,828	2	6.914
	29,335,048				1,233,064		
				Total, ..	30,568,112		

Errors Excepted.

East India House, 14*th March*, 1834.

THOS. G. LLOYD, *Acct. Gl.*

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TEA.

Quantity and Value exported from Canton in the British Trade in the following years.
Company's.

	1827-28. Endg. 30th June, 1828.		1829-30. Endg. 31st March, 1830.		1830-31. Endg. 31st March, 1831.		1831-32. Endg. 31st March, 1832.		1833-34. Endg. 31st March, 1834.	
	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.
Bohea,	28,967	437,552	32,167	516,603	39,348	629,029	54,367	861,347	62,488	989,526
Congou,	1,61,545	3,935,447	142,525	3,349,170	136,699	3,352,573	129,106	3,041,473	109,177	2,814,810
Souchong,	1,605	60,229	507	20,784	1,992	71,874	2,184	78,411	3,370	127,462
Pekoe,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	11,595
Campoi,	...	...	4,177	134,922	896	28,680	...	...	...	...
Twankay,	38,617	1,043,758	35,503	929,148	32,856	879,469	30,834	832,207	29,781	812,474
Hyson,	4,603	236,333	4,371	290,110	10,272	445,380	8,851	430,427	6,739	343,904
Hyson Skin,	1,611	43,553	764	20,889	1,184	31,744	1,181	32,122	812	22,243
To London.	236,948	5,756,872	220,014	5,171,626	223,247	5,438,749	226,523*	5,275,987	212,604†	5,122,014
N. Am. Invtmt.	...	348,213	...	193,894	...	146,265	...	313,544	...	399,029

* Black Tea, ...lbs. 24,754,266
Green Tea.................... 5,448,800

To England in 25 ships, ... 30,203,066

† Black Tea, ...lbs. 23,369,600
Green Tea, ... 4,977,600

To England in 22 ships,.......... 28,347,200

The above Statement shows that,—

Bohea—progressively encreased; being in 1833-34, more than double of 1827-28.

Congou—of which considerably more is exported to London than of any other kind, indeed nearly as much as the total of the other kinds—progressively decreased.

Twankay—the next in quantity—progressively decreased.

Hyson—much increased in 1830-31; but since progressively decreased.

Upon the whole, the quantity rather decreased.

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On Private Account by E. I. Company's Ships to London.

	1827-28.		1829-30.		1830-31.		1831-32.		1833-34.	
	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.
Congou,	5,666at21	118,860	6,955at16.5	114,757	5,783at18	104,094	6,069at21	127,449	9,089at21	190,866
Campoi, Souchong, Pouchong,	3,110,,32	99,520	1,393,,21	29,232	1,521,,24	36,504	1,737,,23	39,951	1,468,,22	32,296
Pekoe and Orange Pekoe,	464,,38	17,632	2,025,,31	62,775	4,253,,26	110,578	5,015,,24	120,360	3,149,,29	92,321
Twankay,	602,,26	15,652	1,683,,16	26,928	738,,19.5	14,391	128,,20	2,560		
Hyson and Y. Hyson,	2,628,,46	120,888	2,503,,38	95,114	1,913,,36	68,868	2,139,,44	94,116	124,,47	5,828
Hyson Skin,	945,,26	24,570	494,,14	6,916	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Gunpowder,	60,,50	3,000	448,,50	22,400	844,,50	42,200	157,,30	7,850	253,,55	13,915
To London,	13,475	400,122	15,501	358,122	15,052	376,635	15,245	392,286*	14,083	335,226†
			By Coun	try Ships	to India.					
Black Tea,	860at30	25,800	1,802at24	43,248	952	20,944	1,641	42,446	3,739	92,184
Green Tea,	1,735,,42	72,870	5,096,,21	107,016	4,606	87,514	7,085	110,755	11,209	324,689
To India.	2,595	98,670	6,898	150,264	5,558	108,458	8,726	153,201	14,948	416,873
Total,	16,070	498,792	22,399	508,386	20,610	485,093	23,971	545,487	29,031	752,099

	lbs.
* Black Tea,	1,709,466
Green Tea,	323,200
	2,032,666

	lbs.
† Black Tea,	1,827,467
Green Tea,	50,267
	1,877,734

It appears that no Bohea was exported in the Private Trade to London.
The export of Tea from Canton to India, latterly much increased, being in 1833-34, double what it was in 1829-30.

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ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF TEA FROM CANTON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS, IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE RESPECTIVELY.

British Trade.

	1827-28.		1829-30.		1830-31.		1831-32.		1833-34.	
	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.	Peculs.	Taels.
To London. E. I. Company,	236,948	5,756,872	220,014	5,171,626	223,247	5,438,749	226,523	5,275,987	212,604	5,122,014
To London. On Private acct. on H. C. Ships,	13,475	400,122	15,501	358,122	15,052	376,635	15,245	392,286	14,083	335,229
E. I. Company to North America, &c.	....	348,213	....	193,894	....	146,265	....	313,544	....	399,029
By Country Ships to India, ...	2,595	98,670	6,898	150,264	5,558	108,458	8,726	153,201	14,948	416,873
		6,603,877		5,873,906		6,070,107		6,135,018		6,273,145

American Trade.

By Amer. Ships to U. States,...	66,307	1,976,378	....	....	....	....	81,155	2,548,631	140,163	4,810,460
Ditto to Europe,	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,720	....	16,891	372,356
							83,875		157,054	5,182,816

In 1833-34, the exports of Tea in the American Trade greatly increased, and equalled in amount, the Company's investment of that year*—the last of their Exclusive Trade.

* See page 112.

Imports, Sales, *and* Prices *of* Tea *in* Great Britain.

An Account *showing the Gross Quantity of Tea, including Private Trade, Prize, Neutral Property, &c. annually imported into England, put up to sale, sold and refused, in the following years.*

Years.	Imported.	Put up to Sale.	Sold.	Refused.
1811,	21,565,423	23,193,700	23,058,496	135,204
1812,	27,959,945	24,857,594	24,856,914	600
1813,	29,668,291	25,895,738	25,895,005	733
1814,	26,563,525	29,597,120	29,597,055	65
1815,	25,405,931	28,008,418	27,787,230	221,188
1816,	33,314,035	24,133,168	23,408,195	724,973
1817,	30,537,652	25,489,618	25,428,188	61,430
1818,	21,440,196	27,436,475	27,370,956	65,519
1819,	22,325,450	26,237,020	26,235,021	1,999
1820,	30,113,421	26,118,254	26,111,451	6,803
1821,	28,580,592	27,653,840	27,638,081	15,759
1822,	27,325,063	27,894,490	27,880,565	13,925
1823,	29,025,325	28,033,266	27,753,550	279,716

Agregate Quantity *and* Sale Amount of Tea *in* England *at two periods, demonstrative of the* Increased Supply *and* Diminished Price *to the* Public.

Years.	Quantity.	Sale Amount.	Years.	Quantity.	Sale Amount.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1814,	27,828,643	4,794,359	1823,	26,206,546	3,713,591
1815,	26,234,242	4,102,668	1824,	26,532,327	3,741,402
1816,	21,029,843	3,114,479	1825,	27,803,668	3,872,685
1817,	23,401,706	3,502,388	1826,	27,700,978	3,485,092
1818,	26,068,870	3,987,007	1827,	28,120,354	3,358,955
1819,	25,032,484	3,489,385	1828,	28,230,383	3,286,272
1820,	24,483,970	3,324,297	1829,	30,269,498	3,527,345
1821,	25,492,001	3,566,642	1830,	29,303,779	3,283,794
1822,	25,862,329	3,622,924	1831,	30,720,085	3,487,494
Total,	225,425,988	33,499,149	Total,	254,886,598	31,756,630

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PRICES OF TEA IN FORMER TIMES.
(From MILBURN's Oriental Commerce.)

The following prices of the various species of Tea per pound, are extracted from the prices current in the Years 1731 *to* 1734, *inclusive.*

	1731.	1732.	1733.	1734.
Bohea, fine, ...	12*s.* to 14*s.*	10*s.* to 12*s.*	9*s.* to 11*s.*	10*s.* to 12*s.*
Do. ordinary,	9 to 10	9 to 10	7 to 8	9 to 10
Congou, ...	12 to 16	10 to 14	10 to 14	10 to 14
Pekoe, ...	16 to 18	13 to 14	9 to 14	14 to 16
Green, fine, ...	12 to 15	10 to 13	8 to 12	9 to 12
Imperial, ...	13 to 14	11 to 12	10 to 16	9 to 12
Hyson, ...	30 to 35	30 to 35	24 to 28	25 to 30

From 1734 to 1744, the Company sold on an average 1,519,291lbs. per annum. The price got down to 4*s.* 2*d.* per lb. by which the duties bore to the cost, at the rate of 128 per cent.

SALE PRICE *per pound, in England, of the several sorts of Tea in most general use, for ten years.*

Tea.	From 1814-15, to 1819-20.		Tea.	From 1825-27, to 1829-30.	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Bohea, per lb. ...	2	6	Bohea*, per lb.	1	7
Congou, ,, ...	3	0	Congou*, ...	2	3
Twankay, ,, ...	3	2	Twankay*, ...	2	6
Hyson, ,, ...	5	3	Hyson*, ...	4	4
Average, ...	3	6	Average, ...	2	8

The quantities and prices of TEA *sold by the East India Company in* 1822 *and* 1823, *were as follows :*

	1822. Quantity sold.	1822. Average price.	1823. Quantity. sold.	1823. Average price.
	lbs.	£ *s.* *d.*	lbs.	£ *s.* *d.*
Bohea, ...	2,419,031	0 2 5½	1,904,434	0 2 4¾
Congou, ...	18,569,269	0 2 8	18,681,884	0 2 7¾
Campoi, ...	196,729	0 3 8¼	408,769	0 3 6
Souchong, ...	1,405,050	0 3 1½	1,285,230	0 3 6½
Pekoe, ...	44,757	0 5 3	46,005	0 5 5¾
Twankay, ...	4,161,146	0 3 4	4,158,355	0 3 5
Hyson Skin, ...	221,693	0 3 3¼	319,425	0 3 4½
Hyson, ...	832,834	0 4 3½	916,846	0 4 4
	27,850,509		27,720,949	

* The Average price of these teas in 1831, was 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 2*d.* and 3*s.* 7*d.* which would reduce the average to 2*s.* 3¾*d.*

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Price *of* **Tea** *at the Company's Sale, June,* 1829.

	s. d.		s. d. (per lb.)
Bohea,	1 5	to	1 6¾
Do. Congou kind, and in Congou packages,	1 7½	,,	1 8¾
Congou, common,	2 2	,,	2 2¾
Do. good,	2 3	,,	2 5
Do. fine,	2 6	,,	2 11
Pekoe kind,	2 7	,,	3 4½
Pekoe,	3 9½	,,	4 7
Campoi,	2 7	,,	3 2
Souchong,	3 1	,,	4 8

	s. d.		s. d. (per lb.)
Twankay, common,	2 1¼	to	2 2½
Do. good,	2 3½	,,	2 10
Do. fine,	3 0	,,	3 7½
Do. Hyson kind,	3 9	,,	4 2½
Hyson Skin, com.	2 1¼	,,	2 4
Hyson, common,	3 10	,,	4 0
Do. good,	4 3	,,	4 6
Do. fine,	4 11	,,	5 8
Caper, common and good,	2 6	,,	3 0
Gunpowder,	5 9	,,	5 10

A **Statement,** *showing the Average sale price per pound of all* **Teas** *sold by the* **East India Company,** *in each of the following years.*

Years.	Average prices. s.	d.	Years.	Average Prices. s.	d.
1814-15,	3	4.53	1822-23,	2	9.94
1815-16,	3	1.23	1823-24,	2	10.31
1816-17,	2	11.63	1824-25,	2	9.94
1817-18,	3	0.78	1825-26,	2	8.51
1818-19,	3	0.23	1826-27,	2	6.40
1819-20,	2	9.16	1827-28,	2	4.56
1820-21,	2	9.43	1828-29,	2	3.07
1821-22,	2	10.19	1829-30,	2	3.

Average Sale *Price of the* **Company's** *and the* **Private Trade** *Congou, Campoi, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson Skin, and Hyson Teas.*

Years.	Company's. s.	d.	Private. s.	d.
1823-24,	3	8	3	2
1824-25,	3	2½	2	11¾
1825-26,	3	3	3	1
1826-27,	3	1½	2	10
1827-28,	2	10	2	8
1828-29,	2	9½	2	5½
1829-30,	2	7	2	5
1830-31,	2	8	2	5¾

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INCREASE *in* QUANTITY *and* DECREASE *in* PRICE *of* TEA, *sold by the* EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A considerable increase in the E. I. Company's tea importation has been in an improved sort, denominated Bohea, which is extensively used by the lower ranks of society; and not only has the *quantity* been augmented, as the following figures from the Parliamentary returns prove; but the quality also has been raised; a fact which a perusal of the voluminous correspondence laid before Parliament amply demonstrates*; indeed it required considerable exertion on the part of the Select Committee at Canton, to procure a sufficient supply of the Good Bohea required, and of *real* Souchong.

Increasing Quantity of Bohea sold.

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	lbs.		lbs.
In 1815-16,......	397,909†	In 1828-29,......	3,778,012
1819-20,......	1,497,592	1829-30, ...	4,845,826‡
1825-26,......	2,588,124	1830-31,.. ...	6,096,153
Total, ...lbs.	4,483,625	Total,.........lbs.	14,719,991

The diminution in the price, is as remarkable as the increasing quantity sold. The increase of Congou, which enters most largely into the public consumption, is worthy of notice.

Increasing Quantity of Congou sold.

In 1816,..................................lbs.	14,895,681
1822,....................................	18,876,631
1828,....................................	20,142,873

Here as in the case of Bohea, we see an increase of nearly six million pounds weight since the last renewal of the charter.

The consumption of Twankay is also deserving of attention, as it is a good tea, and moderate in its prices.

* Vide Appendix to 1st Report of Commons for 1830, p. 907.
† Sold at 2*s*. 10*d*. per lb.
‡ Sold at 1*s*. 6*d*. ditto.

Increasing Quantity of Twankay sold.

In 1814, 1815, and 1816, ...lbs. 10,670,126
1828, 1829, and 1830, ... 13,210,079

The same returns shew, that green tea is not a favorite in this country, for although the supply has been ample and the price diminishing, the consumption has increased but little.

Hyson Tea.

In 1814, 1815, and 1816, ...lbs. 2,950,993
1828, 1829, and 1830, ... 3,113,949

Quantity of Tea sold in England.

From 1804 to 1813, ...lbs. 239,569,354
1814 to 1823, ... 269,210,292

Increase, lbs. 29,640,938

The Increased Consumption of Tea, in the following years was :—

In 1829, ...lbs. 239,700
1830, ... 249,400
1831, ... 263,000

DECREASE IN PRICE OF TEA.

Average sale price of Tea, at the East India Company's sales at two periods.

	Bohea.		Congo.		Campoi.		Souchong.		Twankay.		Hyson.		Pekoe.		Hyson Skin.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
In 1814, per lb.	3	1	3	3	3	6	4	0	3	7	5	10	7	0	3	10
In 1828, ditto, ..	1	6	2	3	2	5	2	10	2	5	4	1	3	9	2	3
Decrease in price,	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	9	3	3	1	7

Mr. Mills, a tea broker, stated in his evidence before the Lords, " that Congou tea offered for sale by the East India Company," (by the most open competition,) at 1*s*. 8*d*. often

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fetches 2*s*. 5*d*., and other Congou tea, put up at 2*s*. 1*d*. has fetched 2*s*. 7*d*. Taking the first as an example, the retail cost would stand thus :

	s.	*d.*
One lb. of Congou put up at the East India Company's sale, at,	1	8
Brokers for the sake of keeping up the market, which they avow it is for the interest of the trade so to do, raise the selling price,	0	9
Purchasing price by the brokers,	2	5
Duty levied by the Crown,	2	5
Retailer's profits, brokerage, &c. &c.	2	2
Shop price,	7	0

Thus it will be seen, that what the Company offer to sell at 1*s*. 8*d*. is raised to 7*s*. before it reaches the consumer's table.

EXTRACTS *from Mr.* TUCKER'S *Explanatory Remarks.*

Quantity of Company's unsold Tea, in Warehouse on the 4th November 1831, lbs.	51,168,568
Quantity ordered for Consignment in 1831-32,	30,350,000
Ditto ditto, 1832-33,	30,000,000
Equal to nearly four year's consumption, lbs.	111,518,568
Average quantity of Company's Tea, sold in the last three years, lbs.	28,128,388

TEA SALE, *December*, 1831.

The Company's sale commenced on the 5th, and finished on the 19th December, 1831. During the four first days, the sale went off very briskly, but the intelligence received from Canton made it go off dull, and produced a reduction in prices. The following is a full statement of the present sale prices compared with last sale.

	Present sale. *s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	Compared to last sale.
Bohea, qr. chest,	1	11¼	to	2	0	2*d*.dear
Ditto, half ditto,	1	11½	to	1	11¾	
Ditto, large ditto,	1	11¾	to	2	0	1¾*d*.do.
Ditto, Congou packages,	2	0	to	2	1¼	2*d*. do.
Congou, comm. began at,	2	2¼	to	2	2½	2*d*. do.
Ditto, ditto, finished at,	2	1½	to	2	2	¾ to 1*d*.do.

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	Present Sale. s.	d.		s.	d.	Compared to last Sale.
Congou, good,	2	2	to	2	4½	ra. cheap.
fine,	2	4½	,,	2	7	1*d.* cheap.
Pekoe flavour,	2	9½	,,	3	2	(1*d.* cheap.)
Campoi kind,	2	1½	,,	2	1⅓	
Campoi, good,	2	4½	taxed	at	2·4	nearly all refused.
Souchong, good,	2	10	to	3	0	average 6*d.* cheap.
fine,	3	3	,,	3	7½	(average 6*d.* cheap.)
finest,	4	2½	,,	0	0	½*d.* dearer.
Twankay, common,	2	1¾	,,	2	2¼	½*d.* cheap.
good,	2	2½	,,	2	4	
fine,	2	6½	,,	2	8	1*d.* do.
Hyson Skin, common,	2	2	,,	0	0	
good,	2	3	,,	2	5	2*d.* do.
fine,	2	7½	,,	3	2	(2*d.* do.)
Hyson, common,	3	6½	,,	3	8½	2*d.* do.
good,	3	9	,,	4	2	3*d.* do.
fine,	4	4	,,	4	10	(3*d.* do.)
superfine,	5	2	,,	5	4	(3*d.* do.)
Young Hyson, pr. trade,	2	8	,,	2	11½	1 to 2*d.* do.
Caper,	2	4	,,	2	5	as before.
Orange Pekoe,	2	6¼	,,	2	9	2*d.* cheap.

The Bohea Tea of the cost of 2*s.* and upwards, being liable to the 100 per cent. duty, has been sold at a discount of ½*d.* per lb., but all under that price is not, at present, to be bought lower.

Tea:—East India House Sales.

	December Sale. 1833. s.	d.		s.	d.	March Sale. 1834. s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea, ¼ chests,	1	10	to	1	10¾	1	8¾	to	1	9
½ chests,	1	10	,,	1	10½	1	8¾	,,	1	9¼
large ditto,	1	10	,,	1	10½	1	9	,,	1	9¼
Congou packages,	1	10½	,,	1	11½	1	9	,,	1	10¼
Congou, common,	1	11	,,	2	0	1	10¼	,,	1	11¼
good,	2	0¼	,,	2	2	2	0	,,	2	3
fine and Pekoe kind,	2	4	,,	2	10	2	4	,,	2	6
Souchong,	2	5¾	,,	3	11	2	9	,,	3	11
Hyson Skin,	2	0¾	,,	2	8	2	0¼	,,	2	0½
Twankays,	2	0¼	,,	2	2¼	2	0¼	,,	2	2
Ditto, fine,	2	4	,,	2	6	2	2	,,	2	7¾
Hyson, common,	3	1¼	,,	3	4	3	0¼	,,	3	2
middling,	3	5	,,	3	9	3	4½	,,	3	8
fine,	3	10	,,	5	3	3	9	,,	5	0½
Caper in small boxes,	2	2¾	,,	2	3¾		none.			

After the 22nd April, 1834, Tea may be imported into the United Kingdom, from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places eastward of

the same to the straits of Magellan, but not from any other places. After 22nd of April, 1834, the present duties of excise on Tea will cease, except on such as may have been sold by the East India Company before that day, and the following duties of Customs will be payable, viz.

		s.	d.
Bohea, ...	per lb. 0	1	6
Congou, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Orange Pekoe, and Campoi, ...	,, 0	2	2
Souchong, Flowery Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated, ...	,, 0	3	3

From Mercantile Journal, 1st April, 1834.

Tea,—*Put up Prices.*

East India House, 12th February, 1834.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give notice, that it is their intention to put up to sale, nine millions of pounds of tea, (including the private trade of Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships). The Company's teas will be put up at such sale, at the following prices, viz.—

		s.	d.				s.	d.	
Bohea, Canton, ...	at	1	5	p. lb.	Twankay, No. 1, or lowest grade,	,,	1	8	p. lb.
Ditto, Fokien, ...	,,	1	5	,,	No. 2, ...	,,	1	10	,,
Congou, No. 1, or lowest grade,	,,	1	7	,,	H. Skin, No. 1, or lowest grade,	,,	1	8	,,
No. 2, ..	,,	1	9	,,	No. 2, ...	,,	1	10	,,
No. 3, ..	,,	1	11	,,	No. 3, ..	,,	2	2	,,
No. 4, ..	,,	2	0	,,	Hyson,.. No. 1, or lowest grade,	,,	2	6	,,
No. 5, ..	,,	2	2	,,	No. 2, ...	,,	2	9	,,
Campoi, ...	,,	1	8	,,	No. 3, ...	,,	3	4	,,
Souchong, No. 1, ...	,,	1	11	,,	No. 4, ...	,,	3	8	,,
No. 2, ...	,,	2	6	,,	No. 5, ...	,,	4	2	,,
No. 3, ...	,,	3	2	,,					

An Account *of the Quantity of Tea sold at the India House at the following periodical sales.*

	lbs.		*lbs.*
1831, September,	8,000,000	1833, March,	8,500,000
,, December,	8,150,000	,, June,	8,300,000
		,, September,	8,400,000
1832, March,	8,300,000	,, December,	8,500,000
,, June,	8,400,000		
,, September,	8,400,000	1834, March,	*9,000,000
,, December,	8,300,000	,, June,	9,000,000

Being the addition of half a million of pounds to the largest declaration that was ever before issued, viz. in March and Dec., 1833.

* Of Bohea, 1,500,000 lbs.; of Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,800,000 lbs.; of Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,400,000 lbs.; and of Hyson, 300,000 lbs. The increase in the present sale is in the second and third qualities of teas.

The average quantity sold at the sales of 1829, 1830 and 1831, was nearly 31,000,000 pounds.

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Stock of Tea *in the East India Company's Ware-Houses.*

Corrected up to the end of February, 1834.

Tea.		Unsold Packages.	Sold Packages.	Delivered last month. lbs.
Bohea, ...	qr. chests, ...	3,353	2,327	3,23,114
	or. con. do.	19,642		
	half chests, ...	3,039	156	
	large do.	5,030	547	
Congou, ...	boxes, ...	,,	2,935	1,113,585
	do. cap.	,,		
	eighth chests, ...	,,	853	
	qr. do.	3,71,639	20,260	
	chests cap.	,,		
Campoi, ...	boxes, ...	,,	,,	1,830
	eighth chts.......	,,	13	
	qr. do..	3,877	61	
Souchong,...	boxes, ...	,,	576	32,934
	do. cap.	,,		
	eighth chests, ...	,,	314	
	qr. do.	1,818	1,470	
	chests cap.	,,		
Pekoe,.........	boxes, ...	,,	580	23,720
	eighth chests, ...	,,	922	
	qr. do.	,,	1,592	
Twankay,...	eighth do..........	,,	26	269,100
	qr. do.	73,738	4,900	
Hyson, ...	boxes, ...	,,	145	53,915
	do. Y. H..........	,,		
	do. gun, ...	,,		
	eighth chests, ...	,,	6	
	qr. do.	24,446	1,566	
	do. Y. H.	,,		
	gun, ...	,,		
	tea of sorts,......	,,		
Hyson Skin,	boxes, ...	,,		8,034
	qr. chests, ...	851	334	
Black*,........................	lbs.	34,441,585	2,234,107	1,494,183
Green†,.......................	lbs.	7,664,789	5,29,849	331,049
Total,............................	lbs.	42,106,374	2,763,956	1,825,232

From Mercantile Journal, 1st April, 1834.

* Congou greatest proportion.   † About ⅕th of the whole.

Tea,—*London Price Current, exclusive of Duties.*

	1831.		1832.		1833.	
	25th January.	24th June.	27th January.	26th June.	25th January.	21st June.
	s. *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*
Bohea, ...lb.	1 11¼ *a* 1 11¾	1 8 *a* 1 8½	1 11½ *a* 2 1¼	2 0 *a* 2 0¼	1 11½ *a* 2 0	1 10 *a* 2 0
Congou, ... ,,	2 0½ *a* 3 0½	2 0¼ *a* 3 1	2 1½ *a* 2 10	2 0¾ *a* 3 2½	2 0½ *a* 3 0	2 1 *a* 3 0
Souchong, ... ,,	4 3 *a* 4 7	none.	2 10 *a* 4 2½	none.	2 6½ *a* 4 0	none.
Campoi, com.... ,,	none. *a* 8	2 0½ *a* 2 1½	2 4½ *a*	none.	2 0½ *a* 2 4¾	2 0½ *a* 2 1
Twankay, ... ,,	2 2¼ *a* 2 6¼	2 1¼ *a* 2 8½	2 2 *a* 2 8	2 1¾ *a* 2 7	2 1½ *a* 2 6	2 1¼ *a* 2 5¼
Pekoe, (orange,),,	3 4 *a* 4 0½	3 11 *a* 4 1½	2 4½ *a* 2 9	2 7¼ *a* 4 0	2 4 *a* 2 6	2 5¾ *a* 2 9
Hyson Skin, ... ,,	2 3¼ *a* 3 10	2 4 *a* 3 9	2 2 *a* 2 9	2 2¼ *a* 3 2¾	2 2 *a* 3 0½	2 1 *a* 2 10
Hyson, ... ,,	4 1 *a* 5 7	3 9 *a* 5 6	3 7 *a* 5 4	3 3 *a* 4 9	3 1½ *a* 5 2	3 1¼ *a* 5 6
Young Hyson, ,,	3 0½ *a* 3 10	3 0 *a* 3 0½	2 8 *a* 2 9	3 1 *a* 3 6	none.	none.
Gunpowder, ... ,,	4 10 *a* 5 7	3 11 *a* 4 10	none.	4 7 *a* 5 1	none.	5 1 *a* 7 8

PRICES OF TEA, *at* **LONDON SALES,** *subsequent to the* **OPENING OF THE TRADE,** *on the* **22nd** *April*, **1834.**

First Public Sale of Tea in London, after the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly.

On the 19th August, 1834, the first public sale of teas, imported by private merchants, since the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the East India Company for the importation of teas, took place at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane. As the period had not yet arrived for the importation of teas for home consumption, direct from China or elsewhere, sufficient time not having elapsed to allow the arrivals of teas from China, shipped after 22nd April last, these teas already imported were only allowed entry, on condition that they should be bonded for exportation. The sale went off languidly, a great portion of the teas offered being bought in. The prices realized were; good Gunpowder, from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; good Hyson, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; young Hyson, 2*s.* 0$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 3*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; Hyson skin, middling quality, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; common Souchong, at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; good common Congous, at 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb., and ordinary to good Boheas, from 1*s.* 0$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* 2$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb.; some inferior qualities were sold on lower terms.—*Sun, August 20th*, 1834.

5th September, 1834.—Tea sale;—Boheas, qr. chests 1*s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* *a* 1*s.* 11$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; half do. 1*s.* 10$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* *a* 1*s.* 10$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; large do. 1*s.* 9$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* *a* 1*s.* 10*d.*; Congou 1*s.* 10$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* *a* 2*s.* 0$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; common 1*s.* 8*d.* *a* 1*s.* 9$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; good 2*s.* *a* 2*s.* 3*d.*; fine 2*s.* 5*d.* *a* 2*s.* 7$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* Boheas sold 2*d.* per lb. lower than last sale. The advances on common Congous, from 2*d.* *a* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. on the better ones nearly as much, but the fine ones not materially dearer than in June.—Boheas already, in consequence of the high prices of Congous, bear a profit of 1*d.* *a* 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

9th October, 1834.—The sales of the first free trade Teas (brought by the *Columbia* from Singapore), took place this day, and created a very unusual interest and attendance; and considering their qualities, (at least very indifferent and greatly inferior to the Company's Teas) fetched enormous prices, and must, instead of lowering the market, we think, greatly enhance it. 24 chests, called Bohea, were at the unanimous opinion of the trade withdrawn, not being tea. First sale; Congou 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 7$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; Orange Pekoe 2*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; Second sale; Hyson (for exportation) 2*s.* 7$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 3*s.*; Gunpowder ditto 3*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 3*s.* 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*. Third sale; Congou 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; Padre (in paper) 2*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*. Fourth sale; Congou 1*s.* 11$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 2*s.* 8$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*;

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young Hyson (for exportation only) withdrawn; 26 chests Bohea withdrawn in consequence of buyers declaring it too bad for sale; in all 1043 packages.

TEA *imported at* CALCUTTA *in the following years.*

Years.	Value Rs.	Years.	Value Rs.	Years.	Value Rs.
1813-14,....	1,37,879	1821-22,....	8,561	1828-29,....	1,25,813
1814-15,....	1,91,070	1822-23,....	1,37,412	1829-30,....	1,81,193
1815-16,....	1,03,792	1823-24,....	1,43,370	1830-31,....	1,52,186
1816-17,....	2,98,642	1824-25,....	1,95,228	1831-32,....	1,60,416
1817-18,....	5,38,675	1825-26,....	3,79,232	1832-33,....	1,98,310
1818-19,....	1,80,645	1826-27,....	3,52,515	1833-34,....	1,88,507
1819-20,....	1,82,281	1827-28,....	2,21,020	....	....
1820-21,....	3,52,246	....	....	....	....

"It is almost impossible to arrive at any fair idea of the consumptive demand in this part of India; so different are our imports conducted from those in Great Britain.

"Tea is imported in chests, half chests, bundles, boxes, of all sizes, &c.; and value is still less a guide, as mixtures of the vilest trash come in, and at corresponding prices: thus, ten chests of first chop tea, as it is termed, may come in from China, value sicca rupees 800; while at the same time a similar quantity may be imported of skin Tea, value 60 rupees.

"Although Tea is not used by the natives as amongst us, they are, nevertheless, fond of it, and in many cases of indisposition, solicit its aid as a specific remedy. From this circumstance it is not improbable but it may come into more general consumption among the native, as well as European population of India. Calcutta, at present (1830) may be said to take off about 4,000 chests of all sorts*."—*Bell's Review*, 1830.

The tea consumed by the middle and upper classes in Bengal, generally costs in Calcutta, from 4 to 6 rupees per seer, or say from 4 to 6 shillings per pound.—Very fine teas are not usually brought to Calcutta by speculators; but superior kinds are frequently commissioned by individuals for their own use.

* In 1832-33, the imports were 2132 chests, 496 half chests, 1678 quarter chests, 534 10-catty boxes, 535 boxes of sizes.

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Retail Prices of Tea at Calcutta.

	January 1830.	October 1834.	January 1835.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Hyson, chest of 66½ lbs.	110	110	90
,, quarter chest 16½	24	,,	,,
,, ten-catty box,	,,	20	20
,, per seer, (2 lbs.)	4-8	4-8	4
Pekoe Pouchong, quarter chest,	25-8	,,	,,
,, 10-catty box,	,,	18	18
,, per seer,	,,	5	,,
Padre Souchong, per seer,	5	4-8	4-8
,, 10-catty box,	,,	15	,,
Imperial and Gunpowder, quarter chest,	32	,,	,,
,, ,, per seer,	5	,,	,,
Chin-chew Sugar Candy, whole tub,	23	,,	22
,, ,, half tub,	12	,,	11

TEA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Account *officially rendered to parliament by the East India Company, of the quantity and value of teas sold by them at the Cape of Good Hope, in the following years.*

Sales.	Quantities.	Amount.	Sales.	Quantities.	Amount.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1815-16,	78,890	13,802	1822-23,	1,13,340	19,046
1816-17,	79,468	12,544	1823-24,	1,20,772	20,106
1817-18,	85,432	13,605	1824-25,	1,18,993	18,484
1818-19,	86,349	15,500	1825-26,	1,20,172	20,033
1819-20,	92,294	16,086	1826-27,	1,04,545	17,361
1820-21,	94,639	15,986	1827-28,	90,538	14,575
1821-22,	1,18,237	17,815			

This account shows that the consumption of tea has kept pace with the increase of population at the Cape, and that the price of tea, instead of augmenting, has decreased. The average price in 1815-16 being 3*s.* 6*d.* in 1827-28, 3*s.* 2½*d.*—from 1813-14 to 1827-28, the average price of the article for the fifteen years, was 3*s.* 2¾*d.* The duty may perhaps be omitted in this price; if so, as it is only 10 per cent. on 3*s.* there will be 3½*d.* per lb. to be added.

Imported in 1829, according to Mr. Pillan's statement at the Cape Meeting, 6th October, 1830, 87,000 lbs., viz.

			s.	*d.*	
Congou,	40,000 lbs.	sold at	3	6	per lb.
Souchong,	27,000 lbs.	,,	4	0	ditto.
Green Hyson,	20,000 lbs.	,,	5	0	ditto.
Custom duty,			0	3	ditto.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Consumption of Tea. A writer in a Sydney paper complains of the drain upon the resources of the colony, by the consumption of tea; which he says takes out of it, £40,000 a year in hard cash or treasury bills.

The quantity of tea, imported into Sydney in the year ending 31st of July, 1830, was 349,461 pounds; of sugar, (chiefly Mauritius) 2,854,770 pounds.

Price of Tea at Sydney, March, 1834.

Lately £12 10*s*. per chest.

Best Black Tea, now selling at £4 5*s*. per chest.

Launceston Market, 2nd August, 1834.

Tea, per chest, £8; per lb. 4 shillings.

TEA TRADE OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

An Account *of the number of pounds of* Tea *shipped at* Canton, *on board Foreign European Ships, viz. Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Prussian, Austrian, Russian, Hamburgh, Genoese, Tuscan, &c.*

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	lbs.		lbs.
1782,	14,630,200	1795,	2,759,800
1783,	19,072,300	1796,	2,515,460
1784,	16,651,000	1797,	2,714,000
1785,	15,715,900	1798,	4,319,300
1786,	10,165,160	1799,	1,577,066
1787,	13,578,000	1800,	3,968,267
1788,	10,675,900	1801,	185,533
1789,	7,174,200	1802,	5,812,266
1790,	2,291,560	1803,	1,074,266
1791,	4,431,730	1804,	3,318,799
1792,	7,864,800	1805,	1,809,466
1793,	3,462,800	1806,	1,534,267
1794,	4,138,930	1807,	1,144,266
Total, lbs.	129,852,480	Total, lbs.	32,732,756

Foreign Exportation, the first period, lbs.	129,852,480
Ditto, the last period, *	32,732,756
Decrease, lbs.	97,119,724

* It will be observed, that in 1833, Great Britain alone consumed 33 millions of pounds of tea.

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TEA *imported into* FRANCE, *in the following years:*

Years.	Killogrammes.	Years.	Killogrammes.
1820,	83,366	1825,	146,719
1821,	79,144	1826,	72,801
1822,	83,597	1827,	167,714
1823,	70,057		
1824,	89,030		387,234
	405,194	Total,	792,428

The annual average is 99,053 killogrammes, or 220,053 lbs. English.

The prices are shown in the "*Prix Courant General et Legal des Marchandises sur La Place de Paris,*" published weekly, viz.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea, per lb.	1	9	to	0	0	Hyson Skin, per lb.	1	9	to	1	11
Congou,	2	1	„	0	0	Twankay,	2	7½	„	2	9
Souchong,	2	3	„	2	9	Hyson,	2	11	„	3	3½
Pekoe,	4	10	„	6	11	Pearl or Gunpowder,	4	8	„	0	0

The duty on tea, without regard to quality, is 1*s.* 2½*d.* per lb. by a foreign ship; and from 9½*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.* by a French ship, according to the other circumstances of importation.

RETURN *of the Quantity of Tea exported from Canton by the Prussians, at the end of the last, and beginning of the present, century.*

In 1783,	lbs.	3,329,800	In 1800,	lbs.	802,400
1787,	„	499,300	1802,	„	1,756,000
1791,	„	5,070	1803,	„	1,073,733

"After 1803 I lose any further regular account of exportations, and only find casual shipments, decreasing in quantity. In 1829, the Consul General at Dantzic regrets it is not in his power to get any information of the tea trade there, or in Berlin; that "*in fact there is no wholesale trade in teas** !"

RUSSIAN IMPORTATION OF TEA.

Sir Daniel Bayley, the Consul General at St. Petersburgh, in his despatch to Government, 18th December, 1828, says, "From the most authentic sources of information I have had access to, it appears that the importation of tea into the Russian empire has been as follows:

* "*Past and Present State of the Tea Trade of England,*" *London*, 1832.

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Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Poods.	Roobles.
In 1824,	154,197	6,260,429
1825,	133,514	4,807,049
1826,	130,562	5,675,992
1827,	161,958	6,719,166
Total,................ Poods,...	580,231	23,462,636
Of which exported during four years,.........	3,843	775,730
Thus leaving, Poods,	576,388	22,686,906

On an average, Poods 144,097, of the value of Roobles 5,671,726; or in English weight and money, lbs. 5,187,496; value £248,346.

In 1832, the imports of tea into Russia amounted to 179,474 Poods, or 6,461,064 lbs., almost entirely black tea.

Denmark Tea Trade.

The Danes have been consumers of tea since the commencement of the last century; and at one time, as the annexed account will shew, they exported a large quantity of tea from Canton. The duty is extremely low, viz. two per cent. *ad valorem*, and the sale price, according to Mr. Consul Fenwick's Report, dated Elsinore, December, 1828, was, for Bohea, 20*d.*, Congou, 28*d.* to 30*d.* and Souchong, 30*d.* to 32*d.* per lb.

From 1767 to 1786, ...lbs.	64,305,812
1787 to 1806, ... ,,	21,421,101
Decrease,......lbs.	42,884,711

In April, 1825, the stock of teas, of different kinds, on hand, in Denmark was, ...lbs.	434,000
In 1827, there was a direct supply of .... ,,	717,000
	1,151,000
In September, 1828, after the sale which supplied the market until the ensuing spring, there were on hand, lbs.	635,000
The consumption, therefore, for four years, was, ... ,,	516,000
Or yearly, ... ,,	129,000
There was consequently, in 1828, sufficient tea, in Denmark, for nearly five years' consumption.	

Quantity of Tea exported from Canton by the Swedes.

From 1767 to 1786, ...lbs.	60,960,475
,, 1787 to 1806, ... ,,	21,208,423
Decreased exportation,......lbs.	39,752,052

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Tea Trade of the Netherlands*.

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	qr. chests†.		qr. chests.
1818,	90,535	1824,	13,023
1819,	59,929	1825,	37,224
1820,	73,372	1826,	45,768
1821,	17,213	1827,	28,038
1822,	28,024	1828,	46,672
1823,	26,192	1829,	26,392
Total,	2,95,265	Total,	197,117
First period's importation,		qr. chests.	295,265
Last ditto ditto,		ditto,	197,117
		Decrease qr. chests,	98,148

By comparing the first three years, with the last three years, the decrease will be found to amount to 122,834 quarter chests; and in 1830, there were no ships sent to China.

In the season 1830-31, the exports of teas from Canton, in the Netherlands' trade, were,—

Black, value 66,000 dollars; Green, 40,000 dollars.

Particulars of an Assortment of Tea laid in at China for the Hamburgh Market, in 1826.

	Tales per picul.		Tales per picul.
200 chests Bohea, ...at	14	$100\frac{1}{8}$ chests Hyson Skin, at	25
$500\frac{1}{4}$ ditto Congou,... ... ,,	25	$50\frac{1}{4}$ ditto Young Hyson,,	40
50 ditto Campoy,...... ,,	24	$25\frac{1}{8}$ ditto Ditto, ...,,	40
$50\frac{1}{2}$ ditto Souchong, ... ,,	24	$100\frac{1}{4}$ ditto Hyson, ... ,,	60
$50\frac{1}{16}$ ditto Ditto, ... ,,	25	$25\frac{1}{8}$ ditto Ditto, ... ,,	60
$50\frac{1}{4}$ ditto Pekoe,......... ,,	90	$10\frac{1}{4}$ ditto Imperial,...... ,,	54
$50\frac{1}{8}$ ditto Ditto, ... ,,	90	$18\frac{1}{8}$ ditto Ditto, ... ,,	54
$500\frac{1}{4}$ ditto Hyson Skin, ,,	24	$20\frac{1}{16}$ ditto Ditto, ... ,,	54
		$10\frac{1}{4}$ ditto Gunpowder,... ,,	60

The above were taken in barter for German Woollens, which were at the time very unsaleable.

Commission 5 per cent. on sales, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on remittances in produce, one per cent., for ditto in bills, one per cent. on transhipping merely, same as at Singapore.

(From evidence of Mr. John Argyle Maxwell, *Commission Agent at Singapore, 16th March,* 1830.)

* Commons' Report, page 448.

† A quarter chest contains 66 lbs. English.

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Estimated General Consumption of Tea.

	Pounds.
Great Britain,	33,000,000
America,	8,000,000
France,	230,000
Holland,	2,800,000
Denmark,(1828,)	129,000
Russia, (1832,)	6,500,000
Other parts of Continental Europe, latterly very inconsiderable.	
Cape of Good Hope,	100,000
British Colonies, North America,	1,200,000
N. S. Wales, importation at Sydney, 1830,	349,461
Indian Presidencies,	2,000,000

By the above it appears, that Great Britain alone, at present takes double the quantity of tea, of all other parts of Europe and America put together.

Mr. Crawfurd says, that " the consumption of tea in China is *twenty-eight* times that of Great Britain ;" this however cannot but be considered a very wide estimate. Mr. Davis says, " the Chinese do not consume so much as the English."

In 1833-34, the Americans exported 2,300,000 pounds of tea from Canton to Europe*.

The quantity of tea consumed in Europe must formerly have been considerable, as we find it stated that the quantity of tea, exported from China to Europe, in 1666, was *seventeen million* pounds ; and that, in the nine years preceding 1780, there were 118,000,000 lbs. of tea imported into the continent. The average of teas exported from China to Europe, in foreign ships, for nine years, viz. from March, 1772 to 1780, (says another authority,) was 13,198,201 lbs. ; the average number of ships, twelve.

In 1785, the importation into the continent was *nineteen million pounds ;* but in 1796, it had decreased to little more than *two million and a half pounds.*

* For particulars of the American Tea Trade, see head "Trade of America with China," in a subsequent part of this work.

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CANTON*.

This city stands on the eastern bank of the Pekiang river, which flows from the interior in a navigable stream of 900 miles to Canton, where it is rather broader than the Thames at London Bridge; falling, after an additional course of 80 miles, into the southern sea of China. Near its junction with the sea, it is called by foreigners Bocca Tigris. The town is surrounded by a thick wall, built partly of stone, and partly of brick, and is divided into two parts by another wall running east and west. The northern division is called the old, and the southern, the new, city. In the old city is the Mantchou or Tartar General, with a garrison of Mantchou troops under his command. The Lieutenant-Governor or Fooyuen's office is also in the old city; but the Governor and Hoppo (principal customs officer) reside in the new city, not far from the river.

The Bogue, which the Chinese regard as the mouth of the river, is guarded by three forts, at one of which foreign ships must show their passports. The principal inside anchorage is called Whampoa Reach, extending two or three miles between the islands of Honan on the west, Whampoa and Junk Island on the north, and French and Dane's Islands on the south. Lintin is the outside anchorage; but during the Typhoon months, it is forsaken for the safer harbours on the east and west, Kapsuymoon (also written Capsingmoon) and Kumsingmoon. The inner passage to Canton is used only by native craft, it being wholly prohibited to foreign boats. The latitude of the foreign factories at Canton is 23° 7′ 10″ N. the longitude 113° 14′ E. Lintin peak is in latitude 22° 24′ 30″ N., longitude 113° 48′ 30″ E. Macao is situated in latitude 22° 10′ 30″ N., longitude 113° 32′ E.

All foreign commerce is conducted in the south-west suburb, where the foreign factories are situated; and which, with the other suburbs, is probably not less populous than the city itself. The residence of Europeans is confined to a very small space, on the banks of the river; which might, however, be as pleasant as a crowded mercantile place can well be, were it not for the great number† of small dwelling boats which

* From McCullock's Dictionary, Chinese Repository, &c.

† *Eighty-four thousand.*

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cover the face of the river. The people who occupy the larger portion of these boats are said to have come originally from the south; and being a foreign and despised race, were not, at first, allowed to dwell on shore; but most of the distinctions between them and the rest of the people have been abolished.

Although Canton is situated nearly in the same parallel of latitude as Calcutta, there is a considerable difference in their temperature; the former being much the coolest, and requiring fires during the winter months. The streets of Canton are very narrow, paved with little round stones, and flagged close to the sides of the houses. The front of every house is a shop, and those of particular streets are laid out for the supply of strangers. China street is appropriated to Europeans; and here the productions of almost every part of the globe are to be found. One of the shop-keepers is always to be found sitting on the counter, writing with a camel's hair brush, or calculating with his *swanpan,* on which instrument, a Chinese will perform operations in numbers, with as much celerity as the most expert European arithmetician. This part of Canton being much frequented by the seamen, every artifice is used by the Chinese retailers to attract their attention; each of them having an English name for himself painted on the outside of his shop, beside a number of advertisements composed for them by the sailors in their own peculiar idiom. The latter, it may be supposed, are often duped by their Chinese friends, who have, in general, picked up a few sea phrases, by which the seamen are induced to enter their shops: but they suit each other extremely well; as the Chinese dealers possess an imperturbable command of temper, laugh heartily at their jokes, without understanding them, and humour the seamen in all their sallies.

Ships only ascend the river as far as Whampoa, about 15 miles below Canton; loading and unloading by means of native boats.

The Chinese, considered as traders, are eminently active, persevering, and intelligent. They are, in fact, a highly commercial people; and the notion that was once very generally entertained, of their being peculiarly characterised by a contempt of commerce and of strangers, is as utterly unfounded as any notion can possibly be. Business is transacted at Canton with great dispatch; and there is no port in the world, where cargoes may be sold and bought, unloaded and loaded, with more business-like speed and activity.

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Provisions and refreshments of all sorts are abundant at Canton, and, in general, of an excellent quality; nor is the price exorbitant. Every description of them, dead or alive, is sold by weight. It is a curious fact that the Chinese make no use of milk, either in its liquid state, or in the shape of curds, butter, or cheese. The country is well supplied with fish from the numerous canals and rivers by which it is intersected.

*Foreign Factories**.—These extend for a considerable way along the banks of the river, at the distance of about 100 yards. They are named, by the Chinese, hongs, and resemble long courts, or closets, without a thoroughfare, which generally contain four or five separate houses. They are built on a broad quay, and have a parade in front. This promenade is railed in, and is generally called Respondentia Walk; and here the European merchants, commanders, and officers of the ships, meet after dinner, and enjoy the cool of the evening. The English hong, or factory, far surpasses the others in elegance and extent. This, with the American and Dutch hongs, are the only ones that keep their national flags flying. The neighbourhood of the factories is occupied with ware-houses for the reception of European goods, or of Chinese productions, until they are shipped. In 1822, during a dreadful conflagration that took place at Canton, the British factories, and above 10,000 other houses, were destroyed; on which occasion the E. I. Company's loss was estimated at £500,000 sterling, three-fifths in woollens.

For the space of four or five miles opposite to Canton, the river resembles an extensive floating city, consisting of boats and vessels ranged parallel to each other, leaving a narrow passage for others to pass and repass. In these the owners reside with their families, the latter rarely visiting the shore.

All the business at Canton with Europeans is transacted in a jargon of the English language. The sounds of such letters as R. D. and X. are utterly unknown in China. Instead of these they substitute some other letter, such as L. for R. which occasions a Chinese dealer in rice to offer for sale in English, a rather unmarketable commodity. The name *mandarin* is unknown among the Chinese; the word used by them to denote a person in authority being *quan*. Mandarin is a Portuguese word derived from the verb *mandar*, to command.

* There are thirteen factories, viz. 1st, Creek factory; 2nd, Dutch; 3rd, British; 4th, "Great and Affluent;" 5th, Old English; 6th, Swedish; 7th, Imperial; 8th, "Precious and Prosperous;" 9th, American; 10th, Hong Merchants; 11th, French; 12th, Spanish; 13th, Danish.

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Conduct of the Chinese Government.—The only real difficulty in trading with China, originates in the despotism, pride, and jealousy of the government, and in the general corruption of its offices. The former affects to treat all foreigners with contempt, and is always exposing them to insult; while the latter endeavour to multiply and enforce vexatious regulations and demands, that they may profit by the douceurs given for their evasion.

THE TIDES

Between Canton and Macao.

In the absence of complete tide tables, it is hoped that the following table and remarks will be found serviceable. A Calcutta Almanac may be used as a guide for Canton tides, by adding about three quarters of an hour to the Calcutta time of high water.

Places.	Lat. North.	Long. East.	Time of High water.	Rise of tide.
			H. M.	feet.
Macao,.............	22° 10′ 30″	113° 32′ 30″	10 10	8
Lankeet,...........	22 41 30	113 38 15	..	
Anunghoy,..........	22 48 15	113 36 30	2 0	8 a 10
Secd. Bar Creek,......	22 58 30	113 32 15	2 15	8 a 10
Whampoa,..........	23 5 45	113 24 0	2 30	8 a 10
Canton,...........	23 7 10	113 15 0	*3 50	8 a 10
Lintin,............	22 24 30	113 48 0	12 0	8

The flood tide, when regular (which is seldom), runs round Cabreta Point towards the town of Macao, but a little outside of the point it sets along the land to the north, across the bay, until it meets the tide from Capsingmoon, above Lintin, when it flows in the direct channel towards the Bogue. The velocity of the flood tide in Macao roads is about 2½ miles in the north-east monsoon, in moderate weather, but when it blows strong from the northward there is no apparent flood. The ebbs then runs at the rate of 3 to 3½ and 4 miles, when the water is falling by the land. The ebb tide sets out from the town of Macao much in the same way as the flood comes in, with the difference of running a little more to the westward along the shore, before it takes the southerly direction; the latter part of this tide is therefore the best time for boats to start for Lintin or Canton, with a contrary wind, as they then get out far enough to have all the flood to work to the northward with.

The tides at Lintin run north and south or nearly so. The velocity of the ebb in the north-east monsoon, when blowing strong, is much the same as in Macao roads, but there is always a preceptible flood of 1 or 1½ miles. During the height of the south-west monsoon, the ebb runs at times at the rate of 6 and 6½ miles, after heavy rains; at that season the floods are very weak.

* The flood ceases at this hour, but the stream in the middle of the river, runs up a considerable time longer.—*Horsburgh.*

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At all seasons of the year, the tides are most irregular in and off the mouth of the Canton river. It may however be observed, as an invariable rule, that the night tides are highest in the north-east monsoon, and the day tides in the south-west; consequently they are strongest.—*Anglo-Chinese Kalender*, 1834.

NAMES OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

Tsung-Tuk or Isontock is "governor general" or viceroy of Canton and Quangsee.

Tseang-Keun is the highest military officer, and always a Tartar.

Foo-Yuen is the second civil officer, and acts in concert with the viceroy, and takes his place when absent.

Hoppo is the commissioner, whose duty it is to oversee foreign commerce. He is always appointed from the imperial household.

An-Cha-Szee is the criminal judge.

Poo-Ching-Szee has the charge of the revenue.

Leang-Taou superintends the government stores.

Yen-Yun-Sye is a commissioner, whose duty it is to attend the salt department.

Quang-Chow-Foo is the mayor of Canton city, and has control over various districts called Heen.

Nam-Hae-Heen is the civil officer of the district in which the European factories stand.

Pwanjee-Heen is the officer of the district in which Whampoa is situate.

Heang-Shan-Heen is the officer of the district in which Macao is situate.

Keun-Min-Fo is appointed to observe what is doing on the coast, grants pilots to ships, &c.

Wei-Yuen is an official messenger of no determinate rank.

Kinchae or Yamchae, is an imperial commissioner sent on a special emergency to examine into cases that occur.

Tsotang is an assistant to the officers of Heen.

List of the Hong Merchants.

Original Names.	*Hong Names.*	*Official Names.*
Howqua, Woo haou kwan,......	Ewo hong, ...	Woo Tun-yuen.
Mowqua, Loo mow kwan,......	Kwonglei hong, ..	Loo Wan-kin.
Ponkhequa, Pwan ching wei, ..	Tungfoo hong, ..	Pwan Shaou-kwung.
Goqua, Seay gaou kwan, ...	Tung yu hong,....	Seay Te-hwa.
Fatqua, Le fa kwan, ...	Man une hong, ..	Le ying-kwei.
Kingqua, Leang king kwan, ...	Teenpaou hong, ..	Leang Ching-he.
Sunshing or Hengtae, ...	Hengtae hong,....	Yen ke-tseang.
Minqqua, Pwan meng kwan,....	Chungwo hong, ..	Pwan Wan-taou.
Saoqua, Ma Sew kwan,........	Shuntae hong,....	Ma Tso-leang.
Punhoyqua, Pwan hoe kwan, ..	Yunwo hong, ...	Pawn Wan-hae.
Samqua, Woo Shwang kwan, ..	Tungshun hong,..	Woo Teen-wan.
Fuksune, ...	Fuktsune hong, ..	Wang Ta-tung.

Names of Linguists.

	Mercantile Names.	*Official Names.*
Atom, ...	Foowo, ...	Tsaemow.
Atung, ...	Uetloy, ...	Ho-hwuy.
Akong or Young Tom,..	Washang, ...	Paow-leang.
Alantsei, ...	Chengwo..	Woo-tseang.
Aheen, ...	Unefoo,.............	Ho-pin.
Achow, ...	Cheongtoy,..........	Too-ching.

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ARRANGEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN TRADE AT CANTON.

As soon as a vessel arrives among the islands which front the entrance to the Canton river, she is generally boarded by a pilot, who conducts her into Macao Roads. The entrance is however so safe, that ships push on without waiting for the pilot, who, if the weather is bad, is sometimes long in coming on board. The pilots' names are registered at the Keunminfoo's office, near Macao; and for a licence to act, the sum of 6000 dollars is paid. The person who takes out the licence sometimes knows nothing about ships or the river, but employs fishermen to do the duty. On the vessel's arrival in Macao roads, the pilot goes on shore to report her at the office of the Keunminfoo, who, when he has received answers to his inquiries about her, gives a permit for her to pass through the Bogue, and orders a river pilot on board. This pilot seldom repairs on board the vessel before 24 hours have elapsed. When arrived, the vessel proceeds through the Bogue, and up the Canton river, to Whampoa.

Every ship that enters the port is required to have a Hong merchant as security for the duties, and a linguist and comprador, before she can commence unloading. She is required also to give a written declaration, in duplicate, solemnly affirming that she has brought no opium. From giving this declaration, the East India Company's ships alone were excused.

The Hong or security merchants are the only individuals who are legally permitted to trade with foreigners. To obtain this privilege, they have to pay largely; and when once become merchants, they are rarely allowed to retire, and are at all times subject to severe exactions from the local government.

The linguists are government interpreters, who procure permits for delivering and taking in cargo, transact all the custom-house business, and keep accounts of the duties.

When a vessel is about to discharge or receive cargo, the linguist is informed a day or two previously, what kind of goods are to be received or discharged, and in what quantities. He then applies for a permit, which being issued, the lighters or chop-boats can proceed to Whampoa, where they usually arrive on the evening of the second or morning of the third day. For a single boat the linguist receives a fee of 23 dollars: but if a permit be obtained for from two to six boats at a time, the fee for each boat is only 11 taels, 2 mace, 6 cand, or about 15½ dollars.

This fee, the object of which is to meet the custom-house charges, is paid by the owner or owners of the cargo bought up. On exports, the boat fee is paid by the linguist.

When the goods are ready to be landed from or sent to the ship, the Hoppo sends a domestic, a writer, and a police runner. The Hong merchant who has secured the ship, sends a domestic, called a court-going-man (one who attends at the public office on ordinary occasions, in behalf of his master); and the linguist sends an accountant and interpreter; to attend at the examination of the goods. The Hong merchants are always held responsible by the government for paying all duties, whether on imports or exports in foreign vessels; and therefore when goods are purchased, it is customary for the parties, before fixing the price, to arrange between themselves, who is actually to pay the duties. The Hong merchants are required to consider the duties to be paid to the government as the most important part of their affairs. If any merchant cannot pay at the proper period, his Hong and house and all his property are seized by Government, and sold to pay the amount; and if all that he possesses be inadequate, he is sent from prison into banishment at Ele, in Western Tartary, which the Chinese call

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the "cold country:" and the body of Hong merchants are commanded to pay in his stead*.

The security of a Hong merchant and the attendance of a linguist having been engaged, it is requisite, before the security can be acknowledged by the government, that a bond be signed in duplicate by the commander, purporting to be in the following terms.

"Bond given by the (*English*), ship ———(commanded) by me, has come to Canton with a cargo of (*cotton*), with it no opium is brought in the vessel. Should any at a future day be discovered, I will willingly await legal trial and punishment As is reasonable, I give this bond to be held in testimony hereof.

(Signed) "A. B."

One copy of this bond is delivered to the Governor and one to the Hoppo. A bond is also signed by the security merchant, stating that he has received from the commander an affirmation to the same effect, and solemnly declaring, that he has formed no nefarious combination with the commander for smuggling in opium. The security merchant has further to obtain the suretyship of a senior merchant. The select Committee of the Company's factory, by a firm opposition to this requirement, when first made, obtained exemption from signing a bond of this nature, on behalf of Company's ships, as in case of a slight infraction by any individual, they could not acquiesce in the justice of the 'legal punishment,' which is confiscation of half the ship's cargo, and everlasting expulsion from the port. The requirement was originated in 1821.

The amount of cargo that may be stowed in each chop-boat is regulated in the following manner :

Of Imports.

Betelnut, pepper, &c.,	peculs,	300
Bengal Cotton,	bales,	80
Bombay Ditto,	ordinary ditto,	55
Ditto Ditto,	(now more commonly) patent bales,	70
Lead,	pigs,	600
Rice,	peculs,	500
Tin,	bars,	500
Woollens, Camblets, and Long Ells,	bales	140

Of Exports.

Tea,	chests,	600
All other goods,	peculs,	500

Chow-chow chops, are boats loaded with miscellaneous goods, furniture, purchases of the commander and officers, &c. Each ship has generally one chop for landing, and one for shipping such articles. When it is desirable for large vessels, before completing their lading, to move down the river, past second bar, the linguist must be previously informed, that he may apply for a permit and pilot.

The system of barter used formerly to prevail in China ; but the commercial footing has been much improved by abolishing a plan which was most delusive in its operations. Most bargains are now made for cash payments ; but the period of a month is frequently allowed in transactions of magnitude, to give relief in the settlement of them.

The foreign merchant is by no means required to confine his commercial transactions to the security merchant of the ship. He may dispose of his cargo to whom he pleases ; whether to other Hong merchants or to any of the outside merchants or shopmen ; and the same is the case in the pur-

* Exceptions to this are frequent.

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chase of goods for exportation. But as the shopmen are not legally permitted to enter into transactions immediately with the foreigner himself, a Hong merchant is hence always required to land and ship goods, and to be answerable for the duties. For the payment of these to government, the security merchant alone is held responsible; therefore when the cargo is not disposed of to him, it becomes requisite, before fixing the price of any article, to arrange who shall pay the duties to him. If shopmen be the purchasers, the security merchant has frequently to call on the sellers for the payment. Whatever arrangement is entered into, the linguist must be informed of it, as it is his duty to keep account of every thing relating to the custom-house. From this it will be seen that the linguists' situation is one of considerable trouble and anxiety, but the emoluments of it are supposed to be great. He receives a commission of 1-6 per cent. on the amount of duties, if paid by Hong merchants, which is somewhat increased if the goods are those of shopmen. But this commission is first paid to the custom-house, with the other duties and superadded charges; and is not allotted to him, until the period has arrived for making up the custom-house books, when the amount for the past year is paid to him, usually with a deduction of one-third.

Export duties are always paid by the sellers, who, if shopmen, have to inform the linguist, which of the Hong merchants will nominally pay in their stead, who has to pay 120 dollars on each ship secured, for the permission to ship on account of shopmen. The shopmen, however, being able to procure shipment for their goods at a much cheaper rate, by applying to other (generally the poorer) Hong merchants, they seldom trouble the security merchant. And the officers of the custom-house, having received their fee of 120 dollars, pay but little regard to the infringement of the rule on the part of Hong merchants making such shipments. The competition which is thus occasioned among the poorer merchants, is one cause of the irregularity which exists in the amount of nominal duties; for every unauthorized charge on the trade, finds shelter under the name of duties. The linguist's commission on exports is 4·4 per cent.

Duties.—In calculating the duties on export goods, the majority of articles are charged according to weight, a deduction of ten per cent. being allowed for tare. The imported woollens, long ells, camblets, and similar articles, are charged according to measurement, by the chang of ten covids, without deduction. Piece goods are sold by the piece; skins, glass, hardware, and single articles, by number. The consoo charge, laid by the co-hong on the principal articles of commerce, is levied according to a fixed valuation. There is also a government charge on export of six per cent. *ad valorem*, on a fixed valuation.

The scale of duties requires much revision; as, for instance, with many articles which are rated by the piece, no regard is had to size, either in length or breadth, single and double pieces being charged alike; and when a difference is made in quality, the adjustment made at the custom-house is usually very arbitrary. The Chinese have no knowledge of the principal of drawback, so that an article once imported, is subject, on re-exportation, to another duty; although it may be returned to the same ship by which it was imported, as being unsaleable.

Next to duties to be paid to Government, the most important concern to a Hong merchant, is the payment of debts to foreigners. If the assets of a bankrupt Hong merchant are insufficient for the payment of his foreign debts, as well as of the duties, he is in such case also banished; and formerly the rest of the co-hong was compelled to pay, by annual instalments,

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the principal of the debt, but always without interest. The claim to such payment has been renounced, with regard to the English, by the select committee of the Company's factory*, but foreigners of other nations do not consider their title forfeited in consequence. The law, however, does not permit Hong merchants to take loans from foreigners; and requires them, at the end of every season, to clear off all outstanding accounts with foreign merchants.

Prohibitions and Restrictions.—The importation of opium is entirely prohibited. Saltpetre may be imported only on condition of its being sold to government. The duties on several goods are so high as very much to restrict the legal trade in them. The government at Peking is very desirous to limit, if not wholly to prevent, the importation of foreign coin, and, although it is known to be impracticable, always maintains the principle of confining foreign commerce to a mere system of barter.

The exportation of sycee silver and gold is altogether prohibited, as also of all metallic manufactures, a few culinary-utensils excepted. Of tutenague, a limited exportation was formerly permitted, but is at present disallowed. Rice may not be exported. Of raw silk, not more than one hundred peculs; and of wrought silk, not more than eighty peculs, nett weight, may be exported by one vessel. When more is required, it must be shipped by connivance at Macao, or put on board another vessel at Whampoa, for transhipment outside the Bogue†. A general export of bullion is prohibited; but when it is desired to export it, the Hong merchant and linguist must make an estimate of the value of the import and export cargoes; and if there be an excess of the value of the imports over that of the exports, the ship is allowed to export to the amount of one-third of such excess. Of the number of vessels visiting the port, only a part have occasion to avail of this liberty; but the aggregate privilege is not destroyed; so that one vessel can obtain a grant of the unappropriated right of others, on paying a fee for each ship's privilege so obtained, to the examining custom-house officer, or to the linguist for him.

Ships' boats employed in carriage of bullion from Canton to Whampoa have to pay about eight dollars‡, for custom-house expenses. When employed in the carriage of it from Whampoa to Canton, the charge is only three dollars. If chop-boats be employed, the charge is the same as for bringing up cargo.

Importation of Rice.—The Chinese, it has been already said, have no knowledge of draw-backs; neither have they any commercial bounties; grain, (it is believed) being the only article that is even free from duty. Vessels importing rice alone, without any other cargo, are, however, allowed exemption from the payment of various charges, further mention of which will be found under the head of 'Port charges at Whampoa.'

Transhipping.—If, after entering the port, any transhipment be made of imported goods, it is considered that they were sold by the one ship to the other; and in that case, the same duty has to be paid as if the goods were brought up to Canton. Provisions are not included in this regulation.

If more cargo be sent to a ship than she can take on board, and it be wished to tranship a portion, a statement must be made by the security

* Their pledge is said to have had reference only to the Company, but does not bind individuals; and has in fact received no attention.

† Wrought silk is shipped without difficulty at Whampoa by payment of about 14½ Spanish dollars per pecul to the custom-house examiner for connivance.

‡ This an *ad valorem* charge, the rate being eight dollars per ten thousand or 0·8 per mil. The charge of three dollars on bullion imported is for each boat. These charges are not legal; they are paid as bribes to the examining officers.

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merchant and linguist, within three days after the goods have been reported at the custom-house; if permission be granted, a Hong merchant and linguist are ordered to go to Whampoa, and take an account of such goods; all which, with the expense of boats, runners, &c. at Whampoa, costs 40 or 50 dollars.

Petitioning.—It is now nearly thirty years since the Hon. East India Company, well aware of the misrepresentation often arising from the incapacity of those who were the only allowed medium of intercourse between foreigners and the local officers, have had attached to their factory in China, a translator, capable at once of laying before government a true statement of their grievances and wishes, and of correctly representing to them what are the regulations of the government and its tone towards them. It was not, however, till the year 1814, that they forced the officers to a reluctant recognition of their right to petition in Chinese—and in Chinese alone, without the intervention of a linguist or Hong merchant. An extension of this recognized right to other foreigners is slowly conceded.

It is the duty of the Hong merchants and linguists to forward addresses to the government. This they occasionally refuse to do, when the address interferes with their interests or excites their fears. In this case, the petitioner is necessitated to repair to the city gate, a measure in which he has always to face much opposition, and which the government has lately thought right to prohibit. The gate at which petitions are presented is called *Yewlan* gate; it is the third on the south-side of the city, proceeding eastward from the factories. When arrived there, it is often long before an officer will appear, to receive the address. On a few extraordinary occasions, the more determined plan of breaking through all opposition, and proceeding in considerable numbers to the office of the governor himself, has been adopted. Formerly, an interview with the governor was by no means unfrequent; but, in common with many other privileges, it has gradually fallen into disuse.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES.

The charges at Whampoa are of four kinds, viz. measurement duty, which varies according to the size of vessels,—and cumsha or present, pilotage, and fees, which are equal on vessels of all sizes, but differ a little according to the countries to which vessels belong.

1. The *measurement* is ascertained by multiplying the length between the mizen and fore-masts, by the breadth at the gang-way, and dividing the product by ten; and the duty is charged upon it at the three following rates:

1.	Vessels of 154 covids and upwards pay, tales	7·874,755	per covid.
2.	,, above 125 and under 164 covids, ,,	7·221,091	ditto.
3.	,, of 125 covids and under, ,,	5·062,341	ditto.

The charge thus levied amounts to about Sp. Dols. 650 on a vessel of 300 tons, and to about Sp. Dols. 3000 on one of 1200; tonnage, however, affords no certain criterion of the amount.

2. The *cumsha*, or present, consists of an accumulation of fees and percentage, originally paid to different officers, but which were gradually transferred to the account of the custom-house, as part of the imperial revenue. Previous to the stand which was made against the exactions of the government officers, in 1829-30, this charge amounted to 1950 taels on all ships, except those of France, Austria, Prussia, and Surat, the three former paying 80 taels more, and the last 80 taels less. Since that period, the cumsha has been reduced to taels 1600-683, or Sp. Dols. 2,223, the same difference

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being still made with regard to vessels of those four nations. This charge is an aggregate of the following distinct items:

Enter-port fee,....	Taels	810-691	Taels.
Port-clearance fee..................		480-420	1291·111
Add for difference in scales, and carriage to Peking 6·75 per cent..			87·150
Fee to the Leang-taou or superintendent of grain, ...			116·424
Add for difference in Leang-taou's scales, 1.1 per cent....			1·281
For making it into sycee, 7 per cent. on the whole, ...			104·717
			1600·683

The professed object of the fee to the superintendent of grain, is the support of some charitable establishments. Whether or not it is equitably appropriated, we are unable to say.

3. The charge for *pilotage* is Sp. Dols. 60 inward, and Sp. Dols. 60 outward. This does not include the charge paid for the outside pilot, on coming in; the amount of which varies according to the bargain made with the pilot by the commander.

4. The *fees* are paid to the linguist and comprador, to enable them to defray the necessary expences of vessels at Whampoa, arising from a number of petty, and often authorized charges. The comprador's fees, like the cumsha, were considerably reduced in the beginning of 1830, but still amount to about Sp. Dols. 400. The linguist's expences amount to about Sp. Dols. 200. In remuneration the linguist receives, from an English Company's Ship Sp. Dols. 75, in addition to Sp. Dols. 50 or 60 paid by the commander: from a country ship Sp. Dols. 173½; and from American and other ships Sp. Dols. 216. He is likewise employed sometimes to supply ships with provisions, &c. in place of a comprador, for which he receives from Sp. Dols. 50 to 100. The compradors are paid Sp. Dols. 50 by country ships. There is considerable variation in the amount paid by other ships, it often depending entirely on the commander, who pays according to the good conduct of the comprador, and the extent to which he has been employed.

The following is an example of the charges on a country ship of 867 tons, coming under the first class, and therefore subject to the highest rate of measurement:

	Taels.	Sp. Dols.
Measurement charge, ...	1,701·418	2,363
Cumsha, ...	1,600·683	2,223
Pilotage inward and outward, ...		120
Bar boats and other small charges, about		30
Linguist's fee, about Sp. Dols. 173; Comprador's fee, 50....		223
	* Sp. Dols.	4,959

Vessels importing rice only are exempt from the measurement charge and part of the cumsha, as also from the linguists' and compradors' fees. The

* Amount of Port charges actually paid by country ships at China, at the following periods:

	Tons.	Sp. Dols.		Tons.	Sp. Dols.
1821, Ship of	513	6,406	1823, Ship of	545	6,430
....	412	4,775	1833, ...	520	4,664
Brig,...........	168	3,500			

Vessels lying at Lintin are not subject to any Port charges, this anchorage being beyond the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities.

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charges they have to pay are the port-clearance fee, and the fee to the superintendent of grain, amounting, with the per-centages, to about 620 taels. They are liable also to various irregular fees, which swell the amount to about Sp. Dols. 1000. Soon after the more exact enforcement of the regulations on this subject, in 1833*, the linguists found it necessary to complain to the governor, that while they received nothing from ships importing rice, they were still obliged to pay the charges of the custom-house officers, who, having to purchase their situations, would not forego the usual fees. The governor having passed his word to foreigners, could not draw back. He therefore directed, that the custom-house people should be satisfied with half fees, to defray which, the security merchant should pay 150 taels. This sum, however, is not sufficient; and the linguist has still to pay something additional. The Hong merchant repays himself out of the price of the rice, while the linguist not having that resource, has to make up this loss by increased profit on other vessels.

Passengers arriving at China.

If early in the season, that is to say in July, August, or even September, the gentlemen of the factory being at Macao, the passengers are landed there, taking their departure from the ship in an open boat at Lintin, 30 miles off. This alone is no small inconvenience, but others still more disagreeable await their landing. If you have no friends to receive you, no soul comes near to assist you! you are in a foreign country, under a foreign government, to shift for yourself; and after having with considerable difficulty and delay, got your baggage passed through the Chinese custom-house, paying for the same most exorbitantly, you are at length uncomfortably lodged in a miserable tavern.

The charges at the tavern are three dollars per diem, and 1½ dollar more for a servant, wine and beer not included, which with other items you may put down at 2½ dollars more.

THE PORT-CLEARANCE.

Before the pilot will go on board to conduct a ship out, a port-clearance must be obtained. This document, commonly called the *grand-chop*, is never granted until the measurement and cumsha charges are fully paid; and even when they have been paid, it is often kept back for the purpose of extorting money from the security merchant. It is therefore advisable to apply for it before it is wanted, in order to prevent delay in the sailing of the vessel. When delay does take place, a show of determination will generally have the effect of hastening the movements of the custom-house officers. The supercargo or agent is required to send a written request to obtain the port-clearance, of which request the linguist has a Chinese version always ready. Subjoined is a translation of the grand-chop, which, it will be

* Extract from the Chinese Proclamation, dated 22nd May, 1833, respecting the Port charges upon rice ships; and enacting punishment and banishment, for extortion.

"Every ship has to pay for opening the bar, and direct duties 480 taels, 4 m. 2 c.; for the scale business 32 taels, 4 m. 2 cand, 8 cash; as the fees of the grain department, 116 taels, 4 m. 2 cand, 4 cash. The duty levied upon every ship will thus amount altogether to no more than 620 and odd taels. Besides this, those in office ought not to levy any fees."

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seen, is rather a passport for other parts of the empire than a clearance out of the port of Canton. Another document, called the second chop, is left by the pilot at the Bogue fort.

"*Foreign Ship's document from the Canton Custom-house.*"

"Chung, by imperial appointment, commissioner of customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c., grants this in obedience to an imperial order to the effect following: European ships having paid the dues of measurement, &c., if by contrary winds or water they should be driven to any other province, not with design of remaining there to trade, shall, provided it be found that they possess a certificate, properly sealed, of their having paid such measurement dues, be immediately permitted to depart, without any further exaction of charges." This decision is on record.

"Now the foreign ship's merchant, A. B., having taken on board cargo, is about to sail to England to trade; the measurement dues, &c. have all been paid according to law; and this document is therefore given into the hands of the said ship's merchant, for the examination of those whom it may concern.

"Should the ship reach any pass, barrier, or other place, where examination is used to be made, on presenting this, she must be allowed to proceed, without paying further charges or duties, or suffering any distress, stoppage, or hinderance. The arms carried for the defence of the ship, according to old regulations, have been ascertained, and a list made, as hereinafter inserted. No more are pernitted to be carried, nor may any contraband articles be taken on board; a violation hereof will bring on the parties an inquiry, which they will find inexpedient.—A necessary document."

[*Here follows a List of Seamen, Arms, &c.*]

"Year— Month, (L. S.) — day. Issued by the Hoppo *Chung*.—Obey this."

The above provides for the free admittance, into any port, of vessels driven thither by stress of weather. The following is the law with respect to ship-wrecked foreigners, given in the form of an imperial edict, dated the second year of Keenlung, A. D. 1737.

"Along the whole extent of our coast, it continually happens, that foreign ships and people are driven on shore by gales of wind. It is hereby ordered, that the governors and lieutenant-governors of provinces take the lead, and cause officers to be particularly attentive in affording compassion; that they employ the public money to bestow food and raiment on the sufferers, and to refit their ships; after which, that they cause their goods to be returned, and see that they are sent home to their own country. This is done to manifest the extremely tender feelings of my imperial mind toward men from remote regions. Take this order and command it to be an everlasting law. Respect this."

It is observable that the above includes foreigners of Japan, Lewchew, and other neighbouring countries, of whom not a few are annually wrecked on the coast of China.

The port-clearance having been obtained, the pilot will go on board, and the vessel may at once proceed to sea. If, after passing through the Bogue, she has to remain several days at

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Lintin, as is often the case, the pilot will usually leave her there. But in clear weather, there can be no difficulty in proceeding without his guidance.—" *Chinese Commercial Guide*."

REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF FOREIGNERS TRADING TO CANTON.

Substance of " Regulations to guard against Foreigners," sanctioned by the Emperor, in March, 1831.

" 1. Foreign merchants must not remain over the winter at Canton : this is an old regulation that should be modified into a rule for keeping up, at all times, a strict guard against them."

After explaning the increased extent of foreign commerce, and change in the periods of conducting it, this conclusion is come to : that, " as the foreign ships are now double what they formerly were, and the time of their arrival is uncertain—besides, as they have remained at Canton, transacting commercial affairs for many years with mutual tranquillity, it is doubtless unnecessary to restrict them positively to the 9th or 10th moon, to return to their country. Let the foreign merchants of all nations, when their goods are sold, and business finished, whatever the time may be, forthwith go home with their ships, or go down to reside at Macao."

" 2. With respect to borrowing foreign merchants' money—it is right to eradicate the evil of contracting debts."—This regulation is continued without change, the same as in 1754.

" 3. Interdict of servants. The original interdict was to prevent foreign merchants hiring natives to serve them. This requires a little modification." The regulation goes on to interdict the employment of personal attendants, under the name of *Sha-wan*, intended to express the sound of servant.

" 4. After the foreign merchant ships enter the port and anchor, let there be at the place (of anchorage), as heretofore, military officers and soldiers, appointed to search and examine. In the factories, where foreigners reside, let them be under the restraint and control of the Hong merchants, to prevent disturbances."

" As to foreign merchants lodging in Hong merchants' factories, it has heretofore been made the duty of the Hong merchants to govern and control them. The purchases of goods made by them must pass through the hands of a Hong merchant. Hereafter, the foreign merchants dwelling in the Hong merchants' factories must not be allowed of their own accord to go out and in, lest they should trade and carry on clandestine transactions with traitorous natives. They must not be allowed to wander about the villages and market places near Canton, in order that bloody affrays may be prevented."

" 5. Foreigners clandestinely taking foreign females to dwell in their factories,—and sitting in sedan chairs at Canton,—are offences which must both be interdicted."

" 6. It is right to make it the duty of custom-house cruizers, officers, and soldiers, with more strictness and care, to interdict and prevent foreigners from conveying guns and muskets to Canton."

" 7. In cases of English Company's captains going about in boats, and foreign merchant vessels receiving clearances to quit the port, it is right to obey the standing regulations."

" 8. It is necessary to make arrangements concerning foreigners presenting petitions, whether a distinction should not be made in affairs of importance, and a rule be fixed as to when petitions must be presented for them, and when they may present them themselves." The purport of what follows

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is, that when the senior hong merchant refuses to forward an important petition, one or two foreigners are allowed to carry it to the city gate. "Petitions concerning ordinary topics of trade must be presented at the Hoppo's office. Ordinary petitions concerning local occurrences must be presented to the Macao tungche, or the Heangshan heen, or the Macao tsotung. In all these cases it is allowed to appeal as usual."

All Ships required to Export Cargo.

"When a foreign ship of any of the various nations enters the port, the Hong merchants and linguists must inquire what goods the ship is to export, and surety thereof must be afforded to the security merchant, who is the purchaser; then the merchant may be allowed to secure the ship, and she may be permitted to trade at Canton. If the ship comes not to take in goods for exportation, then she is here in opposition to the laws; and the Hong merchants therefore must not presume to become sureties for her: nor may they report concerning her import goods, or land them for examination; but they must immediately petition for the ship to be driven out of port."—*Sept. 20th*, 1830.

The above order is a fair specimen of the minute and vexatious regulations so common in China, which are, and always must be, wholly neglected. The obligation to take some export cargo is, however, enforced, except with regard to ships importing rice.

Transhipping. "It appears that the agents of foreign ships of various nations, which come to Canton to trade, ought to measure exactly the dimensions of the ships' holds, and having purchased goods to fill them, report the same to the custom-house and depart. But of late the agents of foreign vessels, have repeatedly stated, that they forgot to measure the dimensions of the holds, and therefore requested that goods, which had been reported at the custom-house, might be removed on board other ships, to be conveyed to their country; thus scheming to evade the duties levied on transhipment of goods. Hereafter, before goods be reported at the custom-house, the holds must be measured, and goods purchased accordingly. If any again make pretexts of forgetting to measure, and present petitions, entreating to have the duties on transhipment remitted, the plea will in no case be allowed, nor the petition granted."—*March 4th*, 1831.

Ships' Boats not permitted to carry Goods.—"Foreign merchants going between Canton and Whampoa, in small ships' boats bearing flags, ought, according to law, to be closely searched. But it having formerly been represented, that the *teapans*, or chief men, among the foreign merchants, when going up and down in boats, carry with them only their personal baggage, and not any articles chargeable with duty, and the Hong merchants and linguists having become sureties on their account, it was permitted, in consideration to them, that they should be searched only in passing the two custom-house stations of Whampoa and Tsungseun, (the latter south of Canton city,) they were remitted examination at every other station on the way. Thus indulgent liberality was displayed, and a great distinction shown. All other boats (not having chief men on board) must, according to the regulations, suffer themselves to be examined at all the stations they pass on the way up or down. Nor may they, on any account, have flags hoisted, for thereby much confusion is occasioned. When putting baggage on board the boats, also, no goods chargeable with duty may be suffered to be clandestinely carried away therewith."

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Were this regulation enforced, the passage between Canton and Whampoa must become extremely wearisome, and hardly any thing could be taken in boats. But, notwithstanding a greater than usual proportion of threats, held out to the Hong merchants and linguists, in case of the order being neglected, it receives not the least attention.

Trade with Shopmen or outside Merchants.

"Foreign merchants, of all nations, coming to Canton, were formerly restricted, in their dealings with shopmen, to leather shoes, china-ware, and other articles, eight in number. But the Hong merchants have now represented, that the Americans are desirous to be allowed to trade either with shop-men or Hong merchants as they please, whether for great or small commodities. The circumstances of present and former times are different. The result of examination is, that a list should be made out of staple imports and exports, in which the shopmen shall be restricted from dealing. All other goods shall be left free to the shop-men; they may deal with foreign merchants therein—the goods being shipped, however, by the Hong merchants, who also are to be responsible for the duties."—*July*, 1828.

Exports confined to the Hong Merchants.

Alum.	Cloth piece goods,	Pearl Shells.	Sugar.
Cassia, and Buds.	Dammer.	Raw Silk.	Tea.
China Camphor.	Galingal.	Rhubarb.	Tutenague.
China Root.	Gamboge.	Star Aniseed.	Vermilion.

Imports confined to the Hong Merchants.

Amber.	Cotton.	Mace.	Quick-silver.
Asafœtida.	Cutch.	Metals.	Ratans.
Bees' Wax.	Drugs.	Myrrh.	Sago.
Betel-nut.	Ebony.	Nutmegs.	Sandal-wood.
Bicho de Mar.	Elephants' Teeth.	Olibanum.	Sapan-wood.
Birds' Nests.	Fish Maws.	Pearl Shells.	Sharks' fins.
Camphor Barroos.	Flints.	Pepper.	Skins.
Cloves.	Ginseng.	PrussianBlue.	Smalts.
Cochineal.	Glass-ware.	Putchuck.	Woollens.

It need hardly be said, that the trade with shopmen or outside merchants was carried on with freedom, before this regulation was passed, and that it was little, if at all, affected by the interference of government. The trade in the above articles is not, in practice, confined to the Hong merchants.

Foreign Contraband Trade at Whampoa.

At Whampoa, the amount paid to the local and custom-house officers for connivance at smuggling varies. The boat fees are the same as at Lintin *(which see)*, and are paid periodically. But as there are officers in attendance on each ship, to prevent smuggling, the difficulty of shipping goods is greater, and the fees on goods consequently heavier. The proximity of other government boats will also cause delays, sometimes of several days. On such occasions the charge for demurrage is five dollars per day. The boat-hire is

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nearly the same as at Lintin. The following is a statement of the fees on the chief articles of this traffic, paid to the guard boats; two of which should be always attendant on the ship. These fees, which are paid by the native sellers, are, on

Silk, Raw,	per pecul,	4 dols.	Marble,	per 100 slabs,	10 dols.
Silk, Wrought,	per case,	2 do.	Cloth, Piece Goods,	per boat,	120 do.
Copper,	per pecul,	5 do.	Cassia & Tea,	per boat,	10 do.

The goods are always taken alongside at night—a circumstance, which has given rise to the payment of a fee of five dollars to the officers of the ship. This is paid by the boatmen.

Trade on the Coast of China.

Along the coast of China, a desultory trade only has been carried on, at distant periods, during great part of the last hundred years. It has at times met with some revival, in consequence of efforts to dispose of opium; and has lately become, though in a small degree, more regular. There is a wide field for the sale of British manufactures, in the central and northern provinces; but the control of the government over the people is too oppressive to permit them to run the risk of purchasing, except where they can obtain large profits. Hence opium is chiefly in demand; while even rice, though carried to the thickly populated and almost barren districts of the west of Fuh-keen, has never found a ready or remunerating market. To avoid as much as possible the officers of government, disregarding alike their promises and their threats, is a rule the observance of which is necessary to ensure the least success. The people are generally glad to meet foreigners, and not unwilling to expose themselves to considerable risk. Such being the case, a gradual opening of trade may be looked for; but that the government should willingly and at once yield consent to the abrogation of its exclusive laws, can hardly be expected.

Ports on the Coast.

The principal ports along the coast are, in Canton, Nanaou, opposite to Chaorichou; in Fuh-keen, Amoy and Fuhchow; inChekeang, Ningpo and Chusan; in Keangsoo, Shang-hae; in Chihle, Teentsin; and in Leaoutung or Mantchouria, Kinchow. The places most open to trade are in the province of Fuhkeen. The native trade is very extensive at Shang-hae, but the obstacles to foreign commerce have been found greater there than elsewhere. Fuhchow is a fine situation for conducting an extensive tea trade.

Remarks on the Canton Duties.

The impossibility of obtaining from the government any fixed tariff of duties has been, for many years, one of the most prominent evils in the commercial system of Canton; and it being the policy of all parties, government, Hong merchants, and linguists,to keep foreigners in a perfect state of ignorance of the mode and rate of duties levied on foreign trade; this may in a great measure account for the circumstance, that scarcely any two persons who have endeavoured to gain information on these points, could arrive at the same result. In endeavoring to obtain the following particulars, the first object was to ascertain the total amount of the duty on various articles, including all the charges of various kinds, or, to speak more correctly, the difference between the price a foreigner sells at to an outside merchant not paying any duties, and the price at which that merchant can dispose of the articles, without any profit, after having defrayed all the charges. Having obtained this, the next object was, as it were to analyze the sum, separating

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the amount which yearly goes into the imperial treasury, from the multifarious list of irregular and illegal charges, which in most instances more than quadruple the real imperial duties, and in the one most important article of cotton apparently amount to ten-fold. Much caution is doubtless requisite in believing any accounts, obtained from persons mostly interested in keeping the truth from our knowledge; but by deriving information, as has been done, from various sources, and comparing them together, considerable correctness may be arrived at. The following are the various denominations under which charges are levied.

I. True (or Imperial Duties), Ching-heang.

This item stands first on the list, and can be correctly ascertained by an examination of the official custom-house book for the province of Canton. This work is printed, by imperial authority, in the Hoppo's office, from whence alone copies can be obtained. It consists of four parts, occupying each a separate volume, to which are sometimes added one or two supplementary volumes. The first part is called *Tsih-le*, the fixed tariff, and was originally published alone; the second is *Pele*, comparative tariff, by which new articles of commerce, introduced since the publication of the original tariff, are rated as comparatively equal to articles previously introduced; these two parts form jointly the present tariff. The third part consists of a list of the estimated values of export goods, for the levying of *ad valorem* charges. The last part, called *Kweile*, customary charges, includes ship's measurement, present, and a great variety of fees and charges.

II. Per centage, Kea-san, "*Add Three.*"

This charge, or, as it is otherwise called *Kea-haou*, add for loss, is the second item on the list; and as its name imports, is an addition of three in ten or of thirty per cent. on all fixed duties. It is nominally a charge for changing dollars into sycee of the imperial standard. In the custom-house book, under the head of *customs* or fees, there is the following explanation: "Moreover, it is conformable to law, that on all goods, both entering and quitting the port, one in ten on the real duty be charged for loss in melting. And it is further conformable, that on every tael of real duty, 1 candareen 6 cash be added." This makes the legal Kea-haou amount to 1 mace, 1 cand. 6 cash, while the amount charged is 3 mace. The only explanation that can be obtained of this is, that the difference is illegally appropriated, and shared amongst the Hoppo and his dependents.

III. Peculage, Tan-tow or Tan-fei, "*Weighing charge.*"

Mention is also made of this in the custom-house book in these terms: "Moreover, it is conformable to law, that for each pecul of goods there should be paid for *tan-tow*, 3 cand. 8 cash." This is recognized as a legal charge, and pertains to the *Kweile*, or customary duties. The sum now levied under this name, is upwards of four times the legal amount, being 1 mace, 5 cand. on imports, and 2 mace on exports. The explanation given for this is the same as for the *Kea-san*, namely that the illegal excess belongs to the perquisites of the Hoppo's department, including also linguists' fees, &c. This charge is levied on all goods indiscriminately; so that in some instances it considerably exceeds the whole imperial duty. Articles that are not otherwise charged according to weight, are rated at an estimated weight: thus, a piece of broad cloth is estimated at 48 catties, and pays for *tan-tow* 7 cand. 2 cash; a piece of calico is considered as weighing 5 catties, and pays 7 cash and

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five-tenths. Silk piece goods in rolls, pay also a charge called *peih-tow-yin*, the legal amount of which is one cand. The amount actually paid cannot be ascertained with accuracy, being so blended with various illegal charges, as to be known only by a very few.

IV. *Ad valorem Charge on Exports.*

This is a charge of six per cent. on a fixed valuation, which is levied on all exports. The legal charge is 4·9 per cent., with a small addition for loss in melting, &c. The remainder forms part of the emoluments of the Hoppo and his officers. Hong merchants usually pay only 5·4 per cent.; but shop-keepers always pay six. There was formerly an additional charge of ten per cent. levied, but in consequence of a continued opposition to it, during several years, by the supercargoes of the English E. I Company, it was abolished, in 1736, by order of Keenlung,—a favor for which the then governor demanded a present of 30,000 taels! This charge is not levied on imports. The valuations affixed to goods are in most cases very low.

V. Fees—*Kwei, or Custom.*

This item consists of fees paid to the Hoppo's officers, to prevent their entering certain articles as if of superior description. Thus sandal-wood pays Sp. Drs. 17½ per boat of 150 peculs, that it may not be rated as wood of superior quality; and iron pays Sp. Drs. 7 per boat, that it may not be charged at a high rate of duty. This is altogether illegal, being a bribe paid to the officers; but it is sanctioned by the constant custom of a long period. It extends only to a few articles, and is of the same amount on each boat, whatever be the quantity of goods taken on board.

VI. Consoo Charge, for Hong-yung, *i. e. Use of the Hong.*

This charge, more generally known under the name of the consoo fund, was originally established by Ponkhequa, about forty years ago. The avowed object of it was to provide a fund to meet the demands on the co-hong, for debts of bankrupt Hong merchants, and exactions of the government. Ponkhequa, being at that period supreme, and without a rival in the direction of the co-hong, undertook the entire control and management of the consoo fund; and this accounts for the otherwise somewhat curious circumstance of woollens, calicoes and iron, being exempted from this charge. These were the articles to which Ponkhequa's trade was principally confined, and he had power and influence enough to exempt them from contributing to the fund. On all other principal articles (of which a correct list is subjoined), an *ad valorem* charge of three per cent., increased in cases of emergency to four, five, and even six per cent., on a fixed price which never varies, is levied. The consoo charge, were it accurately paid, must amount to an enormous sum annually. It is said, however, that this is not the case, but that at the close of the year, each merchant is called upon to contribute a portion of the sum for which he is indebted, to meet the exigencies of the co-hong. The tax of three per cent., or upwards, remains, nevertheless, equally a burden on the foreign trade, as in fixing prices, the full amount of the charge for consoo fund is always calculated; and the only difference is, that the merchant would probably style the sum arrears of consoo fund remaining in his hands, instead of direct profit. It is, however, difficult to come to any correct conclusions respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this fund. It is an object of mystery even to those who contribute towards it, none of whom, excepting two or three of the seniors, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is naturally liable to much misappropriation; but it is im-

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probable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as a co-hong, like the present, continues.

Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose, that the profits derived from the consoo fund are not large, the co-hong having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed, are the principal items of annual contribution, in round numbers:

Tribute to the Emperor, ...	Taels	55,000
For repairs on the Yellow River, ...	,,	30,000
Expences of an agent at Peking, ...	,,	21,600
Birth-day presents to the Emperor, ...	,,	130,000
Similar presents to the Hoppo, ...	,,	20,000
Presents to the Hoppo's mother or wife, ...	,,	20,000
Annual presents to various officers, ...	,,	40,000
Expenditure for compulsory purchases of native Ginseng,	,,	140,000
		456,600

Some of these charges are not paid by the co-hong, but by individual merchants, from their arrears of consoo fund. They are also liable to other calls for various objects. In 1832, they subscribed for the purpose of quelling the Leenchow insurrection, about 100,000 taels;—and last year, for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation, they paid compulsory subscriptions, to the amount of 120,000 taels. These things are not, however, mentioned in their defence, as they can have no right to yield to every imposition, in confidence of being able easily to repay themselves by a tax on the foreign trade.

VII. Szele, *Trading Arrangements.*

The four first of the above items comprise all that should justly be considered as duties. Their amount, and that of the fifth item, never vary. The consoo charge is also not very irregular, so that were no other exactions classed under the name of duties, the charges on goods might be ascertained with tolerable precision. But there is another item called Szele, business or trade regulations, which it is impossible to fix. This consists entirely of an arrangement between the Hong merchant who acts as broker, and the merchants who purchase the various articles; and varies according to the prices of the goods, and the expectations of those who profit by the charge. On some articles, particularly cotton and cotton-twist, the amount is very considerable, comprising a great variety of charges, as allowance for loss of interest, different modes of payment, ware-house rent, expences of weighing at Whampoa, &c. All these are expressed by distinct, and, to use a vulgar expression, slang terms, which are only intelligible to those Chinese who are intimately conversant with the particular trade to which they allude. In cotton, for instance, if sold at ten taels, only 9 mace 7 cand. are paid, and the dollar is estimated at 7 mace 7 cash, instead of 7 mace 1 cand. 8 cash. What the object in this species of self-deception as to the nominal price is, it is difficult to say; but it really in some degree bears the appearance of being intended to mystify the transactions, so as to render them unintelligible to foreigners.

Table of Duties on the principal Articles of Commerce at Canton.

It is with much hesitation that the subjoined list of duties is given; it being as difficult as it is desirable to obtain accuracy on the subject. It is hoped, however, that the time spent in endeavoring to approach correctness, has not been altogether lost. The first column in the subjoined list shows the amount of fixed duties and charges really paid into the custom-

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house, which (although it includes several illegal charges) is therefore called 'real duty.' The other column shows the amount, as nearly as can be ascertained, of what (inclusive of real duty) is actually paid to the Hong merchants under the name of duties; which is therefore called 'nominal duty.' This varies according to the wants of the Hong merchant, through whose hands the government duties pass, the extortion of the custom-house officers, and, sometimes, the necessities of the linguists. The sums in the first column have been correctly ascertained by calculations agreeing with those of Hong merchants and linguists. Those in the second column are the *average charges* deduced from lists drawn out by Hong merchants and linguists for their own use; they are not to be considered otherwise than an approach to correctness, on a subject respecting which exactness can in no way be obtained. The duty is levied on the nett weight, allowing a deduction of ten per cent. for tare, on all articles without distinction. Taels are converted into Spanish dollars at the rate of 720 taels per 1,000 dollars.

Imports.	Real duty.				Nominal duty.			
	t.	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*	*t.*	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
Agar-Agar, ... the pecul,	0	2	1	5	0	6	1	5
Amber, large size, ... catty,	0	1	3	1½	0	1	3	2
———, inferior, ... ,,	0	0	6	6½	0	0	6	7
Asafœtida, ... pecul,	1	7	1	0	2	3	0	0
Bees' Wax, ... ,,	1	1	9	0	1	5	5	0
Benzoin or Benjamin, ... ,,	1	7	1	0	2	2	0	0
Betel-nut, ... ,,	0	2	4	1	0	5	3	0
Bezoar, ... catty,	1	9	5	1½	2	0	5	2
Bicho de Mar, ... pecul,	0	4	1	0	0	9	5	0
Birds' Nests, superior, ... ,,	4	0	5	0	25	1	0	0
————, inferior, ... ,,	4	0	5	0	4	3	5	0
Black Wood, or Ebony, ... ,,	0	2	8	0	0	5	8	0
There is an illegal fee on Black Wood of Sp. Drs. 10. per boat. See remarks on duties, item 5.								
Camphor Barroos, ... catty,	1	0	4	1½	1	1	0	2
————, crude, ... ,,	0	3	2	6½	0	3	7	2
Clocks, large, ... each,	13	7	5	0	14	0	0	0
———, middling, ... ,,	6	9	5	0	7	0	0	0
———, small, ... ,,	1	4	5	0	1	5	0	0
Cloves, ... pecul,	2	7	5	0	7	8	0	0
———, Mother, ... ,,	1	9	7	0	2	0	2	0
———, Oil of, ... catty,	0	6	5	1½	0	6	5	2
Cochineal, ... pecul,	1	4	5	0	2	3	0	0
Copper, ... ,,	0	6	7	0	1	5	2	0
Coral fragments, 1st sort, ... catty,	1	3	0	1½	1	3	0	2
——, 2nd sort, ... ,,	0	7	8	1½	0	7	8	2
The 3rd sort is charged about one-tenth as much as the other, and the 4th sort, about one-tenth as much as the 2nd.								
Coral Beads, large, ... ,,	1	4	0	1½	1	4	0	2
—————, small, ... ,,	0	7	8	1½	0	7	8	2
Cornelian Beads, ... ,,	0	1	3	1½	0	1	3	2
———— Stones, ... each,	0	0	1	7¾	0	0	1	8
Cotton, ... pecul,	0	3	4	5	1	5	0	0
——— Thread and Yarn, ... ,,	0	5	4	0	0	8	5	0
——— Yarn, red, ... ,,	1	4	5	0	2	1	0	0

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IMPORTS *continued.*	Real duty. t.	m.	c.	c.	Nominal duty. t.	m.	c.	c.
Cotton and Linen Piece Goods, viz.								
Chintz Palempores, ... each,	0	2	6	7½	0	2	7	0
The length is 12 covids. At this rate all Chintzes are charged.								
Damask Table Cloths, same as Handkerchiefs.								
Drilling, and Twilled Linens, ... piece,	0	2	9	3½	0	2	9	6
Handkerchiefs, 2 covids and above, each,	0	0	2	9	0	0	3	0
———, small under 2 covids square, ,,	0	0	1	4½	0	0	1	5
Long Cloth, 1st sort, ... piece,	0	6	5	7½	0	6	7	0
Under this are included Cambrics.								
———, 2d sort, ... ,,	0	2	9	3½	0	2	9	6
———, coarse, ... ,,	0	0	7	2½	0	0	8	5
Muslin, ... ,,	0	2	9	3½	0	2	9	6
Cudbear, ... pecul,	0	2	8	0				
Cutch, ... ,,	0	6	7	0	0	9	9	0
Diamonds, ... catty,	5	2	0	1½				
Ebony. See Black Wood.								
Elephants' Teeth, ... pecul,	4	5	7	0	6	9	5	0
——— Cuttings, ... ,,	4	0	5	0	4	1	0	0
On Ivory Cuttings, there is a fee of Sp. Dr. 1 per pecul.								
Fish Maws, ... ,,	0	4	1	0	1	3	8	0
Flints, ... ,,	0	1	6	3	0	4	1	3
There is an illegal fee on flints, of Sp. Dols. 5 per boat.								
Gambier, ... ,,	0	5	8	3				
Ginseng, ... catty,	0	3	9	1½	0	4	5	2
Glass, Plate, ... surface,	0	1	4	5	0	1	5	0
One surface is reckoned as being 7 pountoes, by 5, at which rate all plate glass is charged.								
Glass-ware, large size, ... each,	0	1	2	0	0	1	8	4
Glass Decanters, Wine Glasses, &c. . . ,,	0	0	5	4				
Iron, not wrought, ... pecul,	0	2	5	4	0	3	3	0
On Iron there is an illegal fee of Sp. Drs. 7 per boat, paid to the examining officer.								
Lead, ... pecul,	0	5	4	0	0	8	2	0
Linen Goods. See under Cotton.								
Mother o'Pearl Shells, ... ,,	0	2	8	0	0	5	8	0
Myrrh, ... ,,	1	7	4	9	2	6	5	0
Nutmegs, ... ,,	1	9	7	0	6	2	2	0
Olibanum, ... ,,	1	0	6	0	1	4	1	0
Paints, Foreign, ... ,,	1	7	1	0	1	7	6	0
Pepper, ... ,,	0	6	7	0	1	2	2	0
Putchuck, ... ,,	1	1	2	5	2	1	8	0
Quicksilver, ... ,,	1	7	1	0	1	7	5	0
Ratans, ... ,,	0	2	8	0	0	5	7	0
Rose Maloes, ... ,,	4	0	5	0	5	7	5	0
Sandal Wood, ... ,,	1	2	5	5	2	1	5	0
On Sandal Wood, there is an illegal fee of Sp. Drs. 16½ per boat.								

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Imports *continued.*		Real duty.				Nominal duty.			
		t.	m.	c.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.
Sapan Wood,	pecul,	0	4	1	0	0	6	7	0
There is a fee on Sapan Wood of Sp. Drs. 10 per boat.									
Sea Weed,	,,	0	2	1	5	0	5	4	5
Sharks' Fins,	,,	0	5	4	0	1	5	3	0
Skins, viz.									
Beavers' Skins,	per 100	1	8	1	2	2	0	1	2
Fox Skins, large,	each,	0	1	2	5	0	1	4	5
———, small,	,,	0	0	6	2½	0	0	7	2
Otter Skins, Land,	,,	0	0	6	1¼	0	0	7	3
———, Sea,	,,	1	3	1	5	1	4	2	0
Rabbit Skins,	per 100	0	4	1	0	0	4	5	0
Seal Skins,	each,	0	1	3	1½	0	1	3	6
Tiger Skins,	,,	0	1	4	5	0	1	5	0
Smalts,	pecul,	8	3	4	0	0	9	2	0
Steel,	,,	0	5	4	0	0	8	4	0
Thread, Cotton. See under Cotton.									
———, Gold and Silver,	,,	13	1	5	0	13	2	0	0
Tin,	,,	1	1	9	0	1	9	5	0
Tortoise Shell,	,,	4	0	5	0	4	1	0	0
Unicorns' Horns,	,,	23	5	5	0	23	6	0	0
———, inferior,	,,	11	8	5	0	11	8	5	0
On inferior Unicorns' Horns, there is a fee of Sp. Drs. 4½ per pecul.									
Watches, Gold,	each,	1	0	4	7½	1	1	0	0
——— Silver,	,,	0	5	2	7½	0	5	5	0
——— Glasses,	per 100	0	8	0	0	0	8	5	0
Woollen, viz.									
Broad Cloth,	chang,	0	6	6	5	0	7	0	0
Camlets, Dutch,	,,	1	3	1	5	1	3	2	0
——— English,	,,	0	7	9	5	0	8	3	0
Cloth Cuttings,	pecul,	3	0	1	0	8	2	8	0
Long Ells,	chang,	0	2	0	2½	0	2	0	5
Worleys,	,,	0	3	9	7½	0	4	0	0

Exports.		Real duty.				Nominal duty.			
		t.	m.	c.	c.	t.	m.	c.	c.
Alum,	pecul,	0	6	9	0	0	9	5	3
Aniseed Star,	,,	0	6	4	0	1	1	4	3
Bamboo Canes,	,,	0	6	3	0	0	5	5	3
Borax,	,,	3	0	8	0	5	9	2	8
Brass Leaf,	,,	1	5	7	0	7	2	3	1
Camphor,	,,	1	0	1	0	2	4	2	5
Campoor Cutchery,	,,	0	3	7	5	0	9	2	3
Cassia Lignea, inclusive of fee,	,,	5	1	5	0	5	1	4	0
——— Buds,	,,	0	7	6	0	2	1	1	3
——— Oil,	,,					7	2	2	5
China Root,	,,	0	3	7	5	0	9	6	3
China-ware, fine,	,,	0	8	3	0	1	5	5	0
———, middling,	,,	0	6	4	0	1	1	1	0
———, coarse,	,,	0	4	5	0	0	6	5	0
———, Canton,	,,	0	3	5	9	0	3	9	0
Cubebs,	,,	0	5	8	0	2	7	4	0

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Exports *continued.*		Real duty.				Nominal duty			
		t.	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*	*t.*	*m.*	*c.*	*c*
Damar,	pecul,	0	3	6	0	0	9	7	3
Dragon's Blood,	,,	2	4	5	0	4	8	4	0
Galingal,	,,	0	3	7	5	0	9	5	3
Gamboge,	,,	2	7	5	0	4	8	6	6
Ginger, Preserved. See Sweatmeats.									
Glass Beads,	,,	0	7	0	0	1	6	8	8
Glue,	,,	0	5	7	0	1	0	8	5
Grass Cloth,	,,	1	1	5	0	3	5	0	0
Hartall, or Orpiment,	,,	0	7	6	0	1	3	2	8
Indian Ink, Hwuychow,	,,	1	0	7	0				
——— ———, Canton,	,,	0	5	7	0	1	4	2	8
Ivory-ware,	,,	6	1	9	0	7	5	2	8
——— carved figures, boxes, &c.,	each,	0	1	3	6	0	1	6	5
Lacquered-ware,	pecul,	0	8	2	5	1	3	2	8
Lead, white and red,	,,	0	7	6	0	1	3	3	8
Mats,	,,	0	3	6	6	0	8	0	0
Mother o'Pearl Shells,	,,	0	4	8	0	1	0	6	3
——— ——— ware,	,,	0	8	9	0	1	3	2	3
Musk,	catty,	0	3	5	2	0	4	4	5
Nankeen Cloth,	pecul,	2	0	5	0	4	1	1	6
Paper, India,	,,	0	6	4	0	0	9	9	8
——— Piths,	,,					1	3	2	0
Rhubarb,	,,	0	5	8	0	2	1	5	0
Silk Piece Goods*,	,,	3	0	6	0	8	1	0	0
To this are to be added the following duties, on									
Crape,	piece,	0	1	3	0	0	3	9	6
Gauze, Canton,	,,	0	2	0	8	0	3	2	0
———, Nanking,	,,	0	2	2	0	0	3	5	2
Handkerchiefs, 20 in a piece,	,,	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	8
Levantines,	,,	0	1	9	0	0	8	1	4
Lutestrings,	,,	0	2	0	8	0	8	1	4
Palempores, Silk and Cotton,	,,	0	1	1	8	0	7	4	8
Pongees,	,,	0	0	7	0	0	2	6	4
Sarcenets,	,,	0	0	7	0	0	3	5	4
Satins, Nanking,	,,	0	6	1	0	1	5	8	4
———, Canton,	,,	0	2	7	4	0	9	9	0
———, ———, 5, thread,	,,	0	2	2	0	0	8	1	4
——— Levantines,	,,	0	2	5	0	0	9	9	0
Senshaws,	,,	0	1	9	0	0	8	1	4
Shawls, Crape,	each,					0	0	9	9
Velvets,	piece,	0	3	7	0	3	1	6	8
Silk, Raw, Nanking*,	pecul,	13	2	2	0	25	0	0	0
———, Canton*,	,,	7	5	0	0	15	0	8	0
——— Ribbons and Threads,	,,	9	0	6	0	18	0	0	0
Silver-ware,	catty,	0	3	4	6	0	3	6	0

* Not more than 100 peculs of raw and 80 of wrought silk may be exported in one vessel. When this is contravened, a fee of Sp. Drs. 10 *a* 15 per pecul, besides the duty, is paid for convenience. This is sometimes called double duty on silk. The amount here given as duties on silk can be but little depended on, particularly the charges per piece.

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EXPORTS *continued.*		Real duty.				Nominal duty.			
		t.	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*	*t.*	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
Sugar, soft, white, ...	pecul,	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0
——-- Candy,......................	,,	0	4	2	0	1	0	5	0
Sweetmeats, ...	,,	0	7	4	0	1	0	7	3
Tea, Black, fine, in half chests, ...	,,	1	2	4	0	2	5	0	0
——, Green,......................	,,	1	1	8	0	2	5	0	0
Tortoise-shell, ...	,,					8	7	3	0
——— ware, ...	,,	3	9	8	0	12	5	2	8
Turmeric, ...	,,	0	3	7	5	0	9	7	3
Vermilion, ...	,,	3	8	6	0	7	4	3	8
Whangees, ...	,,	0	6	3	0	1	2	1	8

Note.—It will not be amiss to repeat, that the duties being almost always a matter of specific bargain with the Hong merchants, either on the part of the foreigners, or of the outside native merchants; the only use of the above list is as a guide, from which to learn the general average of charges which are classed under the name of duties. The charges of outside merchants are necessarily greater than those of Hong merchants, especially on staple articles. —"*Chinese Commercial Guide.*"

ARTICLES of Import and Export, on which an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. is levied for Hang-yong, otherwise called the Consoo Fund.

IMPORTS.	*Estimated Value—Taels.*		*Estimated Value—Taels.*
		Canes, ...	per pecul, 5
Birds' Nests, ...	per pecul, 400	Black Wood, ... ,,	5
Camphor, ... ,,	100	Gum Benjamin, ... ,,	5
Cloves, ... ,,	100	Sago, ... ,,	5
Ginseng, ... ,,	300	Dragon's Blood,.. .. .. ,,	5
Cloth Cuttings, ... ,,	100	Dried Muscles, ... ,,	5
Nutmegs, ... ,,	80	Peach Gum, ... ,,	5
Elephants' Teeth, ... ,,	40	Flints, ... ,,	5
Soo-ho Oil, ... ,,	30	EXPORTS.	
Fish Glue, ... ,,	18	Silk Goods, ... ,,	200
Sharks' Fins, ... ,,	18	Raw Silk, ... ,,	160
Putchuck, ... ,,	18	Musk, ... ,,	100
Sandal Wood, ... ,,	15	Quicksilver, ... ,,	30
Blue Dye, ... ,,	15	Nankeen Cloth, ... ,,	25
Prussian Blue, ... ,,	15	Black Tea, ... ,,	20
Myrrh, ... ,,	15	Green Tea,.. .. .. .. ,,	20
Copper, ... ,,	15	Bohea Tea, ... ,,	10
Wax,.. .. .. ,,	15	Borax, ... ,,	15
Cochineal, ... ,,	15	Gamboge, ... ,,	15
Tin, ... ,,	13½	Rhubarb, ... ,,	15
Cotton, ... ,,	8	Camphor, (Chinchew,) .. ,,	15
Lead,.. .. .. ,,	4½	China-ware, 1st sort, .. ,,	8
Pepper, ... ,,	10	————, 2nd do. .. ,,	6
Glass, ... ,,	10	Vermilion, ... ,,	50
Cotton Twist, ... ,,	10	Tutenague, ... ,,	50
Bicho de Mare,.. .. .. ,,	10	Galingal, ... ,,	5
Asafœtida, ... ,,	10	China Root, ... ,,	5
Betel-nut, ... ,,	5	Alum, ... ,,	5
Red Wood, ... ,,	5	Sugar-candy, ... ,,	5
Dried Raisins, ... ,,	5	Soft Sugar, ... ,,	5
Cutch, ... ,,	5	Cassia, ... ,,	5
Incense, ... ,,	5	——— Buds, ... ,,	5
Steel, ... ,,	5	Incense, ... ,,	5
Ratans, ... ,,	5	Damar, ... ,,	5

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All the duties are paid by the Chinese, whether in purchasing or selling; and the quotations in the Canton Price Current are stated in the Exports, with the duty included; and the Imports at the prices free from it. Our importation goods sold to them are always weighed on board, the seller paying the chop boat expenses, but the price of exports includes every charge till delivered on board the vessel.

Analysis of Duties on various Articles.

Imports.	Imperial Duties.	30 per Cent.	Peculage.	6 p.ct. ad valorem.	Total Duties.	Consoo Funds.	Sze-le. About	Noml. Duty.
	m. c. c.	*m. c. c.*	*m. c. c.*	*t. m. c. c.*	*t. m. c. c.*	*m. c. c.*	*t. m. c. c.*	*t. m. c. c.*
Betel-nut, p. pecl.	0 0 7	0 2 1	1 5 0	—	0 2 4 1	1 5 0	0 1 3 9	0 5 3 0
Broad Cloth, per chang. 4 yards,	0 5 0	1 5 0	0 1 5	—	0 6 6 5	—	0 0 3 5	0 7 0 0
Camlets, ...	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 1 5	—	0 7 9 5	—	0 0 3 5	0 8 3 0
Calico, 1st st. p. ps.	0 5 0	1 5 0	0 0 7½	—	0 6 5 7½	—	0 0 1 2½	0 6 7 0
Cotton, per pecul,	0 1 5	0 4 5	1 5 0	—	0 3 4 5	2 4 0	0 9 1 5	1 5 0 0
Cotton Yarn, ...	0 3 0	0 9 0	1 5 0	—	0 5 4 0	—	0 3 1 0	0 8 5 0
Iron, ...	0 0 8	0 2 4	1 5 0	—	0 2 5 4	—	0 0 7 6	0 3 3 0
Lead, ...	0 3 0	0 9 0	1 5 0	—	0 5 4 0	1 3 5	0 1 4 5	0 8 2 0
Pepper, ...	0 4 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	—	0 6 7 0	3 0 0	0 2 5 0	1 2 0 0
Ratans, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0	1 5 0	—	0 2 8 0	1 5 0	0 1 4 0	0 5 7 0
Sandal Wood, ..	0 8 5	2 5 5	1 5 0	—	1 2 5 5	4 5 0	0 4 4 5	2 1 5 0
Tin, ...	0 8 0	2 4 0	1 5 0	—	1 1 9 0	4 0 5	0 3 5 5	1 9 5 0
Exports.								
Alum, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 3 6 0	0 6 9 0	1 5 0	0 1 1 3	0 9 5 3
Gamboge, ...	1 5 0	4 5 0	2 0 0	0 6 0 0	2 0 5 0	4 5 0	2 3 6 6	4 8 6 6
Musk, per catty,	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 0 2	0 0 9 0	0 3 5 2	0 3 0	0 0 3 3	0 4 4 5
Nankeen Cloth, p. pecul, ...	0 5 0	1 5 0	2 0 0	1 2 0 0	2 0 5 0	7 5 0	1 3 1 6	4 1 1 6
Satin, ...	2 2 0	6 6 0	2 0 0	—	3 0 6 0	—	0 0 7 0	8 1 0 0
,, per piece, .	—	—	—	0 2 7 4	0 2 7 4	1 8 0	0 5 3 6	0 9 9 0
Tea, Black, ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	0 7 8 0	1 2 4 0	6 0 0	0 6 6 0	2 5 0 0

Note.—The Consoo charge is here calculated at 3 per cent., which is below the usual rate.

Cotton Yarn, when it was first introduced, was charged one tael imperial duty. This duty is now levied only on the red-colored, the rest being admitted as cotton thread, at three mace. Iron and Sandal Wood pay boat fees in addition to the amount of duties here given.

Exports.—On most articles of export there is a charge paid by the shopmen to the custom-house, in addition to the various items which are paid as on imports, and to the *ad valorem* charge;—it is generally 72 cents, on the more valuable goods, and 24 cents. on those of less value. This originated as a bribe for connivance at the sale, by shopmen, of staple articles, legally confined to the Hong merchants. It is included in the above analysis, under the head of *sze-le*. The linguists have also a percentage on all export duties. There are in addition fees on some particular articles, as on Cassia Lignea, to prevent it being charged as cinnamon.

Satin is here given as an example of other Silk Piece Goods, the duties being levied in part by weight and in part by the piece. The charge of Sp. Drs. 7 per pecul is made by the Hoppo and his officers. The consoo charge is levied by the piece, estimating each piece at a certain weight. To ascertain the total amount to be paid as duty on a piece of Satin, the charge per pecul, 8 taels, 1 mace, or about Sp. Drs. 11, must be divided by the weight of the piece, and the quotient added to the charge of 9 mace 9 cand. per piece. On silks, and some other staple articles, the variations in amount of duty are so very great that little dependence can be placed on any statement respecting them.—"*Chinese Commercial Guide.*"

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Estimated *List of* **Duties** *charged by the Hong Merchants on Goods imported into* **Canton.**

	t.	m.	c.	c.		£.	s.	d.	
						Equal to			
Cotton,	1	5	0	0	per pecul,	—	8	8	
Sandal Wood, ..	2	1	0	0	—	—	14	—	
Black Wood, or Ebony, ..	0	4	9	0	—	—	3	3	20
Sapan Wood, ..	0	6	3	0	—	—	4	2	40
Camphor, 1st sort, ..	109	2	3	2	—	36	8	2	56
———, 2nd sort, ..	1	9	7	0	—	—	13	1	60
Olibanum, ..	1	2	0	0	—	—	8	—	
Putchuck, ..	2	1	0	0	—	—	14	—	
Myrrh, ..	2	2	3	4	—	—	14	10	72
Cutch, ..	0	8	4	5	—	—	5	7	60
Tortoise-shell, ..	7	0	0	0	—	2	6	8	
Elephants' Teeth, ..	5	8	6	1	—	1	19	0	88
Rhinoceros' Horns, ..	24	0	2	1	—	8	—	1	68
Buffalo Ditto, ..	12	0	8	7	—	4	6	0	96
Mother of Pearl Shells, ..	0	4	3	6	—	—	2	10	88
Birds' Nests, 1st sort, ..	24	1	3	2	—	8	—	10	56
———, 2nd sort, ..	4	5	0	0	—	1	10	—	
Bicho de Mar, ..	0	7	1	8	—	—	4	9	44
Sharks' Fins, ..	1	0	9	1	—	—	7	3	28
Fish Maws, ..	1	3	2	0	—	—	8	9	60
Ratans, ..	0	4	3	6	—	—	2	10	88
Pepper, ..	0	9	8	3	—	—	6	6	64
Betel-nut, ..	0	3	9	6	—	—	2	7	68
Cloves, ..	5	8	1	0	—	1	18	8	80
Nutmegs, ..	4	4	0	9	—	1	9	4	72
Tin, ..	1	6	8	9	—	—	11	3	12
Iron, ..	0	2	8	0	—	—	1	10	40
Copper, ..	1	2	9	0	—	—	8	7	20
Lead, ..	0	6	8	6	—	—	4	6	88
Steel, ..	0	7	0	2	—	—	4	8	16
Quicksilver, ..	1	4	4	4	—	—	9	7	52
Amber, large, ..	13	4	1	3	—	4	9	5	04
———, small, ..	6	7	8	3	—	2	5	2	64
Coral Beads, ..	132	7	5	3	—	44	5	0	24
——— Branch, 1st sort, ..	132	5	1	3	—	44	3	5	04
———, 2nd sort, ..	79	7	1	3	—	26	11	5	04
———, 3rd sort, ..	13	4	1	3	—	4	9	5	04
———, 4th or fragment, ..	6	7	8	3	—	2	5	2	64
Cotton Handkerchiefs, large,..	0	0	3	0	each,	—	—	2	40
———, small..	0	0	1	5	ditto,	—	—	1	20
London Cloths, 1st sort, ..	0	6	7	0	piece,	—	4	5	60
———, 2nd sort, ..	0	2	9	0	ditto,	—	1	11	20
Broad Cloths, ..	0	6	7	8	per 10 covids,	—	4	6	24
Kerseymere, ..	0	4	0	6	ditto,	—	2	8	48
Camlet, English, ..	0	8	4	0	ditto,	—	5	7	20
———, Dutch, ..	1	4	7	6	ditto,	—	9	10	08
Long Ells, ..	0	2	7	0	ditto,	—	1	9	60
Scarlet Cuttings, ..	6	0	7	0	per pecul,	2	0	5	60
Bees' Wax, ..	1	7	9	0	ditto,	—	11	11	20

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	t.	m.	c.	c.		Equal to. £.	s.	d.	
Land Otter Skins,	1	8	1	2	per 100,	—	12	0	96
Sea Otter Skins, ..	1	3	1	5	ditto,	—	8	9	20
Rabbit Skins, ..	0	4	6	2	ditto,	—	3	0	96
Beaver Skins, ..	6	1	2	0	ditto,	2	—	9	60
Ginseng, ..	48	9	0	0	per pecul,	16	6	—	
Cudbear, ..	0	2	8	0	ditto,	—	1	10	40
Cochineal, ..	1	9	2	9	ditto,	—	12	10	32

N. B. The China rates are reduced into sterling, at 6*s.* 8*d.* per tael. The covid is equal to 12½ inches, and the pecul to 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois.

Mr. Majoribanks, who laid the foregoing table before the Parliamentary Committee, 1830, says, " I believe this list of duties to be compiled from as accurate sources as possible. I have heard private British merchants, resident in Canton, declare the very great difficulty they had in ascertaining the accuracy of the Chinese duties. I beg to state that this list of duties was acquired entirely for my own private information, with no view to laying it before a Committee of the House of Commons."—" I have heard it estimated, that the imperial duties sent to Pekin were 2,000,000 of dollars; I have also heard it called 2,000,000 of taels."

MACAO,

Called Ou-moon by the Chinese, belongs to the Portuguese, and is the only settlement possessed by Europeans within the limits of the Chinese empire. The town, which is in the latitude 22° 10′ N. and longitude 113° 32′ E., is on the south extreme of a large island, separated from the continent by a small arm of the sea. The peninsula upon which the town stands, is connected with the remainder of the island by a long narrow neck of land, not exceeding 100 yards in breadth; across it a wall has been erected, which projects into the water at each end, having a gate and guard-house, in the centre, for Chinese troops. Beyond this boundary of their possessions the Portuguese are seldom permitted to pass. The extent of their territory, which is completely under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Canton, although the Portuguese are permitted to retain the nominal government of the town, is from N. E. to S. W. about three miles, and its breadth not quite a mile.

Macao is a place of some extent; the houses are of stone, constructed on the European plan, but without exterior elegance. The streets are very narrow and irregular. The public buildings consist of churches, convents and the senate-house; the latter terminates the only spacious and level street in the town. The governor's house is situated on the beach, opposite the landing place, and commands a beautiful prospect, but is not remarkable for external appearance or internal accommo-

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dation. Contiguous to it is the English factory, a plain commodious building; the other factories are in the same style, and all of them surrounded with gardens. The harbour does not admit vessels of burden; large ships generally anchor six or seven miles off, the town bearing about W. N. W. The town is defended by several strong forts mounted with heavy cannon, and garrisoned with Portuguese troops, seldom exceeding 250 in number. There are a Portuguese custom-house and quay on the south side of the town, where all ships coming into the bay are obliged to send their boats.—*Milburn.*

TRADE OF MACAO WITH CANTON.

The Portuguese trade at Macao is very limited. Following gradually the decline of the power and resources of the mother-country, they have dwindled into insignificance. The Portuguese have frequently applied for the privileges of trade at Canton, which have always been refused them; they are not allowed to reside there; they are confined to Macao, which at one time was a very important settlement, but now exhibits only the ruins of former prosperity.

During the time when the commerce of Portugal to Macao was considerable, it was variously carried on; at one time by a coalition between Chinese and Portuguese merchants, which lasted but a very short period, as the Chinese were found to be very much their superiors in industry, as well as in the arts of deception. They were afterwards compelled to purchase from the Hong merchants, and in trifling articles from the outside merchants.

ARRANGEMENTS OF TRADE AT MACAO.

None but Portuguese and Spanish vessels are permitted, by the Chinese regulations, to trade at Macao, or to enter its harbour. But vessels of other nations usually experience no difficulty in landing or receiving goods in the roads, or in the neighbouring harbour called Typa, by means of Portuguese boats. This, however, is by connivance of the Chinese officers; and at intervals, the prohibitory regulation is strictly enforced and the practice disallowed.

Vessels of other nations, if in distress, and not engaged in the contraband trade, are admitted into the harbour for repairs, on application to the Senate of Macao.

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On the arrival of a vessel desirous of landing cargo at Macao, whether in the Typa or the roads, the agent is required to report to the Portuguese governor the name of the vessel, and at the same time to give in a statement of the cargo to be landed. The procurador, who has a kind of superintendence over the shipping, has to forward to the Chinese civil officers, and to the custom-house officers deputed by the Hoppo from Canton, a similar statement of cargo imported; this is not, however, necessarily a correct statement, for as the goods are all landed at the Portuguese custom-house, it is easy to contravene the Chinese regulations.

Licensed vessels are not required to find security, but unlicensed vessels from Lisbon must have the security of a Canton Hong merchant. There are no Hong merchants at Macao; but many private native merchants, who are mostly agents for Canton merchants, both in and out of the cohong. Of the Hong merchants only two or three are connected with Macao trade.

Before a pass can be obtained for boats to go off to receive cargo, it is necessary that the commander of the vessel send in a petition to the governor, requesting him to order custom-house guards on board. These guards are two in number, and the commander (or, in default the agent), of the vessel, has to pay to each the sum of six mace per day. The petition must also specify whether the vessel be lying in the Typa or the roads, and whether only a part or the whole of the cargo is to be landed. A vessel coming into the Typa to discharge cargo is always required to receive custom-house guards on board; if in the roads, this rule is not enforced, unless she have to land the whole of her cargo. There are no charges to be paid previous to landing goods.

The Portuguese cargo boats, called lorchas, do not much differ from Chinese boats. They are the property of Portuguese, and are commanded by Macao men, but are manned chiefly by Chinese and by slaves. They carry between 500 and 600 peculs of rice or betelnut, and about 300 peculs of bulky goods, such as ratans, sapan wood, &c. To the Typa or the roads, the hire is 20 drs. and to Lintin, whither they sometimes go, it has lately been reduced to 40 drs.; the demurrage is 6 drs. per day in the harbour, and 10 drs. in the Typa or roads.

Macao is a place without any manufactures or commerce of its own. Prices are, in consequence, generally regulated by the market rate of Canton. Money is usually paid at 720 taels per 1,000 Spanish dollars, and at this rate the custom-house

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duties and charges are paid; but there is some difference between the Canton and Macao custom-house weights; 717 taels by the former, being equal only to 716 by the latter.

For goods landed, a duty of six per cent., on a fixed valuation, is paid only to the Portuguese custom-house; to which also are paid certain emoluments or fees, and coolie-hire. The fees are charged according to the nature of the goods, thus:

Betel-nut pays a fee of	mace	0 2½	per bag.
Bicho de Mar,	„	2 0	per bskt.
Birds' nests,	„	2 0	per case.
Pepper,	„	0 5	per bag.

Coolie hire is charged at the rate of 2 candareens and 0. 5 decimals per pecul gross weight, when the goods are weighed only on entry; but if re-weighed on delivery, the charge is 3 candareens; and if the goods are first stored, then weighed, and again stored, and afterwards weighed a second time on delivery, the charge is 4 candareens.

On exports from Macao no duty is levied by the Portuguese, nor does the custom-house take cognizance of them. All goods, however, on their passage between Canton and Macao, are liable to a Chinese duty not much differing from what is paid by vessels at Whampoa. In some cases, it is less; in others, greater. Thus, Nankeens exported to Macao, pay two drs. per 100 less than at Whampoa. Most descriptions of silk piece goods, also pay less duty. On the other hand, tea, paper, China-ware, and most gruff goods pay a higher duty. Correct information respecting these duties it is very difficult to obtain; the Hong merchants who are engaged in the trade considering it contrary to their interests to enter into details. The amount varies considerably, according to quantity of goods, state of the weather, &c. In addition to the duties on goods, there is a charge, amounting we believe, to about 90 dls. per boat, which is divided among the officers at Macao, on the way up, and at Canton. This charge is the same whether the limited quantity of goods, one thousand peculs, be taken on board or not. It is distinct from the boat-hire, the average of which is about 100 drs., but varying according to the time of the year and state of weather.

Prohibitions and Restrictions. The only articles on which restrictions are placed at the Portuguese custom-house, are gun-powder and snuff (amostrinha). The former may be imported on account only of the government, and the latter on account of contractors for it. The Chinese restrictions are

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more numerous. Saltpetre and sulphur may be imported and sold only to licensed merchants. The exportation of metals is prohibited, and that of raw and wrought silks restricted, as at Canton.

Opium is prohibited at Macao, by the Chinese government, as well as throughout the rest of the empire. It was, nevertheless, formerly carried on to a great extent by the Portuguese moradores or citizens, to the exclusion of all others, even those who were not citizens. In the year 1823, a regulation was passed by the senate, removing this restriction, and throwing open the trade to all, without distinction, whether Portuguese or foreigners; securing to the latter "hospitality and the utmost freedom in their speculations." Very little opium is, however, now imported, in consequence of the increasing demands made by the Chinese officers to insure their connivance.

Contraband Trade.

At Macao, all transactions are illegal, as regards the Chinese authorities, that are not carried on in Portuguese or Spanish vessels. In addition to these three is another branch of the contraband trade, which is still in its infancy, namely, that carried on along the coast of China, to ports of Fuh-keen, Che-keang, Keangsoo, and sometimes farther north to the bleak shores of Mantchouria.

At Macao, the illegal commerce is carried on, so far as we can understand it, through the medium of the Portuguese custom-house; where the only restrictions are on gun-powder and snuff. There are some fees for connivance paid to the Chinese officers, but what they are, and in what way they are paid, we have not been able to learn.

Macao Port Charges.

The measurement duty paid by the Spanish and Portuguese vessels is moderate. When a vessel has once paid the full amount, and is admitted on the list of registered ships belonging to the port, (limited by the Chinese to twenty-five in number,) she is liable only to a third of the original charges, on every subsequent occasion of her entering, so long as continued on the register. Portuguese vessels from Europe do not possess this privilege, unless they are registered as belonging to a morador or citizen of Macao.

The rates of measurement duty, which vary, as at Canton, on three classes of vessels, are the following:

1. On vessels of 154 covids and upwards,	taels 6,223 per covid.
2. Ditto, from 120 to 154 covids,	„ 5,720 ditto.
3. Ditto, from 90 to 120 ditto,	„ 4,000 ditto.

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These rates are nearly the same as those levied on Canton junks, trading with foreign countries. The dimensions are taken, and the measurement calculated, in the same manner as at Canton.

The following additional charges per cent. on the measurement duty, are equal on every class :

For the inspectors,	2 per cent.
For difference in weight by the treasury scales,	8 ditto.
For loss in melting,	10 ditto.
For making it into sycee,	17 ditto.

The sum of 70 taels, for the public purse, or Hoppo's treasury, is also charged alike on all vessels. In addition to these charges, the following sums are paid, according to size, viz.

By 1st class vessels, if from Europe, 250 taels ; if of Macao or Manilla, 50 taels.
By 2nd ditto, ditto, 249 ditto ; ditto, 40 ditto.
By 3rd ditto, ditto, 170 ditto ; ditto, 30 ditto.

Ships importing rice are exempted from the measurement duty, and pay only 50 drs. as fees to the procurador of Macao, and the officers of his department.

Portuguese vessels from Europe, in addition to measurement duty, pay to a Canton Hong merchant a charge called *Hanistagem*, or Hong charge, which is usually a matter of specific bargain ; varying from about 2,000 dls. on vessels of 200 tons to 3,500 dls. and upwards on vessels of 500 tons and larger size.—" *Chinese Commercial Guide*."

Macao Import Duties.

Goods imported into Macao pay a duty of six per cent. on a fixed valuation. The valuation of and the duty on the undermentioned goods are,

				Valuation.		Duty.
Betel-nut, Gambier, and Ratans,		per pecul,	taels,	1·200	taels,	072
Bicho de Mar,		..	,,	40·000	,,	2·400
Birds' Nests, 1st sort,	..	catty,	,,	22·400	,,	1·344
Broad Cloth, Fine,	..	covid,	,,	2·400	,,	·144
———, Middling,		..	,,	1·600	,,	·096
———, Better than ordinary,		..	,,	800	,,	·048
———, Coarse,		..	,,	480	,,	·028
Camlets,		..	,,	280	,,	·016
Camphor, Malay, 1st sort,	..	catty,	,,	18·400	,,	1·104
Cardamoms, Cochin China, & Mace,		pecul,	,,	160·000	,,	9·600
Cloves, Molucca,		..	,,	22·400	,,	1·344
———, Bourbon,		..	,,	17·600	,,	1·056
Cochineal,	..	catty,	,,	19·20	,,	·215
Coral Fragments, 1st sort,	..	pecul,	,,	64·000	,,	3·849
Cotton and Pepper,		..	,,	4·000	,,	·240
——— Yarn and Mother o'Pearl Shells,		..	,,	8·000	,,	·480
Dragon's Blood and Tobacco Leaf,		..	,,	12·800	,,	·768
Elephants' Teeth, 1 to 12 to a pecul,		..	,,	56·000	,,	3·360
Ginseng, American,		..	,,	28·800	,,	1·728
Indigo, 1st sort,	..		,,	45·600	,,	2·736
Lead, in bars and Spelter,		..	,,	2·400	,,	·144
———, in sheets,		..	,,	4·800	,,	·288
Myrrh, 1st sort,		..	,,	12·000	,,	·720

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			Valuation.	Duty.
Putchuck,	per pecul, taels,	,,	6·400 taels,	·384
Quicksilver,	..	,,	36·000 ,,	2·160
Saltpetre, Bengal,	..	,,	4·000 ,,	·240
———, Coast of Goa,	..	,,	1·600 ,,	·096
Sandal Wood, Malabar, 1st sort,	..	,,	11·520 ,,	·691
———, Sandwich Islands,	..	,,	8·000 ,,	·480
Tin, Europe,	..	,,	5·600 ,,	·336
Tortoise Shell, 1st sort,	..	,,	460·000 ,,	27·600
Opium, imported in Portuguese ships,	..	,,	per chest, Sp. dls.	·10¼
———, ——— in foreign ships,	..	..	,,	.15¼
Gold and Silver, in Coin, Bullion, or Plate, ..		..	..	2 per cent.
———, in Spanish vessels, from Manilla,	..	..	..	1½ ,,
Pearls, Seed Pearls, Fine Corals, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones, in conformity to the tariff of 1804,	..	..	..	2 ,,

The calculations are deduced from the pecul of 100 catties, equal to 133⅓ arraties, or custom-house pounds. 100 arraties = 75 catties.

On *exports*, no duty is levied, nor does the custom-house take cognizance thereof. But all goods, in their passage between Canton and Macao, are subject to a duty levied by the Chinese, which does not differ much from what is paid on goods shipped at Whampoa. It is a point of some interest to ascertain the expences arising from the internal duties and fees, to which goods landed at Macao are liable, before coming into the Chinese purchasers' hands at Canton, and *vice versa*. But the subject is so much involved in uncertainty, that it is scarcely possible to arrive at any accurate information respecting it. We believe that the following may be considered an approximation to the real amount of charges incurred on each pecul of cotton landed at Macao.

		t.	*m.*	*c.*			
Portuguese duty, fees, &c.	..	0	2	6			
Duties and charges on conveyance to Canton,	..	0	6	3			
Canton charges, difference of weight, &c.	..	0	8	0			
					1	6	9

The duties and charges on conveyance from Macao to Canton are, for

Pepper, per pecul, about,	..	9 mace.
Ratans,	..	4½ ,,
Betel-nut,	..	4½ ,,

Custom-house exactions at Macao.—" The custom-house people, the coolies, and the foreigners are hereby informed, that, hereafter whenever foreign merchants or foreign females land at Macao, or from Macao remove their goods or their baggage on board ship to return home, the said custom-house people are only permitted to search or examine; they are not allowed to extort money according to the number of chests or number of females."—*Aug. 4th*, 1828.

Chinese Currency.

The only coin that is now in general use through China is the *le* or cash, a small piece of base metal, formed from a composition of copper and tutenague. Although of no greater value than about the twelfth part of a penny, this money is nevertheless much adulterated by forgers and depreciated by the government; inferior descriptions of it are also imported in considera-

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ble quantities, particularly from Cochin-China, where tutenague is almost the only ingredient used in its composition. The Chinese cash is circular, about ¾ of an inch in diameter, and has a square hole in the middle, for the convenience of stringing a number together. It is cast, not coined; on one side is marked the name of the Emperor's reign, under which it is issued, and on the reverse, the name of the place where it is cast.

The circulating medium at Canton is broken Spanish dollars; the value of which in relation to the tael, varies in different transactions, according to long-established usage. In calculations, or accounts between foreigners and Hong merchants, taels are converted into dollars at the rate of,

lars at the rate of,........................	taels 720	per Sp. dls.	1000
Payments in *cash* are generally weighed at ..	717	ditto	1000
But payments for Bengal opium at	718	ditto	1000
Payments for Malwa or Turkey opium are at	717	ditto	1000
Native merchants, not of the cohong, unless it be otherwise specially agreed, receive payments at	715	ditto	1000
So also do ship and house compradors.			
Payments into the Company's treasury were at	718	ditto	1000
At Macao, payments are usually at	720	ditto	1000

The value of the tael in relation to sterling money was reckoned in the books of the East India Company, at 6*s*. 8*d*.; but its intrinsic value varies according to the price paid for Spanish dollars per ounce in London. Hence, to convert taels into sterling money, multiply the price paid for Spanish dollars by the multiplier 1·208. Thus, if the price of the Spanish dollar be 60*d*. per ounce, the value of the tael will be 60 + 1·208 = 72·48*d*.; and for any other price in the same proportion.

Bullion.

Coined and uncoined bullion was formerly a considerable article of import into China, particularly at the commencement of the American trade, when the United States afforded no manufactures marketable at Canton, and the trade in British manufactured goods had not yet been taken up by them. To the Americans this branch of import commerce is still chiefly confined; but with them the import of bullion has very much decreased*, and the cost of their exports is now paid, partly by the sale of British cotton and woollen manufactures, Turkey opium, metals, and other articles; and in 1833-34, about one-third, or Spanish dollars 3,656,290, by bills drawn on London. On the other hand the export of Bullion from China has of late years been carried on to a considerable extent.

The following is the amount value of silver bullion exported by the English, during the last four years:

Years.	By the Company.	By Private Trade.	Total.
1830-31, ...	Sp. dls. 1,910,936	Sp. dls. 4,684,370	Sp. dls. 6,595,306
1831-32, ...	1,173,957	2,797,856	3,971,813
1832-33, ...	1,356,059	3,469,696	4,825,755
1833-34, ...	155,030	6,062,790	6,217,820

The value of exports of gold bullion, on private account, during the last three years has been, in 1831-32,.. Sp. dls. 51,190—1832-33,.. Sp. dls. 65,170—1833-34, Sp. dls. 513,795.

The exports of silver are in dollars, both Spanish and Republican, in sycee silver, in South American bar silver, and to a small extent in plata

* In 1827-28, 2,640,300 dollars,—in 1833-34, 1,029,178 dollars.

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pina, previously imported from South America in ships of the United States. During the first two years of the above statements, the exports were chiefly in dollars, but during the two last years, the amount of dollar silver exported has fallen far short of that of sycee.

In London chopped or broken dollars never pass as coin, but must be melted at the mint. When assayed at London, the sycee is frequently found to contain a small admixture of gold.

At Calcutta there is a mint duty, or seignorage of two per cent.

Silver at Bombay is either sold in the bazar, at so many rupees per 100 tolas; or sent to the mint, where it is coined into rupees, after deducting 2·807 per cent. for mint duty; 100 rupees in weight of pure silver yield 108 rs. 2 qrs. 78 reas, from which must be deducted mint duty, as above, 2·807 per cent. On broken dollars there is also, in general, a charge of half per cent. for refining.

Average prices of various descriptions of Bullion.

	Spanish Dollars, unchopped.	Sycee Silver.	Gold.
1832-33,	1 *a* 2¾ p. ct. prem.	1¾ *a* 2¼ p. ct. prem.	Sp. dls. 23 *a* 23¼ p. tael.
1833-34,	1 *a* 3	2 *a* 2½	22.95

Gold and Silver may not legally be exported from China, except in limited quantities, and in foreign metal. A large amount is, however, annually taken away, not only of broken Spanish dollars, but also of sycee silver and gold. The gold is chiefly taken in the shape of gold leaf; but sometimes also in bars and ingots. Sycee silver is the name given to the fine metal in which the receipts and payments of the government are made. The term is derived from the Chinese *se-sze*, literally signifying 'fine floss silk,' the more common native name is *wanyin**. It is found in ingots of different shapes and sizes, which vary in weight from 1 to 50 taels. Fractional parts of a tael are said to be in use sometimes, but very rarely. The most common weight of the ingots is ten taels each, and their shape, that of a parallelogram, smooth and flat on the upper, but rather rough and rounded on the lower surface. South American gold and silver are also brought to China, and re-exported, but not n large quantities.

These silver ingots are the only approach to a silver coinage among the Chinese; gold leaf is also used as money in payments not under Sp. dls. 40 or 50, being both a portable medium of conveyance, and from its thinness, very secure from fraud. The average exchange is about 17 taels of silver, or about Sp. dls. 22½ per tae of gold.

The fineness of gold and silver is expressed by dividing the metal into a hundred parts called touch. Thus, if an ingot be said to be at 95 touch, it is understood to contain 5 parts of alloy, and 95 parts of pure metal. The fineness of the metals as thus expressed may be converted into English proportions by the following analogies. If gold be, for instance, at 91·66 touch, say as 100 : 91 · 66 : : 12 : 11, the standard, and *vice versa;* and to convert standard silver into touch, say, as 240 : 222 : : 100 = 92·5, the touch of sterling silver.

Some further particulars respecting sycee silver will be found on a subequent page.

* **Pronounced in the Canton dialect *mun ngun*; in Fuhkeen, *bun gin*.**

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Value of the tael of the sycee and dollar silver usually current with the Chinese.

100 tael of Sycee sil.av. 15 dwts. Br.	= 322.135 tolas in weight = (120 oz. 16 dwts English).		
	= 344.108 Ed. Rs.	or deducting duty of 2 per cent.	337.226 Ed Rs.
	= 322.602 Sa. Rs.		316.150 Sa Rs.
100 taels of drs. 5 Wo.	= 314.811 Ed. Rs.	or deducting duty of 2 per cent.	308.515 Ed Rs.
	= 295.135 Sa. Rs.		289.233 Sa Rs.

Weight of the Tael and Dollar, compared.

	English Troy grains.	Calcutta Sicca Wt. of 179⅝ grains.	Bombay Tola of 180 grains.
A tael is equal to, ..	579.84	3.227	3.221 to 3.223½
A dollar is ditto,....	416	2.314	2.310 to 2.320

The weight of the dollar is not very uniform : 866 oz. troy are often considered as equal, on an average, to 1000 dollars' weight.

The out-turn of silver at Bombay is generally a trifle more than 180 grains per tola.

Mr. Chas. Marjoribanks says, " I believe if a tael weight of dollar silver were melted down, and 6*s*. of English money were also melted, that they would yield nearly equal parts of pure silver, which according to that estimate, would not give the tael at more than 6*s*., as compared with English money."

Dollars.

Dollars, though of the same weight and purity, are not received alike by the Chinese ; the difference chiefly arises from caprice, so that what is preferred in one place, is often refused in another place, unless at a discount. But the Spanish dollars, known by the name of pillar dollars, if uninjured by the Canton practice of stamping, bear every where a premium, varying from 1 to 1½ per cent. on those that are of a recent date, and often rising among merchants from the silk districts of Nanking, to 4 and even 6 per cent., on the older dollars called flowery rimmed. There are other dollars, bearing the stamp of the letter G. to denote their being coined at the Guadalajara mint, which are never received but at discount. Their inferiority has been fixed by authority of an order from the Hoppo. South American and United States dollars do not pass among the Chinese, but are taken at par by foreigners, for exportation. These are not the only differences which exist among dollars in China ; false issues of them are said to be carried on to a considerable extent.

Out of the various descriptions of dollars brought into China, those of the old Spanish Government of Mexican or Granada dollars alone, are received in payment by rate or reckoned by number : of these the old and new heads of the coinages of Charles 3rd and 4th, and of Ferdinand 7th, are always preferred ; although the other coinage, which is called *Cowchin*, are not refused, but taken with a small discount. These coins are current in the interior of the empire, whence a great many are annually taken. The other kinds, those coined by the Republican States, are sold in the market, at either a premium or a discount, as the demand for exportation may be, many of them being of equal value with the other in India. On the return of the merchants to Nanking, Chin-chew, and the tea countries, at the end of the season, new dollars are frequently in great request, and bear in that case a premium of 3 to 5 per cent., and sometimes even more ; but this has not occurred lately.

On receiving dollars, a shroff, or man from one of the shroff shops, attends to examine them, for which he receives one tael, and sometimes two dollars per 10,000 dollars, and is responsible for their purity.

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Spanish dollars from China, when entire, are of the same value as from other places, but they come in considerable quantities in a very depreciated state, with pieces chipped or punched out of them, and sometimes filled up again with lead. The weight and value of these dollars varies too much to admit of an average. The standard has been as low as 14 dwts. worse, at which rate, the price of 100 Sa. Wt. would be but 84 rupees, 10 annas, and of as many of them as would make up 100 dollars, at the usual weight, Rupees 195. 10 As.; but the only accurate mode of appreciating their value is by fusing and running them into bars, in which state alone they are receivable at the mint.—*Wilson.*

Sycee Silver.

There are several descriptions of Sycee. The Hoppo Sycee is that in which the Hong merchant pays the duties arising from the foreign trade. That denominated the Salt, is what the duties on that article are discharged with. The salt forms one of the highest branches of commerce in Canton; and the Mandarin presiding over it is an officer of great importance.

The land tax and every description of revenue arising from husbandry is levied in another kind of Sycee, termed *Tanfoo;* and with this the military, the Mandarins, and all the emperor's servants are paid. It is considered to be of the first purity; and ought to be at nearly 100 touch; but is seldom supposed to arrive beyond that of 99. It is rarely brought into the market.

There is also another sort, brought from Nanking and Chin-chew, in pieces of 50 taels each; but all of them are exported and found in the bazars of India.

Sycee, called in Chinese *Man-gan*, is a species of silver containing a very small proportion of alloy; it is cast in ingots or masses of varous sizes and weights, from four or five taels, to lumps of forty or fifty, bearing the mark of a seal or stamp upon the upper surface, impressed while the metal is cooling or with a steel stamp. Many frauds are committed in the silver trade, such as imbedded fragments of iron or copper in the melted metal, over which it cools, and conceals the deception; it is also adulterated in various ways; to detect which, a Chinese *Kanyin*, or money-changer (called shroff by Europeans), is employed, as well as in the examination of dollars and gold, in which they are very expert.

The refined silver, which is known by the name of Sycee, comes from China in two states, large and small oval lumps, compared not unaptly by the natives, to the hoof of a horse or an elephant, and termed by them *ghora khuri* and *hati khuri*. In general they are of high standard, although far from pure; the small lumps are about 14 dwts., better; and the large 15 dwts., better than Calcutta standard. The mint produce of 100 Sicca Wt. of the former is Rupees 97 and 9 Annas, and of the latter 98 Rupees. Occasionally, however, the standard value is much lower, and 9, 10, and 12 dwts. better occur. It sometimes happens also, that the centre is found filled with base metal, and it is necessary to cut them through before they are received for coinage.—*Wilson.*

The following results of remittances in Sycee, may afford some idea of the relative value of the tael at the English and Indian mints.

Sycee, 1,000 taels yield,	At London, £316, at 5s. per oz. (including 1⅓ per cent. for gold;) or deducting charges, £309 7*s.* 6*d.*	
	At Calcutta, 3078 Sa. Rs., or deducting charges,	3,062 Rs.
	At Bombay, 3,335 Bombay Rupees,	3,302 Rs.

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Sycee Silver, exported from Canton in the British trade, in the following years:

	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.
	Value.	In	Dollars.
To England, ...	1,015,774	1,791,799	——
Calcutta, ...	168,798	856,417	1,825,227
Bombay, ...	524,217	1,003,170	3,182,647
Other places, ...	——	21,309	111,430
Total, ...	1,708,789	72,695 3,6	5,119,304

The above is included in the exports of bullion at page 167.

It appears that the export of Sycee has latterly considerably increased.

Frauds in Sycee at China.

At Calcutta, in August, 1834, a case came to light, which shews the extreme caution which should be observed by traders to the ports of China, now that the influence of the Company's factory is removed. A native bullion merchant purchased a lot of Sycee silver, imported per *Sylph*, from one of the most respectable merchants of Calcutta, which on being carried to the mint, was found to be entirely false metal. There were 90 pieces of what is called ghora khuri, or horse-hoofed Sycee silver, weighing about 3,000 tolas or Sicca Weight. The lumps were composed of a mixture of tin and lead, plated over with mercury and silver leaf, formed precisely like the Sycee lumps, and stamped with the usual Chinese *chhaps* or stamps.

This imitation silver was remitted to Calcutta by a Portuguese merchant of Macao, who had doubtless been defrauded by some skilful rogues of the celestial empire, who thus attempted to turn tin into a more precious metal. The sellers, Messrs. Thomas De Souza and Company, immediately agreed to receive back the parcel.

Upon examination of the *Tin Sycee* alluded to above, "the metal was found to be nothing but tin, with a small percentage of lead; except that the lumps had been washed with silver, and their form and weight (not the specific gravity) were made to correspond very closely with Sycee. As the export of silver is against the laws of the celestial empire, and moreover, the remittance was for opium, a prohibited article; there can be no redress for the fraud in any court in China. Frauds of a like nature in bullion remittances from China are by no means uncommon; one of great magnitude occurred many years ago, by which the house of James Scott and Co. lost considerably more than a lac of rupees."—*Calcutta Courier, Aug.* 1834.

Table of Chinese Money and Weights.

Pecul.	Catties.	Taels.	Mace.	Cand.	Cash.	lbs. avr.	Grs. Troy
1	100	1,600	16,000	160,000	1,600,000	133⅓	
	1	16	160	1,600	16,000	1⅓	
		1	10	100	1,000	oz. 1½	579.84
			1	10	100		57.984
				1	10		57.984

Note.—By some, and among others, Dr. Kelly, the tael has been stated to be 580 grains troy. The difference is trifling, and the use of even numbers would probably have been found more convenient; but 579.84 grains is the usual standard at Canton. At this standard, a pecul should weigh only 132.535 lbs. avoirdupois; but for the sake of convenience in calculation, the standard of 133⅓ lbs. has been commonly adopted; for thus, 3 peculs equal 400 lbs.

One ton = 1,680 catties; one cwt. = 84 catties; one pound avoirdupois = ¾ of a catty; four ounces avoirdupois = 3 taels,

500 taels = 604 ounces troy.
3,000 ,, = 302 pounds troy.

Usage has established a difference between the tael of commercial weights, which, at the rate of 133⅓ lbs. to the pecul, weighs 583⅓ troy grains; and the tael of money weights, of which the old standard is 579.84 troy grains.

Chinese Commercial Weights.

The commercial weights are the *tan*, *kin*, and *leang*, which are called by foreigners, pecul, catty, and tael, with their sub-divisions, mace, candareen, and cash, as enumerated in the above table. The minor weights are chiefly confined to the weighing of bullion, precious stones, and valuable drugs. There are several different scales in use among the Chinese. In commercial transactions among themselves, goods are generally weighed by a dotchin or balanca (*sze-ma*), which is about three per cent. less than the English weights; the latter are always used in transactions with foreigners.

At Macao, the pecul is distinguished by the Portuguese into three kinds, viz.

The pecul balanca of 100 catties, 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.
The pecul seda of 111. 15 ditto, 148¼ lbs. and
The pecul chapa of 150 ditto, 200 lbs.
90 catties seda are equal to a Canton pecul, or pecul balanca.

By the first are sold cotton and valuable articles; by the second, alum, pepper, and coarse goods; and by the third, rice.

In the sale of paddy, two-thirds are allowed for the trouble and diminution in weight which accompany the taking off the husk; or which is the same thing, paddy is sold at one-third the price of the same weight of rice.

In China most unmanufactured goods are sold by weight, not excepting liquids, grains, and live-stock. Among the Chinese, themselves, however, dry measure is used, by the retail grain dealers, and by the government.

Measures.

The principal *measure of length* is the *chih* or covid, which is the tenth part of the *chang*, and it is subdivided into ten *tsun* or punts. A considerable variation exists in the length of the covid, according to what it is used for measuring. The standard of the covid used at Canton, both for the measurement of ships and among tradesmen, is 14⅝ English inches. The length of the *le* or mile is not less various. The statue *le* is about 1897 English feet.

The terms used in *land measure* are the *mow* or acre, of 240 paces, or 600 statue covids (of 13⅛ inches) and the *king* of 100 *mow*.

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Dry measure is used only by retail grain dealers; the dimensions of the vessels have been very accurately fixed by government.

Formulæ for comparing Chinese with English and Indian Weights.

One pound troy is equal to 9 taels, 933 decimals nearly.

One pound avoirdupois is equal to three-fourths of a catty, or 12 taels.

One hundredweight is equal to 84 catties.

One ton is equal to 16 peculs, 80 catties.

One Bengal factory maund is equal to 56 catties.

One Bengal bazar maund is equal to 61 catties, 6 decimals.

To convert taels into pounds troy, divide by ten, and to the quotient add two-thirds of one per cent.

To convert peculs into pounds avoirdupois, add a third to the number of catties.

To convert pounds avoirdupois into peculs, subtract a quarter, and divide by 100.

To convert hundredweights into peculs, multiply by 84 catties, and divide by 100.

To convert peculs into hundredweights, multiply by 100, and divide by 84; or if minute exactness is not required, add one-fifth, and from the result deduct 8 per mil.

To convert Bengal factory maunds into peculs, multiply by 56, and divide by 100.

To convert peculs into Bengal factory maunds, multiply by 100, and divide by 56; or if minute accuracy is not required, add three-quarters and two per cent. upon the result.

To convert Bengal bazar maunds into peculs, multiply by 616, and divide by 1000.

To convert peculs into Bengal bazar maunds, multiply by 1000, and divide by 616; or if minute accuracy is not required, add 62⅓ per cent.—*Chinese Commercial Guide.*

The subjoined Statements of the British Trade at Canton afford a tolerably correct idea of its nature and extent, of late years.

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STATEMENT of the BRITISH TRADE at the Port of

IMPORTS—COMPANY'S.

				Taels.	Dollars.
Broad Cloth,	4,154 bales,	431,816 yards,	...	553,650	
Long Ells,	5,003 ditto,	100,060 pieces,	...	578,760	
Worleys,	300 ditto,	6,000 ditto,	...	39,000	
Camblets,	470 ditto,	4,700 ditto,	...	98,136	
Mohair Camblets,	2 ditto,	15 ditto,	...	486	
British Calicoes,	612 ditto,	15,300 ditto,	...	77,112	
Blankets and Scarfs,	2 ditto,	71 ditto,	...	204	
British Iron,	30,261 peculs,		...	104,430	
Lead,	30,246 peculs,			124,472	
Cotton, Bengal,	39,336 bales,	86,312 peculs,	...	798,554	
Ditto, Madras,	12,029 ditto,	27,065 ditto,	...	240,917	
Ditto, Bombay,	22,486 ditto,	62,829 ditto,	...	621,725	
Sandal Wood,	32,654 billets,	1,873 ditto,	...	16,203	
				3,253,649	4,518,957

IMPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

Cotton, Beng.	41,487 peculs,	at 9t. 6m. p. pc.	ts. 398,275		
Madras,	387 ditto,	at 9t. 5m.	ts. 3,767		
Bombay,	228,664 ditto,	at 9t. 2m.	ts. 2,103,709		
				2,505,660	3,480,083
Opium, Mal.	3,080 chts.	at 1,185 drs. p. ch.	drs. 3,649,800		
Ditto, P. & B.	7,191 chts.	at 1,056 drs. p. ch.	drs. 7,593,606		
				11,243,496	
Pepper,	14,252 peculs,	at 7 drs. per pecul,	...	99,764	
Ratans,	14,614 ditto,	5,	...	73,070	
Betel-nut,	31,800 ditto,	$2\frac{1}{4}$,	...	71,550	
Putchuck,	1,334 ditto,	12,	...	16,008	
Sharks' Fins,	2,030 ditto,	18,	...	36,540	
Olibanum,	522 ditto,	5,	...	2,610	
Black Wood,	700 ditto,	6,	...	4,200	
Sandal Wood,	5,150 ditto,	20,	...	103,000	
Ivory,	762 ditto,	80,	...	60,960	
Saltpetre,	1,200 ditto,	$5\frac{1}{2}$,	...	6,600	
Cloves,	196 ditto,	60,	...	11,760	
Flints,	3,552 ditto,	2 ditto,	...	7,104	
Amber, very inferior,	25 catties,	12 drs. per catty,	...	300	
Iron,	4,188 peculs,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ drs. per pecul,	...	10,470	
Lead,	2,084 ditto,	6,	...	12,504	
Tin,	3,019 ditto,	20,	...	60,380	
Spelter,	70 ditto,	10,	...	700	
Broad Cloth, 25,725 yards, at 1 and 2 drs. per yard.			...	34,467	
Woollens, various kinds,			...	25,775	
Cotton Goods, British Long Cloth, &c.			...	66,487	
*Cotton Yarn, 214 peculs, (invoice cost,)			...	14,000	
Pearls,			estimated value,	48,400	
Cornelians,			ditto,	51,500	
Clocks and Machinery,			ditto,	84,000	
Rice, Manilla, 3,000 peculs, at 2 drs. per pecul,			...	6,000	
Rhinoceros' Horns & Cows' Horns, 36 do. at 60 do. per do.				2,160	
Fish Maws, 210 ditto, at 75 ditto per ditto,			...	15,750	
Myrrh, 48 ditto, at 15 ditto per ditto,			...	720	
Sundries,			estimated value,	195,285	
					12,365,560
				Total, Dollars,	20,364,600

* This Cotton Yarn was returned to Bombay.

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CANTON, for the year ending 30th June, 1828.

EXPORTS—COMPANY'S.

		Taels.	Dollars.
TEA, for particulars, see page 112, ...		5,756,872	
North American investment, including supercargo's commission, ...	309,808		
Cape stores, teas and sundries, ...	29,168		
St. Helena stores, and stores to Bengal and Bombay, ...	9,237		
		348,213	
Port charges on 28 ships, (Boyne included,)...	109,004		
Unloading charges, Canton Factory expenses, Canton European Establishment, expenses of Schooner, &c. ...	96,830		
		205,834	
		6,310,919	8,765,165

EXPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

TEA, for particulars, see page 113, ...		498,792	
			6,92,767
Raw Silk, Nankeen, 1,834 peculs, at 450 drs. ... drs.	825,300		
Ditto, Canton, of sorts, 1,736 ditto, ...	319,920	Drs.	
		1,145,220	
Nankeen Cloth, large brown, 396,400 pieces, 98 drs. per 100 pieces, ...	388,472		
Nankeen Cloth, 2nd sort, 325,400 do. 75 do....	244,050		
Nankeen Cloth, 3rd sort, 36,200 do. 48 do....	17,376		
		649,898	
Sugar Candy, 9,420 peculs at 12 drs. per pecul, ...		113,040	
Soft Sugar, 34,139 ditto, at 6 ditto, ...		204,834	
Cassia Lignea, 3,648 ditto, at 20 ditto, ...		72,960	
Tortoise Shell, 56 ditto, at 1,000 ditto, ...		56,000	
Mother o' Pearl, 275 ditto, 15 ditto, ...		4,125	
Wrought Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Crapes, Scarfs, &c. estimated value,		200,925	
Coarse China Ware, ditto,		49,100	
Bamboos and Whangee Canes, 241,000, at 15 drs. per 100,		3,615	
Musk, 90 catties, at 80 dollars per catty, ...		7,200	
Glass Beads, &c. 800 peculs, at 20 dollars per pecul, ...		16,000	
Table and Floor Mats, 2,320 sets, ...		3,584	
Vermilion, 460 boxes, at 44 per box, ..		20,240	
Rhubarb, 262 peculs, at 65 per pecul, ...		17,030	
Cochineal, 147 ditto, at 500 ditto, ...		73,500	
Damasks, 5,000 pieces, at 16 per piece, ...		80,000	
Writing Paper, Toys, Kittysols, Fire-works, Lacquered Ware, &c. estimated value,		38,086	
Seed Coral, 36 catties, at 30 dollars per catty, ...		1,080	
Brass Foil, 265 peculs, at 58 ditto per pecul, ...		15,370	
Alum, Aniseed, China Root, Galingal, Gamboge, &c. ...		15,702	
Camphor, 885 peculs, at 30 dollars per pecul, ...		26,550	
Sundries, estimated value,		47,795	
Gold, 300 taels weight, at 25 dollars per tael, ...		7,500	
Dollars, Sycee and Peruvian Silver, ...		6,094,646	
			8,964,000
Disbursement on nineteen Regular Ships, at dollars 9,000 each, eight chartered and thirty-nine Country Ships, at dollars 7,000 each, measurement of Country Ships included, ...			500,000
			18,921,932
		Balance,...	1,442,668
		Total, Dollars,...	20,364,600

STATEMENT of the BRITISH TRADE at the Port of

IMPORTS—COMPANY'S.				Taels.	Dollars.
Broad Cloth,	5,188 bales, 538,694 yards,	...		717,580	
Long Ells,	6,000 ditto, 120,000 pieces,	...		696,004	
Camblets,	1,202 ditto, 12,023 ditto,	...		225,302	
British Calicoes,	910 ditto, 22,750 ditto,	...		118,836	
Coarse Cavalry Grey Cloth,	2 ditto, 287 ditto,	...		155	
Worsted Yarn,	4 ditto, 4 peculs,	...		161	
Cotton Twist,	1,250 ditto, 2,250 ditto,	...		56,700	
British Iron,	1,352 tons, 22,715 ditto,	...		58,848	
Lead,	18,405 pigs, 21,471 ditto,	...		83,741	
			Taels.		
Cotton, Beng.	21,174 bales, 47,641 peculs,		515,781		
Ditto, Mad.	13,500 ditto, 30,375 ditto,		336,866		
Ditto, Bomb.	15,042 ditto, 41,632 ditto,		403,278	1,255,925	
Sandal Wood,	21,301 billets, 1,276 peculs,			15,390	
				3,228,642	
					4,484,225
IMPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.					
Cotton, Beng.	30,847 pls. at 10t. 4m. p. pc.,		320,809	Taels.	
Ditto, Bomb.	224,972 ditto, at 9t. 23m. p. pc.		2,076,492		
Ditto, Mad.	494 ditto, at 9t. per pecul,		4,446	2,401,747	
					3,335,760
Opium, P. & B.	7,671 chts. at 860 drs. p. cht.	drs.	6,597,060		
Ditto, Malwa,	7,972 chts. at 862 drs. p. cht.	do.	6,871,864	Drs.	
	15,643 chests.			13,468,924	
Ratans,	28,911 peculs, 3 drs. per pecul,	..		86,733	
Betel-nut,	43,409 ditto, $2\frac{1}{4}$,	...		97,670	
Putchuck,	1,569 ditto, $10\frac{1}{4}$,	...		16,082	
Pepper,	24,211 ditto, 7,	...		169,477	
Sharks' Fins,	4,027 ditto, 20,	...		80,540	
Fish Maws,	861 ditto, 62,	...		53,382	
Stock Fish,	2,830 ditto, 6,	...		16,980	
Olibanum,	2447 ditto, 4,	...		9,788	
Sandal Wood,	16,597 ditto, 15,	...		248,955	
Black Wood,	8,118 ditto, 3,	...		24,354	
Ivory,	358 ditto, 62,	...		22,196	
Amber,		value,		6,005	
Cotton Piece Goods,		ditto,		47,503	
Cotton Yarn,	182 peculs, at 43 drs. per pecul,	...		7,826	
Broad Cloth,	1,942 pieces, 33 per piece,	...		64,086	
Camblets,	551 ditto, 30 per ditto,	...		16,530	
Lead,	2,701 peculs, 5 per pecul,	...		13,525	
Iron,	2,792 ditto, 4 per ditto,	...		11,168	
Tin,	5,954 ditto, $18\frac{1}{2}$ per ditto,	...		110,149	
Tin Plates,	497 boxes, $10\frac{1}{2}$ per box,	...		5,218	
Quicksilver,	117 peculs, 70 per pecul,	...		8,190	
Cochineal,	$46\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, 426 per ditto,	...		19,809	
Skins,		value,		7,660	
Pearls,		ditto,		197,668	
Cornelians,		ditto,		62,530	
Saltpetre,	3,990 peculs, at 11 drs. per pecul,	...		43,890	
Cloves,	442 ditto, at 38,	...		16,796	
Rice and Paddy,	4,322 ditto, at $1\frac{1}{2}$,	...		6,483	
Clocks and Machinery,		...		18,956	
Sundries,		...		117,494	
Dollars,		...		35,000	15,111,387
				Total, Dollars,	22,931,372

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CANTON, for the year ending the 31*st March,* 1830.

EXPORT—COMPANY'S.

			Taels.	Dollars.
TEA, for particulars, see page 112,	...		5,171,626	
North America investment,	..	169,433		
Cape Stores,	...	15,297		
St. Helena Stores,	...	9,164		
			193,894	
Bullion, 90,000 dollars,	...		64,800	
Port Charges on 23 ships,	...	92,967		
Unloading charges, Canton Factory Expences, &c.		127,348	220,315	
			5,650,635	7,848,104

EXPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

TEA, for particulars, see page 113 ; 22,398 peculs,			508,386	706,092
Raw Silk, Nankeen,	3,746 pec. at 400 drs. p. pc.	1,498,400		
Ditto, Canton,	2,244 do. at 170 do.	381,480	Drs.	
			1,879,880	
Nankeen Cloth,	703,450 pieces, at 70 drs. p. 100 ps.		492,415	
Sugar Candy,	46,767 pcls. at 10 do. per pcl.		467,670	
Soft Sugar,	125,428 do. at 7¾,		972,067	
Silk Piece Goods,	...	value	439,675	
Cassia Lignea,	11,057 do. at 13,	...	143,741	
Ditto Buds,	150 do. at 17,	...	2,550	
Tortoise-shell,	26¾ do. at 1,100,	...	29,425	
Camphor,	3,452 do. at 25⅙,	...	90,321	
Cochineal,	57 do. at 350,	...	19,950	
Vermilion,	2,509 boxes, at 46 drs. per box,		115,414	
Coarse China-ware,	...	value	30,129	
False Pearls & Glass Beads,...		ditto	69,703	
Pearls,	...	ditto	22,850	
Mother o'Pearl Shells,	1,559 pcls. at 17½ drs. per pc.		27,282	
Brass Leaf,	182 do. at 60,	...	10,920	
Rhubarb,	1,032 do. at 65,	...	67,080	
Alum,	9,359 do. at 2,	...	18,718	
Bamboos, Whangees, and Malacca Canes,		value	7,578	
Floor Mats, (H. C. S.) 13,500,		...	4,650	
Coral,		...	2,000	
Banka Tin, 500 peculs,		...	9,572	
Copper, Sheathing, 6,500 drs., and South America Copper, drs. 80,896,			87,396	
Turmeric, Aniseed, Musk, China Root, Galingal,		...	38,170	
Lackered-ware, Writing Paper, Kittisols, Toys, &c.		...	228,015	
Sundries, (per H. C. S. drs. 9,290,) Sweetmeat, Nutmegs, Ivory-ware, Cloth,		...	202,790	
Gold,		...	78,728	
Silver Bullion, Spanish Dollars, and Sycee,		...	6,656,372	
				12,215,061
Disbursements on 20 regular ships, at 12,000 drs. each, 5 chartered ships, at 3,000 drs., 31 country ships, at 7,000 drs., and 16 ships at Lintin, at 1,000 drs.		..		488,000
				21,257,257
			Balance,	1,674,115
			Total, Dollars,	22,931,372

STATEMENT of the BRITISH TRADE at the Port of

IMPORTS—COMPANY'S.				Taels.	Dollars.
Broad Cloth,	5,195 bales, 542,341 yards,		...	649,035	
Long Ells,	7,500 ditto, 150,000 pieces,		...	825,046	
Camblets,	1,200 ditto, 12,000 ditto,		. .	185,760	
British Cotton Piece Goods,	1,200 ditto, 30,000 ditto,		...	108,000	
Ditto, Cotton Twist,	1,250 ditto, 300,000 lbs.		...	58,320	
Printed Long Ells,	5 ditto, 100 pieces,		...	670	
British Iron,	1,501 tons, 25,217 peculs,		...	54,460	
Lead,	12,663 pigs, 14,614 ditto,		...	49,688	
				1,930,979	
Cotton, Bengal,	26,959 bls. 60,658 pec.	573,758			
Ditto, Madras,	9,485 do. 21,341 do.	189,829			
Ditto, Bombay,	23,072 do. 65,241 do.	555,595		1,319,182	
				3,250,161	
					4,514,112

INPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.			Drs.		
Cotton, Beng.	16,166 bls. 36,373 pecs. at 8t. 9m. p. pc.	323,720			
Ditto, Mad. ..	861 ditto, 1,938 do. at 10-0,	19,380			
Ditto, Bom.	107,819 do. 304,881 do. at 7-6,	2,317,096			
			2,660,196	3,694,716	
Opium, P. & B.	4,418 chs. at 834 drs. per ch.	3,684,612			
Ditto, Mal....	11,255 do. at 580,	6,527,900			
Ditto, Patna,	1,000 do. at 1,000,	1,000,000			
	16,673 chests.		11,212,512		
Sandal Wood,	11,100 peculs, at 5½ drs. per pecul,		144,300		
Pepper,	11,043 ditto, at 7,	...	77,301		
Ratans,	8,481 ditto, at 3,	...	25,443		
Betel-nut,	17,709 ditto, at 3¾,	...	66,408		
Putchuck,	1,866 ditto, at 12,	...	22,392		
Olibanum,	1,895 ditto, at 4,	...	7,580		
Ivory,	71 ditto, at 70,	...	4,970		
Sharks' fins & Fish maws,	5,590 ditto,	...	142,095		
Stock fish,	2,015 ditto, at 5,	...	10,075		
Pearls, Cornelians, and Diamonds,		value	111,469		
Lead,	971 peculs, at 5½ drs. per pl.,		5,340		
Iron,	4,510 ditto, at 4,	...	18,040		
Tin,	4,131 ditto, at 18,	...	74,358		
Tin Plates,	880 boxes, at 12 drs. per box,		10,560		
Steel,	318 peculs, at 11 drs. per pl.,		3,498		
Quicksilver,	178 ditto, at 72,	...	12,816		
Cochineal,	67 ditto, at 400,	...	26,800		
Broad Cloth,	1,886 pieces, at 42 drs. pr piece,		79,212		
Camblets,	770 ditto, at 26,	...	20,020		
Long Ells,	200 ditto, at 8,	...	1,600		
Cotton Piece Goods,	16,936 ditto,	...	99,181		
Cotton Yarn,	267 peculs, at 44 drs. per pl.,		11,748		
Camphor,	134 catties, at 23 do. p. catty,		3,082		
Cloves,	1,211 peculs, at 34 p. pec.	...	41,174		
Rose Maloes, Myrrh, and Dragon's Blood,		value,	4,400		
Saltpetre,	6,783 peculs, at 7½ drs. per pl.,		51,548		
Rice,	24,322 ditto, at 2½ drs. pr. pecul,		60,805		
Rabbit Skins,	13,300 ditto, at ½ a dr. each,	...	6,650		
Dollars,		...	55,000		
Sundries,		value	110,164	12,520,541	
			Total, Dollars,	20,729,369	

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CANTON, for the year ending the 31st March, 1831.

EXPORTS—COMPANY'S.

			Taels.	Dollars.
TEA, for particulars, see page 112,	...		5,438,749	
North American investment, (supercargo's commission included,)	...	116,686		
Cape stores,	...	15,375		
St. Helena stores,	...	7,418		
Stores to Bengal and Bombay,	...	6,886		
			146.365	
Bullion, charges of shipment included, ...	drs.	1,910,936	1,375,874	
Port charges on 22 ships, (Larkins included,)		85,691		
Unloading charges, Canton Fy. expenses, &c.		107,139	192,830	
			7,153,8̊18	9,935,858

EXPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

TEA, for particulars, see page 113,	...		485,093	
				6,73,740
Raw Silk, Nankeen,	2,918 pcls. at 340 drs. p. pc.	drs. 992,120	Drs.	
Ditto, Canton,	3,670 do. at 150, ...	550,500	1,542,620	
Nankeen Cloth,	925,200 pieces, at 58,	per 100 ps.,	536,616	
Silk Piece Goods,		value	465,195	
Sugar Candy,	46,396 peculs, at $8\frac{1}{2}$	do. p. pc.	394,366	
Soft Sugar,	97,063 ditto, at $5\frac{3}{4}$,	...	558,112	
Cassia Lignea,	10,051 ditto, at 9,	...	90,459	
Ditto Buds,	1,334 ditto, at 16,	...	21,344	
Tortoise-shell,	$12\frac{3}{4}$ ditto, at 1,100,	...	14,025	
Camphor,	2,043 ditto, at 24,	...	49,032	
Rhubarb,	1,331 ditto, at 68,	...	90,508	
Alum,	11,779 ditto, at 2,	..	23,558	
False Pearls and Glass Beads,		value	55,643	
Coarse China-ware,		ditto	34,076	
Aniseed,	2,783 peculs, at 12 drs.	p. pc.	33,396	
Vermilion,	3,155 boxes, at 42 do.	per box,	132,510	
Cochineal,	34 peculs, at 300 do.	per pl.,	10,200	
Cloves,	794 ditto, at 20,	...	15,880	
Dragon's Blood,	30 ditto, at 80,	...	2,400	
Brass Leaf,	39 boxes, at 50 drs.	p. box,	1,950	
Tutenague,	2,400 peculs, at 8 do.	per pecul,	19,200	
South American Copper,	3,002 ditto, at 26,	...	78,052	
Block Tin,	756 ditto, at 10,	...	19,096	
Mother o'Pearl Shells,	1,134 ditto, at 20,	...	22,680	
Saltpetre,	1,264 ditto, at $6\frac{1}{2}$,	...	8,216	
China Root, Galingal, Gamboge, and Musk,		...	44,035	
Table Mats and Floor Mats,		...	14,558	
Bamboos and Whangees,		...	10,124	
Opium, Company's, Mal.	10 chests, at 560 drs.	per chest,	5,600	
Writing Paper, Kittisols, Toys, &c.		...	150,620	
Sundries,		...	135,186	
Gold,		...	6,026	
Silver, Bullion, Sycee, and Dollars,		...	4,684,370	
				19,262,652
Disbursements on 20 regular ships, at 12,000 drs. each, extra ship, at 5,000 drs., 1 chartered ship, at 3,000 drs., 37 country ships, at 7,000, and 13 ships at Lintin, at 1,000 drs.,		...		520,000
			Balance,	337,118
			Total, Dollars,	20,729,369

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STATEMENT of the BRITISH TRADE at the Port of

IMPORTS—COMPANY'S.

Article	Quantity			Taels.	Dollars.
Broad Cloth,	5,200 bales, 543,132 yards,	—		602,593	
Long Ells,	7,000 ditto, 140,000 pieces,	—		756,000	
Camblets,	1,200 ditto, 12,000 ditto,	—		168,716	
British Cotton Piece Goods,	1,200 ditto, 30,000 ditto,	—		89,131	
British Cotton Twist,	2,000 ditto, 480,000 lbs.	—		105,759	
British Worsted Yarn,	50 ditto, 6,250 ditto,	—		4,171	
British Stuffs,	40 pieces, 1,200 yards,	—		389	
Stamped Long-Ells,	20 bales, 300 pieces,	—		1,650	
Union Satinets.	3 ditto, 50 ditto,	—		540	
Dyed Cotton Piece Goods,	20 ditto, 500 ditto,	—		2,160	
British Iron,	1,501 tons, 25,223 peculs,	—		49,039	
Lead,	24,643 pigs, 28,561 ditto,	—		91,395	
Cotton, Bengal,	18,320 bales, 41,220 ditto,		353,259		
Ditto, Bombay,	18,156 do. 50,642 do.		430,323	783,582	
				2,655,125	3,687,674

IMPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

Article	Quantity	Rate		Amount	Total
Cotton, Bengal,	63,024 pls.	at 8t. 6m. p. pc.,	tls. 542,006		
Ditto, Madras,	4,543 do.	at 9t. 0m. p. pc.,	40,887		
Ditto, Bombay,	283,639 do.	at 7t. 7m. p. pc.,	2,184,020		
				2,766,913	3,842,935
				Dollars.	
Opium, Patna & Benares,	5,912 chts.	at 954 p. cht.		5,640,048	
Ditto Malwa,	8,034 chts.	at 705 p. cht.		5,663,970	
	13,946 chests.			11,304,018	
Sandal Wood,	6,338 peculs,	at 11¾ per pecul,	—	74,471	
Paper,	15.771 ditto,	7	—	110,397	
Ratans,	6,349 ditto,	2¾	—	17,459	
Betel-nut,	6,691 ditto,	3	—	20,073	
Putchuck,	460 ditto,	13	—	5,980	
Olibanum,	550 ditto,	5	—	2,750	
Broad Cloth,	7,816 pieces,	31 per piece,	—	242,296	
Camblets,	2,621 ditto,	27 ditto,	—	70,767	
Cotton Piece Goods,	35,298 ditto,	at 4¼ ditto,	—	150,016	
Printed Cotton Piece Goods,			value	24,443	
Cochineal,	46 peculs,	at 314 per pecul,	—	14,444	
Cotton Yarn,	1,252 ditto,	42 per pecul,	—	52,584	
Load,	1,393 ditto,	5	—	6,965	
Iron,	13,482 ditto,	3½	—	47,187	
Tin,	5,032 ditto,	17	—	85,544	
Tin, Plates,	2,525 boxes, at	9¾ per box,	—	24,619	
Steel,	2,101 peculs, at	7½ per pecul,	—	15,758	
Quick-silver,	178 ditto,	70	—	12,460	
Watches and Clocks,			value	11,785	
Pearls, Cornelians, Diamonds,			ditto	215,475	
Ivory,	209 peculs, at	71	—	14,829	
Elephants' Teeth,	159 ditto,	76	—	12,084	
Fish Maws,	1,075 ditto,	60	—	64,504	
Sharks' Fins,	3,010 ditto,	24	—	72,240	
Skins,	20,580 in No.			9,850	
Saltpetre,	7,068 peculs, at	7	—	49,476	
Rice,	51,496 ditto,	2½	—	128,740	
Rose Maloes and Myrrh,			value	7,212	
Dollars,			ditto	16,200	
Sundries,			ditto	120,996	13,005,618
				Total, Dollars	20,536,227

CANTON, for the year ending the 31st March, 1832.

EXPORTS—COMPANY'S.		Taels.	Dollars.
TEA, for particulars, see page 112, —		5,275,987	
North American investment, (supercargo's commission included,) —	276,042		
Cape stores, —	20,290		
St. Helena stores, —	4,540		
Stores to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, —	12,672	313,544	
Bullion, (charges of shipment included,) 1,173,957 dollars, —		845,249	
Port charges on 24 ships, (Bridgewater included,) —	89,131		
Unloading charges, Canton factory expences, &c. —	110,740		
		199,471	
		6,634,251	9,214,238

EXPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

				Drs.	Dollars.
TEA, for particulars, see page 113, —				545,487	757,625
Raw Silk, Nankeen,	6,283 pls.	at 368 p. pc.,	2,312,144	2,654,688	
Ditto Canton,	2,168 do.	at 158 p. pc.,	342,544		
Nankeen Cloth,	315,570 ps.	at 51 p. 100 ps.		160,941	
Silk Piece Goods,			value	247,861	
Sugar Candy,	32,279 pls.	at 7½ p. pc., —		242,093	
Soft Sugar,	60,627 do.	at 5¼ p. pc., —		318,256	
Cassia Lignea,	7,096 do.	at 7 p. pc., —		49,672	
Ditto Buds,	614 do.	at 12 p. pc., —		7,368	
Tortoise-shell and scraps,			value	19,017	
Mother o'Pearl shells & scraps,	2,235 pls.	at 17 p. pc.,		37,995	
Vermilion,	825 bxs.	at 37 p. bx., —		30,525	
Camphor,	279 pls.	at 24 p. pc., —		6,696	
Rhubarb,	763 do.	at 54 p. pc., —		41,202	
Alum,	20,475 do.	at 1¾ p. pc., —		35,831	
Aniseed,	477 do.	at 10½ p. pc., —		5,008	
China Root, Gallingal, and Musk,		—	value	10,799	
Floor Mats,		—	ditto	3,829	
Bamboos and Whangees,		—	ditto	7,476	
Pearls, False Pearls, and Glass Beads,		—	ditto	48,094	
China Ware,		—	ditto	23,179	
Paper, Kittisols, Lacquered Ware, Fire Works,			ditto	83,840	
Cochineal,	144 pls.	at 209 p. pc., —		30,096	
Cotton Piece Goods,		—	value	14,250	
Cotton Yarn,	1,532 pls.	at 48 p. pc., —		73,536	
Saltpetre,	1,868 do.	at 7 p. pc., —		13,076	
S. American Copper,	4,610 do.	at 21 p. pc., —		96,810	
Tobacco and Segars,		—	value	9,947	
Sundries,		—	ditto	146,492	
Gold,		—	ditto	51,190	
Silver Bullion, (Sycee, S. American Silver, and Dollars,)		—	ditto	2,797,856	
					7,267,623
Disbursements on 20 regular ships, at 10,000 dollars each, 4 chartered ships, at 4,000 dollars, 35 country ships, at 8,000 dollars, and 32 ships at Lintin, at 1,500 dollars,					528,000
			Balance,		2,768,741
				Total, Dollars,	20,536,227

STATEMENT of the BRITISH TRADE at the Port of

IMPORTS—COMPANY'S.				Teals.	Dollars.
Broad Cloth,	6,652 bales,	687,914 yards,	—	704,743	
Long Ells,	7,525 ditto,	150,186 pieces,	—	765,799	
Camblets,	450 ditto,	4,500 ditto,	—	61,176	
British Cotton Piece Goods,	1,220 ditto,	30,500 ditto,	—	127,260	
Ditto Cotton Twist,	1,000 ditto,	1,800 peculs,	—	66,090	
Ditto Stuffs, Union Satinets, & Chintzes,	(experimental,)		—	4,806	
Ditto Iron,	1,202 tons,	20,202 peculs,		23,273	
Lead,	1,110 ditto,	18,655 ditto,	—	57,830	
				1,810,977	
Cotton, Beng.	23,824 bales,	53,719 peculs,	taels 628,507		
Ditto, Bom.	21,978 ditto,	62,528 ditto,	697,972	1,326,479	
Ebony,	823 logs,	141 ditto,		54	
				3,137,510	4,357,653

IMPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.					
Cotton, Beng.	43,751 peculs,	at 11t. 7m. p. pc.	511,887		
Ditto, Mad.	4,229 ditto,	at 12t. 7m.	53,708		
Ditto, Bom.	278,413 ditto,	at 10t. 6m.	2,951,178		
				3,516,773	4,884,407

				Drs.
Opium, P. & B.	7,511 chts.	at 639 drs. p.ch.	drs. 4,799,529	
Ditto, M. & D.	10,102½ chts.	at 675 do. p.ch.	do. 6,819,187	
	17,613½ chests,			11,618,716

Sandal Wood,	3,680 peculs,	at 11¼,	drs. per pecul,	—	41,400
Pepper,	23,122 ditto,	8¼,		—	190,757
Ratans,	13,052 ditto,	3,		—	39,156
Betel-nut,	57,025 ditto,	2½,		—	142,562
Putchuck,	2,105 ditto,	13½,		—	28,417
Olibanum,	4,444 ditto,	4,		—	17,776
Ebony,	2,634 ditto,	3,		—	7,902
Broad Cloth,	9,574 pieces,	28	drs. per piece,	—	268,072
Long Ells,	9,600 ditto,	10½,		—	100,800
Worleys,	639 ditto,	12,		—	7,668
Camblets,	571 ditto,	23½,		—	13,418
Cotton Piece Goods,	45,422 ditto,	4¾,		—	215,754
Printed Ditto,				value	82,443
Cotton Twist,	1,344 peculs,	40,		—	53,760
Cochineal,	42 ditto,	340,		—	14,280
Lead,	3,893 ditto,	4,		—	15,572
Steel,	1,486 ditto,	4¾,		—	7,058
Iron,	9,735 ditto,	2.70,		—	26,285
Tin,	5,762 ditto,	16,		—	92,192
Smalts,	325 ditto,	77,		—	25,025
Watches, Clocks,	value 50,713,	Glass-ware, val. 12,508,			63,221
Coral Beads,	18,480,	Amber, value 5000		—	23,480
Skins,	18,069 in No.			value	17,306
Pearls, Cornelians, and Diamonds,				—	289,287
Ivory & Elephants' Teeth,	84 peculs,	74	drs. per pecul	—	6,216
Fish Maws,	1,472 ditto,	56,		—	82,432
Sharks' Fins,	5,348 ditto,	25,		—	133,700
Birds' Nests,	630 catties,	21	drs. per catty,	—	13,230
Cow Bezoar,	400 ditto,	22,		—	8,800
Camphor, Baroos,	426 ditto,	24,		—	10,224
Cloves,	610 peculs,	25	drs. per pecul,	—	15,250
Nutmegs,	19 ditto,	84,		—	1,596
Saltpetre,	6,044 ditto,	9,		—	54,396
Rice,	258,822 ditto,	2.60,		—	412,937
Sundries,				value	73,145
Dollars,				ditto	20,500 14,234,733

Total, Dollars, 23,476,793

CANTON, for the year ending the 31*st March,* 1834.

EXPORTS—COMPANY'S.		Taels.	Dollars.
TEA, for particulars, see page 112, —		5,122,014	
North American investment, (supercargo's commission included,) taels,	366,356		
Cape and St. Helena stores, —	20,345		
Stores to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, —	12,328		
		399,029	
Bullion, (shipment included,)	155,030	111,622	
Port Charges on 24 ships, drs. —	89,920		
Unloading charges, Canton Factory expences, &c.	101,612		
		191,532	
		5,824,197	8,089,163

EXPORTS—ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.			
TEA, for particulars, see page 113, —		752,102	1,044,586
Raw Silk, Nankeen, 8,061 pls. at 332 p. pc., drs.	2,676,252		
Ditto, Canton, 1,418 do. at 276 p. pc., —	391,368	Dollars.	
Do. Do. 5th sort, 441 do. at 67 p. pc., —	29,547		
		3,097,166	
Nankeen Cloth, 30,600 ps. at 74 p. 100 ps.	—	22,644	
Silk Piece Goods,	value	332,844	
Sugar Candy, 10,734 pls. at 11 p. pc.,	—	118,074	
Soft Sugar, 17,705 do. at 8¼ p. pc.,	—	146,066	
Cassia Lignea, 17,607 do. at 8¼ p. pc.,	—	145,258	
Tortoise shell and scraps,	value	7,822	
Mother o'Pearl Shells, 2,049 do. at 16¾,	—	34,321	
Vermilion, 3,576 bxs. at 34 p. box.	—	121,584	
Camphor, 2,430 pls. at 22 p. pc.	—	53,460	
Alum, 10,213 do. at 2 p. pc.,	—	20,426	
Rhubarb, 434 do. at 58 p. pc.,	—	25,172	
Aniseed Oil, 20 do. at 165 p. pc.,	—	3,300	
China-Root, Galingal, Gamboge, and Musk,	value	33,457	
Floor and Table Mats, 28,691,	ditto	13,055	
Bamboos and Whangees,	ditto	14,389	
Pearls, False Pearls, and Glass Beads,	ditto	26,291	
China Ware,	ditto	13,525	
Paper, Kittisols, Lacquered Ware, Fire Works,	ditto	106,543	
Brass Leaf, 81 bxs. at 46 p. box.	—	3,726	
Cotton Piece Goods, 1,250 ps. at 6 p. piece,	—	7,500	
Cotton Twist, 201 pls. at 42 p. pc.,	—	8,442	
Cochineal, 202 do. at 218 p. pc.,	—	44,036	
South American Copper, 10,907 peculs, at 20 per pecul,	—	218,140	
Sundries, viz. Gold, Silver, Ivory, and Tortoise-shell Ware, Sweetmeats, Pictures, &c.	—	115,694	
Silver Bullion, (Sycee, South American Silver, and Dollars,)		6,062,790	
Gold,	—	513,795	
			11,309,521
Disbursements on 20 regular ships, at 12,000 dollars each, 4 chartered ships, at 4,000 dollars, 20 country ships, at 8,000 dollars, 16 rice ships, at Whampoa, at 3,000 dollars, and 44 ships at Lintin, at 1,500 dollars,	—		530,000
		Balance,	2,503,523
		Total, Dollars,	23,476,793

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE BRITISH TRADE, INCLUDING BULLION*, WITH CHINA, IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

		Company's.	*Private.*	*Total, Company's & Private.*
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1827-28,	Imports, ...	4,518,957	15,845,643	20,364,600
	Exports, ...	8,765,165	10,156,767	18,921,932
	Total Imports and Exports,...	13,284,122	26,002,410	39,286.532
	Balance, ...	†4,246,208	‡5,688,876	1,442,668
1829-30,	Imports, ...	4,484,225	18,447,147	22,931,372
	Exports, ...	7,848,104	13,409,153	21,257,257
	Total Imports and Exports,...	12,332,329	31,856,300	44.188,629
	Balance, ...	3,363,879	5,037,994	1,674,115
1830-31,	Imports, ...	4,514,112	16,215,257	20,729,369
	Exports, ...	9,935,858	10,456,392	20,392,250
	Total Imports and Exports,...	14,449,970	26,671,649	41,121,619
	Balance, ...	5,421,746	5,758,865	337,119
1831-32,	Imports, ...	3,687,674	16,848,553	20,536,227
	Exports, ...	9,214,238	8,553,248	17,767,486
	Total Imports and Exports,...	12,901,912	25,401,801	38,303,713
	Balance, ...	5,526,564	8,295,305	2,768,741
1833-34,	Imports, ...	4,357,653	19,119,140	23,476,793
	Exports, ...	8,089,163	12,884,107	20,973,270
	Total Imports and Exports,...	12,446,816	32,003,247	44,450,063
	Balance, ...	3,731,510	6,235,033	2,503,523
Average of 5 years' Imports and Exports, ...		13,083,029	28,387,081	41,470,111

* The Company imported no Bullion, and the private trade only 126,700 dollars, into China, during this period. The exports of bullion are given at page 167.

† By bills drawn by the Company's supercargoes at Canton, principally upon the Bengal Government, for dollars paid into the treasury there; being part proceeds chiefly of opium and cotton of private merchants of India; and the rest, comparatively inconsiderable, by bills upon the Court of Directors.

‡ Remitted to India chiefly by the foregoing mode.

Thus showing, that while the Company's trade continued nearly stationary, the private trade considerably increased, and in the aggregate more than

doubled the former; in the Imports more than quadrupled it: that the total of British trade with China has latterly rather increased, and amounted in 1833-34, to about eight millions sterling.

In 1833-34, the aggregate amount of the "American trade with China" was fourteen millions of dollars; exceeding, by about two millions, the E. I. Company's trade of that year, but not equal to one-half of the British private trade of the same year.

Account of the Annual Value of the Trade between the Subjects of Great Britain and China, from 1814-15 *to* 1826-27, *both inclusive, distinguishing the Trade of the East India Company from that of Individuals.*

Years.	Value of Exports and Imports between India and China.		Total.	Value of Imports and Exports between England and China on Account of the Company.	Total Value of the British Trade with China.	Value of Trade of Individuals with China.	Value of Trade of the Company with China.
	On Account of Individuals.	On Account of the Company.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1814-15,	2,573,940	221,589	2,955,529	2,955,776	5,751,295	2,573,940	3,177,355
1815-16,	2,379,026	356,470	2,735,496	4,285,799	7,021,295	2,379,026	4,642,269
1816-17,	3,034,031	230,083	3,264,114	2,962,062	6,226,176	3,034,031	3,192,145
1817-18,	3,327,770	710,100	4,037,870	2,183,022	6,220,892	3,327,770	2,893,122
1818-19,	3,516,332	364,543	3,880,875	2,065,389	5,946,264	3,516,332	2,429,932
1819-20,	2,190,137	334,807	2,524,944	3,092,456	5,617,400	2,190,137	3,427,263
1820-21,	3,328,039	602,994	3,931,033	2,935,904	6,866,937	3,328,039	3,538,898
1821-22,	3,011,010	469,657	3,480,667	2,700,425	6,181,092	3,011,010	3,170,082
1822-23,	3,047,792	189,304	3,237,096	2,642,845	5,879,941	3,047,792	2,832,149
1823-24,	2,734,509	721,425	3,455,934	2,815,048	6,270,982	2,734,509	3,536,473
1824-25,	2,832,191	326,591	3,158,782	2,600,060	5,758,842	2,832,191	2,926,651
1825-26,	3,943,729	291,603	4,235,332	2,687,013	6,922,345	3,943,729	2,978,616
1826-27,	3,764,404	362,405	4,126,809	3,176,901	7,303,710	3,764,404	3,539,306

Account of the value of the Exports by the East India Company, from Great Britain to China, during the five years, ending the 5th of January, 1828.

Species of goods.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures,	6,092	....	167	11,995	20,752
Iron in bars (British),	13,482	15,502	17,214	36,067	24,350
Lead and Shot, ...	8,793	22,430	39,221	41,918	32,154
Skins and Furs, ...	....	33,516	31,151	... .	....
Woollens, ...	674,585	532,221	652,047	756,968	413,422
All other Articles, ..	5,095	8,467	5,058	5,082	3,137
Total Value of Exports by the East India Co. to China,	708,047	612,139	744,856	852,030	493,815

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QUANTITIES *and* VALUE *of the following* BRITISH WOOLLENS *and* COTTONS *imported at* CANTON, *in the* BRITISH TRADE, *in the years annexed.*

		1827-28.		1829-30.		1830-31.		1831-32.		1833-34.	
		Bls.	Taels.	Bls.	Taels.	Bls.	Taels.	Bls.	Taels.	Bales.	Taels.
Broad Cloth,	Company's,	4,154	553,650	5,188	717,580	5,195	649,035	5,200	602,593	6,652	704,743
	Private,	....	34,467	....	64,086	....	79,212	....	242,296	....	268,072
			588,117		781,666		728,247		844,889		972,815
Long Ells,	Company's,	5,003	578,760	6,000	696,004	7,500	825,046	7,000	756,000	7,525	765,799
	Private,	....	....	....	....	....	1,600	....	....	....	100,800
							826,646				866,599
Coarse Cavalry Grey Cloth,	Company's,	....	....	2	155	....	....	....	....	....	....
Printed Long Ells,	Company's,	....	....	....	....	5	670	20	1,650	....	....
Woollens, various kinds,	Private,	....	25,775	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Worleys,	Company's,	300	39,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Private,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,668
Camblets,	Company's,	470	98,136	1,202	225,302	1,200	185,760	1,200	168,716	450	61,176
	Private,	....	....	....	16,530	....	20,020	....	70,767	....	13,418
					241,832		205,780		239,483		74,594
Mohair Camblets,	Company's,	2	486	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British Cotton Goods,	Company's,	612	77,112	910	118,836	1,200	108,000	1,200	89,131	1,220	127,260
	Private,	....	66,487	....	47,503	....	99,181	....	150,016	....	215,754
			143,599		166,339		207,181		239,147		343,014
Dyed Cotton Piece Goods,	Company's,	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	2,160	....	....
	Private,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,443	....	82,443
									26,603		
Cotton Twist,	Company's,	....	....	1,250	56,700	1,250	58,320	2,000	105,759	1,000	66,090
	Private,	....	14,000	....	7,826	....	11,746	....	52,584	....	53,760
					64,526		70,066		158,343		1,19,850
Worsted Yarn,	Company's,	....	....	4	161	....	....	50	4,171	....	....
	Total, Taels,	....	1,487,873	....	1,950,683	....	2,038,590	....	2,270,286	....	2,466,983

Imports of the above considerably increased.

QUANTITIES *of the following* METALS *imported at* CHINA, *in the* BRITISH TRADE, *in the years annexed.*

	1827-28.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1833-34.
	Peculs.	Peculs.	Peculs.	Peculs.	Peculs.
Iron, Co.'s...	30,261	22,715	25,217	25,223	20,202
Iron, Priv....	4,188*a*2½*	2,792 *a*4	4,510 *a*4	13,482*a*3½	9,735*a*2·70
Total,	34,449	25,507	29,727	38,705	29,937
Lead, Co.'s...	30,246	21,471	14,614	28,561	18,655
Lead, Priv....	2,084 *a* 6	2,701*a* 5	971*a*5½	1,393*a* 5	3,893*a* 4
Total,	32,330	24,172	15,585	29,954	22,548
Tin, Priv.......	3,019 *a* 20	5,954*a*18½	4,131*a*18	5,032*a*17	5,762*a* 16
Spelter, Do....	70 *a* 10	...	...	...	...
Steel, Do. ...	...	.	318*a*11	2,101*a*7½	1,486*a* 4¾

* Value Dollars per pecul.

Private imports of Iron and Lead were very inconsiderable, compared with the Company's, except in Iron during the last two years : the price of Lead progressively decreased.

QUANTITIES *of the following* INDIAN ARTICLES *imported at* CANTON, *in the* BRITISH TRADE, *in the years annexed.*

	1827-28.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1833-34.
	Peculs.	Peculs.	Peculs.	Peculs.	Peculs.
Pepper, †	14,252*a**7	24,211*a* 7	11,043*a* 7	15,771*a* 7	23,122*a* 8¼
Ratans, †	14,614*a* 5	289,11*a* 3	8,481*a* 3	6,349*a*2¾	13,052*a* 3
Betel-nut, †	31,800*a*2¼	43,409*a* 2¼	17,709*a*3¾	6,691*a* 3	57,025*a* 2½
Putchuck, ‡	1,334*a*12	1,569*a*10¼	1,866*a*12	460*a*13	2,105*a*13½
Saltpetre, ‡	1,200*a*5½	3,990*a* 11	6,783*a*7½	7,068*a* 7	6,044*a* 9

The following were exported from Penang to China in 1833 :

Black Pepper, peculs,	24,842	Betel-nut, peculs,	56,831
White ditto, ,,	406	Ratans, ,,	3,871
Tin, ,,	4,048		

The usual consumption of Betel-nut is computed at about from 30 to 40,000 peculs.

* Value—Dollars per pecul.

† From Straits of Malacca.

‡ From Bengal.

QUANTITIES *and* VALUE *of* RAW SILK *exported from* CANTON, *in the* BRITISH TRADE, *in the years annexed.*

		Peculs.		Rates.		Dollars.
1827-28.	Nankeen,.........	1,834	at	450	per pecul,	825,300
	Canton, of sorts,	1,736				319,920
	Total,......	3,570				1,145,220
1829-30,	Nankeen,.........	3,746	,,	400	,,	1,498,400
	Canton, of sorts,	2,244	,,	170	,,	381,480
	Total,......	5,990				1,879,880
1830-31,	Nankeen,.........	2,918	,,	340	,,	992,120
	Canton, ...	3,670	,,	150	.,	550,500
	Total,......	6,588				1,542,620
1831-32,	Nankeen,.........	6,283	,,	368	,,	2,312,144
	Canton, ...	2,168	,,	158	,,	342,544
	Total,......	8,451				2,654,688
1833-34,	Nankeen,.........	8,061	,,	332	,,	2,676,252
	Canton, ...	1,418	,,	276	,,	391,368
	Ditto, 5th sort,	441	,,	67	,,	29,547
	Total,......	9,920				3,097,167

Quantity progressively increased :—prices decreased.

VALUE *of* SILK PIECE GOODS *exported from* CANTON, *in the* BRITISH TRADE.

1827-28.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1833-34.
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
200,925	439,675	465,195	247,861	332,844

AN ACCOUNT *of the* PRIME COST *and* QUANTITY *of* RAW SILK *exported from the Port of* CANTON, *by the East India Company, for each of the following Years.*

	Quantity.	Prime Cost.		Quantity.	Prime Cost.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1809-10, ...	55,068	49,224	1814-15, ...	209,073	174,628
1810-11, ...	81,828	72,925	1815-16, ...	37,642	29,795
1811-12, ...	87,074	77,145	1816-17, ...	67,518	54,302
1812-13, ...	145,889	127,342	1817-18, ...	55,597	43,913
1813-14, ...	140,129	118,447	1818-19, ...	48,007	43,612

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Quantities *and* **Value** *of the following* **Goods**, *exported from* **China**, *in the* **British Trade**, *in the years annexed.*

	1827-28.		1829-30.		1830-31.		1831-32.		1833-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pieces.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Dollars.
Nankeen cloth, large, brown,...	396,400	388,472								
Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	325,400	244,050	} 703,450	492,415	925,200	536,616	315,570	160,941	30,600	22,644
Ditto, 3rd sort, ...	36,200	17,376								
	Peculs.		Peculs.		Peculs.		Peculs.		Peculs.	
Cassia Lignea, ...	3,648	72,960	11,057	143,741	10,051	90,459	7,096	49,672	17,607	145,258
Ditto Buds, ...	...	...	150	2,550	1,334	21,344	614	7,368	...	...
Rhubarb, ...	262	17,030	1,032	67,080	1,331	90,508	763	41,202	434	25,172
Camphor, ...	885	26,550	3,452	90,321	2,043	49,032	279	6,696	2,430	53,460
	Catties.									
Musk, ...	90	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boxes.		Boxes.		Boxes,		Boxes.		Boxes.	
Vermilion, ...	460	20,240	2,509	115,414	3,155	132,510	825	30,525	3,576	121,584
	Peculs.		Peculs.		Peculs.		Peculs.		Peculs.	
Sugar, ...	34,139	204,834	125,428	972,067	97,063	558,112	60,627	318,256	17,705	146,066
Sugar Candy, ...	9,420	113,040	46,767	467,670	46,396	394,366	32,279	242,093	10,734	118,074

Export of Nankeens latterly reduced to a very inconsiderable quantity comparatively.

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QUANTITIES *of* COTTON *imported at* CHINA *in the* BRITISH TRADE, *in the years annexed.*

		Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	Grand Total.
		Peculs.	Peculs.	Peculs.	Peculs.
		*t. m.	*t. m.	*t. m.	
1827-28	Co.'s, ...	86,312 0 0	62,829 0 0	27,065 0 0	176,206
	Private,	41,487 9 6	228,664 9 2	387 9 5	270,538
	Total,	127,799	291,493	27,452	446,744
1829-30	Co.'s, ...	47,641 0 0	41,632 0 0	30,375 0 0	119,648
	Private,	30,847 10 4	224,972 9 23	494 9 0	256,313
	Total,	78,488	266,604	30,869	375,961
1830-31	Co.'s, ...	60,658 0 0	65,241 0 0	21,341 0 0	147,240
	Private,	36,373 8 9	304,881 7 6	1,938 10 0	343,192
	Total,	97,031	370,122	23,279	490,432
1831-32	Co.'s, ...	41,220 0 0	50,642 0 0	......	91,862
	Private,	63,024 8 6	283,639 7 7	4,543 9 0	351,206
	Total,	104,244	334,281	4,543	443,068
1833-34	Co.'s, ...	53,719 0 0	62,528 0 0	......	116,247
	Private,	43,751 11 7	278,413 10 6	4,229 12 7	326,393
	Total,	97,470	340,941	4,229	442,640

* t. tael, m. mace, per pecul.

By the above it appears that the import of Cotton has not fluctuated much.

For import of opium, see head " Opium."

Up to the end of 1818, China took 120,000 bales Bengal and Bombay Cotton, at from 10 to 11 taels per pecul—the price from the increased exports, then rose to 12 and 13 taels per pecul; this induced the Chinese to increase the cultivation in their northern provinces, and the prices fell to 6½ and 8 taels; at the beginning of 1823, it was 9 taels, which gives 13 rupees per bazar maund, and freight, 7 rupees, per bale.

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CANTON.

Stocks of the following Articles on hand, at the following periods, as near as ascertainable.

May 13th, 1831.

	Peculs.		Peculs.
Pepper,	30,000	Cochineal	150
Betel-nut,	20,000	Putchuck,	3,000
Ratans,	45,000	Sandal-wood, good,	15,000
Lead,	57,000	,, inferior,	20,000
Tin,	3,000	Steel, English,	1,500
Quicksilver,	1,000	,, Swedish, ...tubs,	1,000
		Iron, a large quantity.	

August, 1831.

	Peculs.		Peculs.
Iron,	54,000	Pepper,	21,000
Lead,	50,000	Ratans,	14,000
Tin, Banca,	1,500	Betel-nut,	17,000
,, Straits, and of inferior quality,	1,400	Olibanum,	2,000
		Putchuck,	2,500
Tin Plates, ...boxes,	1,800	Sandal-wood, good,	8,000
Steel, English, ...pls	1,500	,, inferior,	6,000
,, Swedish, ...tubs,	800	,, Sandwich Island,	15,000
Quicksilver, ...bottles,	600	Flint Stones,	22,000

April 2nd, 1832.

	Peculs.		Peculs.
Pepper,	18,000	Sandal-wood,	14,000
Betel-nut,	13,000	Flints,	10,000
Ratans,	28,000	Cotton Yarn,	2,700
Tin,	3,500	Steel,	1,200
Lead,	70,000	Cochineal,	250
Iron,	70,000	Quicksilver,	3 or 4,000
Ebony,	3,000	Long Cloth, ...pieces,	60,000
Tin Plates, ...boxes,	4,000		

COTTON.

Stocks on hand at Canton, *at the following periods.*

	1829. April 29th.	1830. April.	1831. April 3rd.	1832. May 4th.	1833. Jan. 21st.	1834. April 12th.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Bombay,	22,574	22,700	36,970	28,507	34,700	25,000
Bengal,	23,042	27,386	18,110	16,588	30,800	5,000
Madras,	8,500	13,614	15,960	10,962	5,330	,,
Total,	54,116	63,700	71,040	56,057	70,830	30,000

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CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

European and American Produce.

Imports.	1831. 1st Oct.	1832. 4th Aug.	1833. 6th May.	1834. 6th May.	1834. 2d Dec.
Duties paid by the purchaser.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Amber,............per catty,	8 *a* 14	8 *a* 16	8 *a* 16	5½*a* 16	14
Cochineal, ...per pecul,	200 *a* 220	220 *a* 240	220 *a* 230	200 *a* 220	200 *a* 235
,, European, ,,	270 *a* 340	270 *a* 310	290 *a* 320	260 *a* 280	260 *a* 280
Copper, S. American, ,,	19 *a* 20	25	16	...	...
,, at Lintin,.... ,,	None.	None.	19 *a* 20	18	21
,, Japan, ... ,,	24	23	None.	...	...
,, Sheet,...... ,,	28 *a* 40	28 *a* 31	28 *a* 31	...	...
Cudbear, ... ,,	...	25 *a* 26	25 *a* 26	14	...
Ginseng, crude,...... ,,	58 *a* 60	55 *a* 57	52 *a* 55	30 *a* 34	40 *a* 45
,, clarified,.... ,,	90 *a* 100	70 *a* 75	52 *a* 55	55 *a* 60	70 *a* 75
Iron, Bar,.......... ,,	2¾	2¼	1¾*a* 2¾	1¼*a* 1½	1¾*a* 2
,, Scrap,........ ,,	2 *a* 2¾	1½*a* 1¾	1½*a* 1¾	1½	1½
,, Rod,.......... ,,	3 *a* 4	2½*a* 3¼	3 *a* 3¼	2¾	2½
Lead, Pig, ... ,,	4½*a* 5	4½	4½	3¼*a* 4	4½
Quicksilver,.......... ,,	73 *a* 75	68	61	63	68 *a* 70
Smalts,.............. ,,	12 *a* 28	18 *a* 45	18 *a* 45	30 *a* 70	30 *a* 60
Spelter,.............. ,,	4½*a* 5	4	4 *a* 4¼	3½*a* 4½	3½*a* 4
Steel, Swedish, in kits, per cwt.	5 *a* 6	5 *a* 6	4½*a* 5	...	4
,, English,......per pecul,	...	...	...	4	4
Skins, Land Otter,......each,	6 *a* 8	4½*a* 6	4 *a* 6½	4 *a* 7	4 *a* 7
,, Sea Otter,........ ,,	70 *a* 90	43 *a* 50	45	36 *a* 48	36 *a* 48
,, Fox,.............. ,,	¾*a* 1	1 *a* 1¼	¾*a* 1	¾*a* 1	¾*a* 1
,, Beaver,.......... ,,	4 *a* 6	4 *a* 6	4 *a* 6	4 *a* 7	4 *a* 7
,, Seal,.............. ,,	1¾*a* 2	2 *a* 2½	None.	2 *a* 2½	2 *a* 2½
Stock Fish, ...per pecul,	...	5 *a* 6	...	5 *a* 6	5 *a* 6
Tin Plates, ...box,	9 *a* 10	6 *a* 6½	7 *a* 8	10 *a* 11	9
Turtle-shell, ...per pecul,	1,000*a*1,100	1,000*a*1,100	None.	1,000*a*1,100	1,000*a*1,100
,, Scraps, garbled, ,,	30	30 *a* 40	30 *a* 40	...	...
WOOLLENS.					
Broad Cloths,..............yd.	1½*a* 1¾	1½*a* 1¾	1½*a* 1¾	2¾	2¾*a* 3
Camblets, English,......piece,	20 *a* 21	17 *a* 19	20	...	21
,, Dutch,........ ,,	41	37	30 *a* 32	28 *a* 29	28 *a* 29
,, ,, narrow, ,,	20 *a* 32	32	30 *a* 32	...	...
Long Ells, scarlet,...... ,,	7 *a* 9	7 *a* 8	13	8½	10 *a* 10½
Camblets, double, ... ,,	...	...	...	...	30
,, single,........ ,,	...	...	...	...	28
,, 2nd, ... ,,	...	...	...	...	26
,, Dutch,........ ,,	...	...	...	...	35
AT LINTIN.					
Cuttings, scarlet, ...per pecul,	80 *a* 90	80 *a* 90	80 *a* 90	...	...
COTTON GOODS.					
Chintzes,......28 yds....piece,	5	3 *a* 6	2½*a* 5	2½*a* 4½	1½*a* 3½
Long Cloths,...40 yds.... ,,	3½*a* 4½	3½*a* 4½	4½*a* 6½	3 *a* 5	2½*a* 4½
Muslins,........34 yds .... ,,	2½*a* 3	2½*a* 3	2½*a* 3	2 *a* 2½	...
Cambrics,...12 & 40 yds. ,,	1½*a* 1¾	1½*a* 1¾	1½*a* 1¾	4 *a* 5	3 *a* 4
Monteiths Handkerchiefs, ,,	1½*a* 2½	1½*a* 2½	1½*a* 2½	1¾*a* 2	1¾*a* 2
Yarn, No. 20 *a* 30,..per pecul,	28 *a* 31	37	37	46 *a* 48	30

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CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

Indian Produce.

Imports.	1831. 1st Oct.	1832. 4th Aug.	1833. 6th May.	1834. 6th May.	1834. 2nd Dec.
Duties paid by the purchaser.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Assafœtida, ...per pecul,	...	5	5	4½	4½
Bees wax,.............. ,,	24	24 a 25	24 a 25	24 a 25	24 a 25
Betel-nut,............... ,,	2¾ a 3	2¾ a 3	3 a 3½	2	2½ a 2¾
Bicho de mar, ... ,,	7 a 32	9 a 17	9 a 17	5 a 12	5 a 12
,, good, ... ,,	...	...	..	36 a 50	36 a 50
Birds' nests,.............. catty,	25 a 40	25 a 40	25 a 40	30	30
,, middling,........... ,,	...	...	...	11 a 16	11 a 16
,, black, ... ,,	...	...	...	1½ a 5	1½ a 5
Camphor, Baroos, ... ,,	10 a 30	10 a 30	10 a 30	6 a 20	6 a 20
Cloves, Molucca,....... .pecul,	26 a 30	26 a 30	None.	24 a 25	24 a 25
,, Mauritius, ... ,,	18 a 20	18 a 20	...	20 a 22	20 a 22
,, Mother, ... ,,	...	...	...	10 a 12	10 a 12
Cutch, Pegue, ... ,,	4 a 5	5 a 7	4 a 4½	4 a 4½	4 a 4½
Cow Bezoar,...............catty,	...	20 a 26	20 a 23	18 a 20	12 a 15
Ebony, Mauritius, ...pecul,	2¼ a 3½	2½ a 4	3 a 4	5 a 6	5 a 6
,, Ceylon, ... ,,	...	...	...	2½ a 3	2½ a 3
Fish maws, ... ,,	25 a 70	40 a 70	38 a 55	50 a 70	40 a 60
Gambier, ... ,,	1 a 1½	1 a 1½	1 a 1½	1 a 1½	2½ a 3
Ivory, or Elephants' teeth, ,,	60 a 85	60 a 85	60 a 85	90	90
Pepper, Malay,........... ,,	7	6½ a 6¾	7½ a 8	6½ a 6¾	8
Putchuck,.................. ,,	9 a 10	13½ a 14½	12½ a 14	13 a 14	14 a 15
Rattans, Straits, ... ,,	2½ a 3	2 a 3	2½ a 3½	2½ a 3	2½ a 3
,, Benjermassing, ,,	...	...	...	4	3½
Rice, ... ,,	2 a 2½	1½ a 2	2¼ a 2½	2½ a 2¾	2 a 2½
Sandal-wood, Malabar and Indian, ... ,,	10 a 12	9 a 11	11 a 17	12 a 14	15 a 18
,, Timor,...... ,,	...	...	...	...	8 a 9
,, Sandwich Is. ,,	1¾ a 8	3½ a 7½	3½ a 7½	1½ a 7	1½ a 7
Sapan-wood,............... ,,	2½	2½	2½	1½ a 2	1½ a 2
Sharks' fins,............... ,,	12 a 45	12 a 45	12	23 a 24	6 a 15
Tin, Straits,............... ,,	17 a 18	14½	15	15½ a 16½	14½
,, Banca, ... ,,	18	15	16½	18	15½
Saltpetre, at Lintin,.... ,,	6 a 8	7½ a 8	8 a 9½	7	7 a 7½
Opium, see head "Opium."					
Cotton.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Bombay. Surat, ... / Broach, ... per pecul,	7·8 a 8	8·5 a 9·4	9·7 a 10.5	new. 10·5 a 12·5 old. 9·5 a 10	new. 10·0 a 11.3
Bombay. Omravutty,...... ,,	7·0 a 7·3	7·8 a 8·4	9·3 a 9·7		
Bengal. Dholera,...... / Bownagore, ,,	7·0 a 7·4	7·1 a 8·1	8·7 a 9·0	14	11·5 a 12
Bengal. Dhokeda,......... ,,	6·0 a 6·2	6·2 a 6·8	7·5 a 8·5		
Bengal. Banda, ... / Jaloon, ... ,,	8·0 a 8·3	9·1 a 9·5	10·0 a 10·5		
Bengal. Cutchoora, ... ,,	7·5 a 7·7	7·8 a 8·0	9·5 a 9·8		
Madras, ... ,,	None.	9·9	10·5 a 11·2	13·8	11·5 a 12

Prices of Cotton at Canton, 10th March, 1835.

Bombay, per pecul, ...	**Taels,**	**10**	***a* 12**
Bengal, ,, ...	,,	**10·5**	***a* 11·5**
Madras, ,, ...	,,	**11**	***a* 12**

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CANTON PRICE CURRENT.
China, and Miscellaneous Produce.

Exports.	1831. 1st Oct.	1832. 4th Aug.	1833. 6th May.	1834. 6th May.	1834. 2nd Dec.
Free on board.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alum at Macao, ——per pecul,	2½ a 3	2¼ a 2½	2¼ a 2½	2	2
Aniseed, star, ——— ,,	None.	10 a 11	10 a 11	11	11 a 12
,, Oil,———per catty,	2¼	1¼ a 1½	1½ a 1¾	1¾	1¾
Bamboo canes,——— 1,000	12	12 a 14	12 a 14	10 a 14	10 a 14
Brass Leaf,——— box,	50	46 a 48	46 a 48	45 a 46	45 a 50
Camphor, at Macao,— pecul,	28 a 30	28 a 30	28½	None.	27 a 28
Cassia, ——— ,,	9 a 10	10 a 10½	14 a 15	12½ a 14	14
,, Buds,——— ,,	15	12 a 14	12 a 14	17	17
China Root, ——— ,,	3 a 3½	3½	3 a 4	3½ a 4	3¼
Dragon's blood, ——— ,,	None.	80 a 95	85 a 95	80 a 100	80 a 100
Galingal, ——— ,,	5½	5½	5½	3½ a 4	3¼
Gamboge, ——— ,,	None.	90 a 95	75 a 85	65	65
Glass beads, ——— ,,	16 a 24	16 a 24	16 a 24	16 a 22	16 a 22
Hartal, ——— ,,	12 a 12½	13	13	11 a 14	17 a 18
Musk, ——— catty,	None.	90 a 120	None.	65 a 80	45 a 60
Nankeens, blue Nankeen dye, ——— (100 pieces,)	71	73	87	...	68
,, Canton dye,—	63	63	63	72	72
,, Comp. yel. 1st sort,	72	72	72 a 73	78	75
,, ,, 2nd,——	55	55	45 a 55	54	55
,, ,, 3rd,——	35 a 40	35 a 40	35 a 40	50	50
Oil of Cassia,———pecul,	150	130 a 140	None.	...	175
Pearl shells,——— ,,	None.	18 a 19	22	16 a 17	...
Rhubarb,——— ,,	None.	None.	None.	34	45 a 48
,, half cut, ——— ,,	...	...	...	...	75
,, Dutch cut, —— ,,	66	...	...	...	90
Silk, Raw Nkn, Ty-sam, ,,	340 a 350	...	300	300 a 320	340
Tsat-lee, ——— ,,	390 a 395	...	350	335 a 350	365 a 370
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Canton, No. 1,—— ,,	245 a 250	250 a 260	None.	270	280
,, ,, 2,—— ,,	230 a 235	245	...	250	260
,, ,, 3,—— ,,	200 a 210	220 a 225	...	240	235 a 240
,, ,, 4,—— ,,	140 a 150	145 a 155	...	170	...
,, ,, 5,—— ,,	70 a 100	62 a 95	...	...	...
Sugar, Ping-fa, 1st sort, ,,	5·3	6·2	7·8	7·4	7·5
,, ,, 2nd sort, ,,	5·0	5·7	7·3	...	...
,, Canton, 1st sort, ,,	4·4	5·4	6·0	6·62	6·2 a 6·4
,, ,, 2nd sort, ,,	4·2	4·7	5·5 a 5.8	5.8	5·8 a 6
Sugar Candy, Chin-chew, ,,	None.	None.	None.	....	14
,, Canton, 1st sort, ,,	6.0	6.9 a 7.1	7·5	...	None.
,, ,, 2nd sort, ,,	5.4	6.5	7·0 a 7·2	...	None.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Turmeric,——— ,,	5½ a 6	5 a 5½	5 a 5½	5 a 7	5 a 7
Tutenague,——— ,,	13	13	13	14	13 a 14
Vermilion, ——— box,	44	38 a 40	35	42 a 44	38 a 39
White Lead, ———pecul,	10	10	10	10	10
Whangees,——— 1,000	25 a 30	25 a 30	25	18 a 20	6½ a 12
Tea, ———See pages	102, 104, 110, and 113.				

Canton Price Current, (Continued.)

Exports.			1832. 4th Aug.	1833. 6th May.	1834. 6th May.	1834. 2nd Dec.
Free on board.	Size.	Weight.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SILK PIECE GOODS.	Yds.in.	Taels.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.	Piece.
Satins, colored,	18 29	36 a 38	15⅛ a 16⅛	15⅛ a 16	14¾	15¼
,, black,	...	36 a 44	12¼ a 14¾	12¼ a 14½	12½	13¼
Satins, Levantine, black,	30 24	35	13½	13½	...	...
,, damask,	...	38 a 40	16⅛ a 17½	17 a 17½	...	17
Levantines, black,	30 24	36	13⅛	12¾	9⅛	7
Senshaws, colored,	30 29	32 a 34	13⅛ a 14¾	14 a 15	16¼	13
,, black,	..	33 a 40	8¾ a 12¼	8¾ a 9¼	9½	11¼
Sarcenets, colored,	...	22 a 33	11¾	9¾ a 10	...	...
,, Nank. silk, bk.	..	27	10	10	7¼	...
,, ,, ,,	...	22 a 26	6⅛ a 12¼	6⅛ a 12¼	...	...
,, ,, white,	60 0	35	14¼	13¾	13½	14
,, ,, col.	30 24	18	10	8¾ a 9	...	11¼
Pongees, white,	30 29	30	11¼	11¾	10	11
,, ,,	30 32	33	11¾	12	10½	11¾
,, ,,	30 34	35	13	13⅛	...	...
,, Sze-chuen,	...	...	3⅛ a 4	3⅛	4¼	5
Hkfs 4·4 blk. Levntine,	...	18	6⅛	6⅛	4¾	5¼
,, black Levantine,	...	15	5¼	5¼	...	...
,, white Pongee,	32	...	6⅛	7⅛	6¼	7¼
,, ,, ,,	30	18	7¼	6¾	5¼	6½
,, 7·8 crs. bar Sarst.	...	14	5⅛	5½	4½	5
Crapes, black,	...	24	6	6½	...	...
,, true scarlet,	...	14 a 16	5¾	6 a 6¾	...	...
,, Nankin,	...	...	12	11½	...	...
,, Camlets,	18 25	30 a 36	11 a 12½	9 a 10¼	11⅛	13
,, ,, colored,	...	28 a 34	12 a 18¼	12¼ a 13¾	13¼	...
Crape Scarfs,	...	1½	¾	¾	...	...
,, 4·4 Hdkerchiefs.,	...	1	¾	¾	...	...
,, Shawls sat. dmk..	7 4	2	¾	¾	1⅛ a 2	1½
,, ,, ,,	7 4	4	1¼	1¼	1¾	1¼
,, ,, figured,	7 4	4	1¾	1¾	2⅛	2¼
,, ,, embroidered,	7 4	4	2¼ a 4	2¾ a 4	2¼	...
,, ,, ,,	8 4	5½	6	4 a 6	...	...

Price of Bullion at China.

Exports.	1832. 16thAug.	1833. 17th May.	1834. 6th May.	1834. 2nd Dec.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold, 98 touch. per tael,	23¼ a 24	22¼ a 23	23	24
Sycee Silver, at Lintin,	at par	1 per ct. prem.	1½ a 3 pr. ct. pm.	4½ pr. ct. prem.
Spanish Dollars, entire,	...	1 a 2 ditto,	1 ,, ,,	par a 1 per cent.
,, Carolus IV.	...	...	4 ,, ,,	1 a 3 pr. ct. noml.
Ditto Republican,	...	½ to 1 disct.	at par.	at par.

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Shipping in the China Trade.

An Account *of the Registered Tonnage employed by the East India Company, in their Trade to China, in the following years:*

		Tons.			Tons.
Season	1809-10,	19,703	Season	1814-15,	29,231
	1810-11,	21,976		1815-16,	27,002
	1811-12,	25,066		1816-17,	21,348
	1812-13,	22,250		1817-18,	22,570
	1813-14,	23,971		1818-19,	28,518

Account *of the Number of Ships, and of their Tonnage, that entered Inwards in the United Kingdom, from China, in each year, from* 1793-94, *to* 1831-32, *both inclusive.*

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Years.	Ships.	Tons.
1793-4, ...	18	17,436	1806-7,	9	11,083	1819-20,	24	28,451
1794-5, ...	21	20,234	1807-8,	24	31,797	1820-21,	23	28,692
1795-6, ...	5	4,856	1808-9,	15	19,290	1821-22,	19	24,975
1796-7, ...	17	14,354	1809-10,	13	17,272	1822-23,	19	26,013
1797-8, ...	32	37,682	1810-11,	15	18,984	1823-24,	21	28,237
1798-9, ...	13	12,731	1811-12,	19	25,324	1824-25,	19	25,970
1799-1800,	10	12,840	1812-13,	21	27,227	1825-26,	23	27,894
1800-1, ...	22	27,407	1813-14,	19	24,466	1826-27,	29	35,969
1801-2, ...	21	24,531	1814-15,	21	24,800	1827-28,	25	29,833
1802-3, ...	24	25,994	1815-16,	26	33,075	1828-29,	20	27,904
1803-4, ...	17	22,729	1816-17,	27	28,032	1829-30,	23	29,111
1804-5, ...	18	24,191	1817-18,	15	20,000	1830-31,	21	27,879
1805-6, ...	15	19,100	1818-19,	16	21,210	1831-32,	22	27,940

British Ships at China in the following years:

	1827-28.	1829-30.	1830-31.
Regular,	19	20	20
Chartered,	8	5	2
Country,	39	31	37
At Lintin,	..	16	13
	66	72	72

British Ships at China, 1832.

The whole number of vessels which arrived in China, under the British flag, during the year 1832, was seventy-four; seven of these made two voyages, and three of them made three voyages, during the twelve months; and one of these last, the *Red Rover*, Captain Clifton, made her three voyages from and to Calcutta;

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she arrived in China on the 28th February, 5th June, and 6th October. The whole number of arrivals was eighty-seven, as follows :

From London,	9	From N. S. Wales,	1
,, Bombay,	31	,, Manilla,	8
,, Calcutta,	24	,, East Coast of China,	1
,, Madras,	2	,, Lewchew,	1
,, Singapore,	5	,, Straits of Malacca,	1
,, Sourabaya,	3		
,, Batavia,	1		87

	Arrivals.	*Depts.*		*Arrivals.*	*Depts.*
In January,	2	14	In August,	15	4
,, February,	2	2	,, September,	17	0
,, March,	4	5	,, October,	8	11
,, April,	2	2	,, November,	3	7
,, May,	10	5	,, December,	2	9
,, June,	16	4			
,, July,	5	11		86	74

STATEMENT of the number of Ships arrived under any flag, during the year ending June 30th, 1834, which will serve to afford some idea of the relative proportion of the trade of each nation.

Ships arrived during the year ending June 30th, 1834.

	From July to Sept. 1833.	October to Dec. 1834.	January to March, 1834.	April to June, 1834.	Total.
British, H. C. S.	13	8	3	...	24
Country Ships*,	26	11	15	25	77
American,	21	10	22	17	70
French,	...	4	2	...	6
Dutch,	...	2	2	2	6
Hamburgh,	3	...	...	...	3
Danish,	1	1	3	...	5
Swedish,	...	...	1	...	1
Portuguese,	15	4	2	2	23
Spanish,	12	5	10	10	37
Mexican,	...	1	...	...	1
				Grand Total,	253

In 1789,—86 ships visited China, see page 3.

ABSTRACT *Statement of Ships lying at China, 2nd December*, 1834.

	At Whampoa.	At Lintin.
British,	38	20
Swedish,	1	...
Danish,	1	1
American,	8	10
Portuguese,	..	2
	48	33
		48
	Total,...	81

* Including vessels from England viâ India or Singapore.

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LIST OF INSURANCE OFFICES IN CHINA.

Names of Offices.	Utmost insurable on 1 vessel.	General or Managing Agents in China.	Agents in London.	Agents at Calcutta.	Agents at Bombay.
Tenth Canton Ins. Company,	Drs. 85,000	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Timothy Wiggin.........	Lyall, Matheson & Co.	Remington and Co.

The Canton Insurance Company is an Association renewed every three years, alternately, under the management of Messrs. Thos. Dent and Co. and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. The present Company commenced on the 1st January, 1833, to continue for three years.

Branches of Insurance Offices established in India.

Alliance Ins. Comp. Calcutta, ..	Drs. 50,000	Russel and Co.	Cockerell, Trail and Co...	Muller, Ritchie and Co.	McGregor, Edmond & Co.
Amicable Ins. Office, ditto, ...	30,000	R. Turner and Co..	Fletcher, Alexander and Co.	P. A. Cavorke,........	Adam, Skinner and Co.
Bengal Ins. Society,..........	45,000	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	——	Thos. De Souza and Co.	Forbes and Co.
Bombay Ins. Society,..........	40,000	Ditto ditto, ...	Crawford, Colvin and Co.	J. and H. Cowie.......	Remington and Co.
Bombay Ins. Comp.	50,000	Thos. Dent and Co	Inglis, Forbes and Co.....	——	Forbes and Co.
Calcutta Ins. Comp.	50,000	Ditto ditto,..............	Cockerell, and Co.........	R. Stewart............	Remington and Co.
Calcutta Ins. Office, ...	84,000	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Gregson, Melville & Knight,	A. Gilmore,...........	Ditto ditto.
Commercial Ins. Comp. Calcutta,	S. Rs. 50,000	R. Turner and Co.	Small, Colquhoun and Co.	Boyd and Co..........	Adam, Skinner and Co.
Equitable Ins. Society, ditto, ..	Drs. 40,000	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Palmers, Mackillop and Co.	Bagshaw and Co.	Leckie and Co.
Ganges Ins. Society, ditto.	70,000	Whiteman and Co.......	Ditto ditto, ...	——	Ditto.
Guardian Ins. Office, ditto....	S. Rs. 75,000	Fox, Rawson and Co.	Rawson, Holdsworth & Co.	Sutton and Co.	Dirom, Carter and Co.
Globe Ins. Office, ditto,........	Drs. 50,000	Antonio Pereira, of Macao,	Cockerell and Co.........	Eglinton, M'Clure & Co.	Ditto ditto.
Hindostan Ins. Society, ditto....	72,000	Ditto ditto,..............	Wm. & Thos. Raikes & Co.	Brightman and Co.	William Nicol and Co.
Hope Ins. Comp. ditto	84,000	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Cockerell and Co.	William Storm,........	Beckwith and Co.
Indemnity Ins. Office, ditto,. ..	72,000	Cragg and Co.	Gregson, Melville & Knight,	Gilmore and Co.	McGregor, Edmond & Co.
India Ins. Comp. ditto,........	70,000	Thos. Dent and Co.......	Fletcher, Alexander and Co.	Gisborne and Co.	——
Sun Ins. Office, ditto,.........	72,000	Dadabhoy and Manackjee Rustomjee,...........	W. & Thos. Raikes and Co.	Rustomjee Cowasjee...	Framjee Cowasjee,

The above companies consist of shares held by the principal merchants and others at the presidencies where they are established. As they are not chartered companies, there is no limitation to the responsibility of each and every individual share-holder—thereby affording an unbounded degree of security.

Agents for Lloyd's—John Templeton and Co.

On payment of losses, a previous notice of six months is required ; and a deduction of two per cent. is always made from the insured amount. Policies payable at Calcutta are at the exchange of 208 Sa. Rs. per 100 Spanish Dollars ; at Bombay, 216 Rupees per 100 Dollars ; at London, 4 shillings or upwards per Dollar, at the option of the assured.

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Rates of Insurance premium Established at Canton.

To be in operation from 20th October to 20th April.

	Rates per cent. on Goods.	Treasure.
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, } avoiding the hurricane months, Rangoon,	2½	2
Singapore and Manilla,	1	½
Malacca, Penang, and Batavia,	1¼	1
London, in H. C. Ships,	2½	2
London, viâ Singapore,	3½	2½
North America,	2½	2
Europe, direct, in 1st class Ships,	3	2½
New South Wales,	2½	2
The Lintin risk for six months, from 1st Nov.	⅓ per month.	

Rates to be in operation from 20th April to 20th October.

	Rates per cent. on Goods.	Treasure.
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	3	2½
Singapore,	1½	1
Malacca, Penang, and Batavia,	1¾	1¼
London, in H. C. Ships,	2½	2
Great Britain, viâ Singapore,	4	3
Europe, direct, in 1st class Ships,	3½	3
North America,	2½	2
Manilla,	1¼	1
New South Wales,	2¼	2
Lintin, risk from 1st May to 1st November,	½ per month.	
Ditto ditto, if for 3 months certain,	1	

GENERAL RATES
OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA,

Agreed upon 1st November, 1831.

(In confirmation of those fixed by a Meeting of Merchants, on 1st Mar. 1825.)

1.—On all sales or purchases of goods, except the following,.. 5 per cent.

2.—On all sales or purchases of Opium, Cotton, Cochineal, Quicksilver, Camphor, Baroos, Birds' Nests, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones or Pearls, Ships and Houses,.. 3 „

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3.—On returns, if in goods, ...	2½ per cent.
4.—On ditto, if in Treasure, Bullion, or Bills,..............	1
5.—On sale, purchase, or shipment of Bullion, ...	1
6.—On all Goods, Treasure, &c., consigned, and afterwards withdrawn or sent to Auction, and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others, ...	½ commis.
7.—Ordering goods, or superintending the fulfilment of contracts, where no other commission is derived,..........	2½ per cent.
8.—On all advances of money for the purposes of trade, whether the goods are consigned to the Agent or not, and where a commission of 5 per cent. is not charged,.......	2½
9.—Delcredere—or guaranteeing sales, when especially required,..	2½
10.—Guaranteeing Bills, Bonds, or other engagements,......	2½
11.—Procuring Freight, or advertising as Agent of Owners or Commanders, on the amount of freight, whether the same passes through the hands of Agent or not, ...	5
12.—Receiving inward Freight, ...	1
13.—Ships' disbursements,..............................	2½
14.—Chartering Ships for other parties, ...	2½
15.—Effecting Insurance, or writing orders for Insurance, ...	½
16.—Settling Insurance Losses, total or partial, and on procuring return of Premium,..........................	1
17.—Effecting Remittances by Bills of the Agent, or otherwise, or purchasing, or negociating Bills of Exchange, ...	1
18.—Bill of Exchange returned, noted, or protested,........	1
19.—Negociating Loans on Respondentia,..................	2
20.—Debts, where a process at Law or Arbitration is necessary, 2½ per cent., and if recovered,.......................	5
21.—Collecting House-Rent,............................	2½
22.—Letters of Credit granted for Mercantile purposes, ...	2½
23.—Acting for the Estates of persons deceased, as Executors, or Administrators,............................	5
24.—The management of the Estates of others, on the Amount received,..	2½
25.—All Cash Receipts, not serving for the purchase of Goods, and not otherwise specified above, ...	1
26.—Shroffing,..	½ per mil.
27.—Transhipping goods,...............................	1 per cent.
28.—All advances not punctually liquidated, the Agent to have the option of charging a second Commission, as upon a fresh Advance, provided the charge does not occur twice in the same year,..................................	
29.—At the option of the Agent, on the amount delivered or credited within the year, including interest, and excepting only items, on which a commission of 5 per cent. has been charged,...	1

N. B.—This charge not to apply to paying over a balance due on an account made up to a particular period, unless where such balance is withdrawn without reasonable notice.

Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, 1834.

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CHINESE JUNK TRADE.

Any one who has seen a Junk, can never forget its appearance;—the broad cut-water; the high, open stern, piled up with mats; the glaring black and white eyes*, which enable her to "walk the water like a thing of life;" the fine spars, which form her masts; the immense mat sails and bag-like topsails—in short, the whole unwieldy bulk of a Chinese Junk, must remain vividly impressed on the memory of all who have ever passed the Ladrones. And to any one who has been on board; above all, one who has sailed in a Junk;—her filth, her confusion, and the want of discipline of her men, must be no less remarkable.

These vessels belong chiefly to the provinces of *Fuh-keen* and *Kwang-tung*, though there are many also in the more northern provinces of *Che-keang* and *Keang-soo*. Among the islands in the neighbourhood of Macao, they generally appear with specie or light cargoes; and take away opium, which they sell to the westward, at *Chihkan*, opposite the island of *Hainan*. They return with white and brown sugar, bones and nut-shells for manure, dried lichis and long-ans, &c. &c. which they either sell at Canton, Macao, and *Keang-mun*, or carry on to the northward to *Ning-po* and *Shang-hae*, in the provinces of *Che-keang* and *Keang-soo*.

They usually take back with them a larger or smaller quantity of opium; much of which is consumed by the sailors themselves. From Shang-hae, and Ning-po, they trade in cotton to the southward.

A few junks leave Canton every year for Cochin China, Siam, Singapore, and the Indian Archipelago. The majority, however, of these vessels, are from Fuh-keen, and the department of Chaow-chow-foo in Kwang-tung, bordering on Fuh-keen; and of them, many belong to persons residing in Siam and Cochin China. The number of junks which leave Canton and Keang-mun for the Indian Archipelago, &c. is about twenty. The annual amount of their trade varies from about 200,000 to 300,000 taels: several of these vessels are lost on their passage every year, with often from 150 to 200, and even 300, men on board.

The following is an enumeration of the coasting junks trading or touching at Macao and Keang-mun, during the 11th year of Taou-kwang (1831).

* "*S'pose no can see, how can walke,*" is the invariable reply of a Chinaman to any question respecting the utility of these painted eyes.

From *Amoy**, in *Fuh-keen*, ...	80
From *Chang-chow-foo*, in *Fuh-keen*, ...	150
From *Hwuy-chow-foo* and *Chaow-chow-foo*, in *Kwang-tung*, ...	300
Trading between *Keang-mun* and *Fuh-keen*, &c.	300
From Canton to *Teen-tsin* and the *Man-tchow* or *Leao-tung* coast,	16
Total, Junks,	846

The last of these, are large junks, belonging to *Fuh-keen;* their *legal* trade amounts to about 20,000 taels a year. They leave Canton in the 5th and 6th moons, and return towards the end of the year, in the 11th moon. The others are all smaller junks, varying from a few hundred to 3,000 or 4,000 peculs.

The principal exports by the *Teen-tsin* junks are, medicines, dried fruits, sugar, piece goods, glass ware, embroidered work, &c. Their imports are, northern fruits, pears, apples, peaches, dates, raisins, figs, vegetables, peas, wines, cured mutton and venison, &c. The imports by the smaller vessels are, silk, alum, white lead, betel-nut, cocoanuts, crockery, oil, and numerous miscellaneous articles. Their exports from Macao are few, consisting chiefly of tin and pepper, and other Portuguese imports.

There are several varieties of junks, such as the war junks, at the Bogue and other places; and salt junks, that come from *Teen-pih,* to Canton; but the salt junks do not touch at Macao. There is a regulation which requires the coasting vessels not to go *too fast.—Canton Register,* 3rd *Sept.* 1832.

Native Foreign Trade of China by Junks.

From a paper delivered in by Mr. Crawfurd, to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 25th March, 1830.

The principal part of the junk trade is carried on by the four contiguous provinces of Canton, Fokien, Che-keang, and Kiannan. No foreign trade is permitted with the Island of Formosa; and I have no means of describing the extent of the traffic which may be conducted between China, Corea, and the Luchew Islands. The following are the countries with which China carries on a trade in junks: viz. Japan, the Philippines, the Sooloo Islands, the Celebes, the Moluccas, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Singapore, Rhio, the east coast of the Malayan Peninsula, Siam, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Tonquin. The ports of China, at which this trade is conducted, are Canton, Tchao-tcheon, Nomhong, Hoei-tcheon, Su-heng, Kongmoon,

* *Amoy* or *Hea-mun* (in the *Fuh-keen* dialect *Ay-mooing*) is in the department of *Tseuen-chow-foo.*

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Changlim, and Hainan, in the province of Canton ; Amoy and Chinchew in the province of Fokien ; Ningpo and Siang-hai, in the province of Tchekian ; and Soutcheon, in the province of Kiannan. The following may be looked upon as an approximation to the number of junks carrying on trade with the different places already enumerated ; viz.

	Junks.		Junks.
Japan, 10 junks, two voyages,	20	East Coast of Malay Peninsula,	6
Philippine Islands,..........	13	Siam, ...	89
Sooloo Islands, ...	4	Cochin China,...............	20
Celebes, ...	2	Cambodia, ...	9
Borneo, ...	13	Tonquin,..................	20
Java, ...	7		
Sumatra,..................	10	Total,..	222
Singapore, ...	8		
Rhio, ...	1		

This statement does not include a great number of small junks belonging to the Island of Hainan, which carry on trade with Tonquin, Cochin China, Cambodia, Siam, and Singapore. Those for Siam amount yearly to about 50, and for the Cochin Chinese dominions, to about 43 ; these alone would bring the total number of vessels carrying on a direct trade between China and foreign countries to 307. The trade with Japan is confined to the port of Ningpo, in Chekiang, and expressly limited to 10 vessels ; but as the distance from Nangasaki is a voyage of no more than four days, it is performed twice a year. With the exception of this branch of trade, the foreign intercourse of the two provinces of Chekian and Kiannan, which are famous for the production of raw silk, teas, and nankeens, is confined to the Philippine Islands*, Tonquin, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Siam, and none of this class of vessels, that I am aware of, have ever found their way to the western parts of the Indian Archipelago. The number of these trading with Siam is 24, all of considerable size ; those trading with the Cochin Chinese dominions, 16, also of considerable size ; and those trading with the Philippines, 5 ; making in all 45, of which the average burden does not fall short of 17,000 tons. I am the more particular in describing this branch of the Chinese commerce, as we do not ourselves at present partake of it, and as we possess no direct means of obtaining information in regard to it. All the junks carrying on this trade with Siam, are owned in the latter country, and not in China ; and I am not sure how far it may not also be so in the other cases.

* The provinces once conducted a trade amongst the Sooloo Islands and Borneo Proper, but owing to the anarchy which has of late years prevailed in these countries, it seems to be at present abandoned.

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I do not doubt but that a similar commerce will, in the event of a free trade, extend to Singapore; and that through this channel, may eventually be obtained, the green teas of Kiannan and the raw silk of Chekian.

Besides the junks now described, there is another numerous class, which may be denominated the colonial shipping of the Chinese. Wherever the Chinese are settled in any numbers, junks of this description are to be found; such as in Java, Sumatra, the Straits of Malacca, &c.; but the largest commerce of this description is conducted from the Cochin Chinese dominions, but especially from Siam, where the number was estimated to me at 200. Several junks of this description from the latter country come annually to Singapore, of which the burden is not less than from 300 to 400 tons.

The junks which trade between China and the adjacent countries, are some of them owned and built in China, but a considerable number also in the latter countries, particularly in Siam and Cochin China. Of those carrying on the Siamese trade, indeed no less than 81 out of the 89, of considerable size, were represented to me as being built and owned in Siam. The small junks, however, carry on the trade of Hainan, are all built and owned in China.

The junks, whether colonial, or trading direct with China, vary in burden from 2,000 peculs to 15,000, or carry of dead weight from about 120 to 900 tons. Of those of the last size, I have only seen three or four, and these were at Siam, and the same which were commonly employed in carrying a mission and tribute yearly from Siam to Canton. Of the whole of the large class of junks, I should think the average burthen will not be over-rated at 300 tons each, which should make the total tonnage employed in the native foreign trade of China, between 60,000 and 70,000 tons, exclusive of the small junks of Hianan; which, estimated at 150 tons each, would make in all about 80,000 tons*.

Construction of Junks.

The junks built in China are usually constructed of fir and other inferior woods. When they arrive in Cambodia, Siam,

* Mr. H. H. Lindsay, in his narrative, says;—On reaching the far-famed emporium Shang-hae, a celebrated city in Keang-soo province, the vast number of junks lying before it, (no less than 700 arrived in a week,) plainly indicated. that fame had not exaggerated its commercial importance. The native trade of Shang-hae greatly exceeds that of Canton.—*Com.*

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and the Malayan islands, they commonly furnish themselves with masts, rudders, and wooden anchors of the superior timber of these countries. The junks built in Siam are a superior class of vessels, the planks and upper works being invariably of teak. The cost of ship-building is highest at the port of Amoy in Fokien, and lowest in Siam. At these places, and at Chang-lim, in Canton, the cost of a junk of 8,000 peculs, or 476 tons burthen, was stated to me, by several commanders of junks, to be as follow:

At Siam,	Sp. Dollars	7,400
Chang-lim,		16,000
Amoy,		21,000

A junk of the size just named, has commonly a crew of 90 hands, consisting of the following officers, besides the crew; a commander, a pilot, an accountant, a captain of the helm, a captain of the anchor, and a captain of the hold. The commander receives no pay, but has the advantage of the cabin accommodation for passengers, reckoned, on the voyage between Canton and Singapore, worth 150 Spanish dollars. He is also the agent of the owners, and receives a commission, commonly of 10 per cent. on the profits of such share of the adventure, generally a considerable one, in which they are concerned. The pilot receives for the voyage, 200 dollars of wages, and 50 peculs of freight out and home. The helmsman has 15 peculs of freight, and no wages. The captains of the anchor and the hold, have 9 peculs of freight each; and the seamen, 7 peculs each. None of these have any wages. The officers and seamen of the colonial junks are differently rewarded. In a Siamese junk, for example, trading between the Siamese capital and Singapore, of 6,000 peculs burthen, the commander and pilot had each 100 dollars for the voyage, with 12 peculs of freight a piece. The accountant and helmsman, had half of this allowance, and each seaman had 13 dollars, with 5 peculs of freight.

The construction and outfit of a Chinese junk are too well known to require description. They are clumsy and awkward in the extreme. The Chinese are quite unacquainted with navigation, saving the knowledge of the compass; notwithstanding this, as their pilots are expert, as their voyages are short, and as they hardly ever sail, except at the height of the monsoons, when a fair and steady seven or eight knot breeze carries them directly from port to port, the sea-risk is very small. During 13 years' acquaintance with this branch of trade, I can recollect hearing of but four shipwrecks; and in all these instances, the crews were saved.

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The construction and rigging of a Chinese junk may be looked upon as her proper registry; and they are a very effectual one; for the least deviation from them, would subject her at once to foreign charges and foreign duties, and to all kinds of suspicion. The colonial junks, which are of a more commodious form and outfit, would, if visiting China, be subjected to the same duties as foreign vessels. Junks built in Siam, or any other adjacent country, if constructed and fitted out after the customary model, are admitted to trade to China upon the same terms as those built and owned in the country. If any part of the crew consist of Siamese, Cochin Chinese, or other foreigners, the latter are admitted only at the port of Canton; and if found in any other part of China, would be seized and taken up by the police, exactly in the same manner as if they were Europeans. The native trade of China, conducted with foreign countries, is not a clandestine commerce, unacknowledged by the Chinese laws, but has, in every case, at least, the express sanction of the viceroy or governor of the province; who, on petition, decides the number of junks that shall be allowed to engage in it, and even enumerates the articles which it shall be legal to export and import. At every port also, where such a foreign trade is sanctioned, there is a Hong or body of security merchants, as at Canton; a fact which shows clearly enough, that this institution is parcel of the laws or customs of China, and not a peculiar restraint imposed upon the intercourse with Europeans.

Duties on the Junk Trade.

The Chinese junks, properly constructed, pay no measurement duty, and no Kumsha or present; duties, however, are paid upon goods exported and imported, which seem, however, to differ at the different provinces. They are highest at Amoy, and lowest in the island of Hainan. The Chinese traders of Siam informed me, that they carried on the fairest and easiest trade, subject to the fewest restrictions, in the ports of Ningpo and Siaughai, in Chekian, and Souchon in Kiannan. Great dexterity seems every where to be exercised by the Chinese in evading the duties. One practice, which is very often followed, will afford a good example of this. The coasting trade of China is nearly free from all duties and other imposts. The merchant takes advantage of this, and intending in reality to proceed to Siam or Cochin China, for example, clears a junk out for the Island of Hainan, and thus avoids the payment of duties. When she returns, she will lie four or

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five days off and on, at the mouth of the port, until a regular bargain be made with the custom-house officers, for the reduction of duties. The threat held out in such cases is to proceed to another port, and thus deprive the public officers of their customary perquisites. I was assured of the frequency of this practice, by Chinese merchants of Cochin China, as well as by several commanders of junks at Singapore. From the last-named persons, I had another fact of some consequence, as connected with the Chinese trade, viz. that a good many of the junks, carrying on trade with foreign ports to the westward of China, often proceeded on voyages to the northward in the same season. In this manner, they stated that about twenty considerable junks, besides a great many small ones, proceeded annually from Canton to Souchou, one of the capitals of Kiannan, and in wealth and commerce the rival of Canton, where they sold about 200 chests of opium at an advance of fifty per cent. beyond the Canton prices. Another place where the Canton junks, to the number of five or six, repair annually, is Chinchoo, in the province of Shanton, within the gulph of Pechely, or Yellow Sea, and as far north as the 37th degree of latitude.

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OPIUM TRADE.

EARLY TRADE IN OPIUM TO CHINA.

The period is too distant to ascertain when opium became an article of consumption in China and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago; as long as Europeans have been acquainted with the inhabitants of those countries, the use of this drug, for a purpose similar to that which induces us to drink wine and spirits, has been observed; and the countries from which it was conveyed to China were, as in the present day;—Hindustan and Turkey, the only two countries where indeed it is as yet, produced in any quantity required for commerce; a circumstance which may be accounted for, by the very great fertility requisite for the cultivation of the poppy.

The plan of sending Opium from Bengal to China was suggested by Colonel Watson, and adopted by Mr. Wheeler, then Vice-Resident in Council.

In 1781*, the produce of one year's opium was lying unsold in the Company's ware-houses in Calcutta, owing to very obvious causes; the shipping being employed in supplying Madras with rice, and the seas infested by French and Dutch cruizers.

The Company freighted, with opium, one ship to China, and one to the Archipelago; the proceeds to be paid into the Canton treasury. The Bengal government drew against this for ten lacs, then for ten more; and issued to their civil and military servants, certificates on Canton, there to be exchanged for bills on London: this measure afforded a seasonable relief to the Company's finances.

"Before the year 1767, the import of this pernicious drug into China, rarely exceeded 200 chests; it began to increase, and in that year, amounted to 1,000; at which rate it continued for many years in the hands of the Portuguese. About the year 1780, a depôt of this article was established by the English, on board of two small vessels, in a bay to the southward of Macoa, known by the name of Larks bay, but oftener called Black Butter bay; where they often sold their opium for 5 or 600 dollars; the price in Bengal being about 500 rupees a chest: the constant annoyance they met with at this place, both from the Chinese government and the pirates, induced them (after many ineffectual attempts to obtain the sanction of the Portuguese government, to establish themselves at Macao), to venture, in 1794, a ship laden exclusively with this article, to Whampoa; and where she lay for more than 15 months, with from 290 to 300 chests of this drug on board, without the least hindrance or attempt at molestation; this practice has been continued up to the present time; if we except an attempt to search the vessels some time last year, (1819) the only interruption it has ever met with."—*Bombay Gazette, 30th August*, 1820.

LINTIN.

This island, about 40 miles from Canton, and about 30 miles above Macao, is remarkable for a high peak, which is in the latitude 22° 24′ N. The principal village is on the S. W. side of the island, and the anchorage is about 1½ mile from the beach. The watering-place is half a mile from a village at the foot of the peak, where the stream runs through a bamboo into the casks; but it is of a very indifferent quality. Men-of-war lying here, generally receive their supplies of provisions from Macao.

* In 1773, The East India Company made a small adventure of opium from Bengal to China.—(*British Relations, Chinese Empire, London*, 1832.)

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New Anchorage for the Lintin Fleet, 1833.

A new situation has lately been selected for the Lintin fleet of opium ships, which will render their position more secure against cruisers in case of war, and less liable to damage in the heavy gales of autumn. The small harbour called Machew, on the right shore of the river, a few miles above Lintin, has been surveyed, and found perfectly safe and sufficiently commodious, and thither the fleet has accordingly removed. This arrangement is much approved, and even should there be no war to require extraordinary caution in the ships of the fleet, it is thought the new situation will be found so much more convenient than those of Lintin and the Capsing-moon, that it will be adopted in future as the rendezvous of the opium ships.—*Chinese Courier, 1st June*, 1833.

Cum-sing-moon. This anchorage has been selected by part of the "outside fleet," as the place where the months in which storms prevail in the China sea, are to be passed. It is very safe and convenient for communication with Macao, as also with ships upward and outward bound. It lies due west from the anchorage at Lintin.—*Canton Price Current, 15th July*, 1833.

In the anchorages of the Capthuy-moon and the Cum-sing-moon, the vessels rode out the gale (of the 20th August, 1833,) in safety; the security of the latter anchorage may in consequence be looked on as established. No apprehension was felt as to the safety of any vessels, as the gale does not seem to have extended very far to seaward.—*Canton Register, September 10th*, 1833.

Contiguous to the anchorage of *Cum-sing-moon* is a village called *Kee-ow*, the inhabitants of which are an unruly, piratical set, dreaded by all the neighbouring Chinese, and frequently commit depredations upon the property of the shipping sent on shore.—*Canton Register, October 24th*, 1833.

It is owing to the opium trade that the island of Lintin has derived its present importance; and it is by no means improbable, that the first stable footing which foreigners acquire in the "Celestial Empire," will be either upon this little island or some of those adjacent: this will be done gradually and by perseverance, not by force. Formerly, the opium sold to the Chinese was brought in the ships to Whampoa, but this is no longer the case; the trade is entirely confined to Lintin and Macao. The obstacles which have been offered to the Lintin trade, are now gradually disappearing, and the demand for opium throughout the country has become so general, that it is found advantageous either to bribe the mandarins, who are employed to watch over the smugglers, or to defy them openly; and in well-appointed boats, to carry on the trade in opposition to the authorities.—*Chinese Courier, April 6th*, 1833.

MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE OPIUM TRADE AT CHINA.

The opium depôt ships are anchored at Lintin; the Chinese brokers go to the consignees of the opium at Canton, and bargain for the quantity of the drug they require, without seeing any muster, depending upon the description of it, warranted by the seller: the latter then writes a short order to the commanding officer of the depôt ship, to deliver the quantity agreed for, which order is signed and sealed inside, and then folded into the form of a small letter, addressed, signed and sealed again, out-side; the order is then delivered to the purchaser, who pays the amount in dollars; in some instances, credit is given to well-known brokers. The written order for delivery, as above, generally passes through several hands, till it reaches the man in

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charge of a Chinese smuggling boat. These boats are armed with swivels, pikes, and shields; pull remarkably fast, and occasionally carry a press of sail, being manned with from 30 to 40 expert hands. The boat proceeds to the depôt ship at Lintin with the order, which being presented to the commanding officer, the opium is delivered to the bearer, when the risk of the seller ends. The Chinamen immediately proceed to break open the opium chests, and to put the contents of each into two mat bags, (20 balls into each,) and in this manner they put it on board their boats, and convey it to its destination. The boats are sometimes, but rarely intercepted by the Chinese revenue boats. When a seizure does occur a great parade is made about burning the "*poisonous*" drug; but it is believed, this in most instances, is merely a delusive farce, a fire being lighted upon the top of a hill in a conspicuous situation, to deceive the authorities; mock balls being clandestinely substituted and burnt, instead of the real drug; which latter is secretly conveyed away, and doubtless reverts to the smuggler, upon his paying *smart money*. As all the Chinese authorities purchase their places and receive no salary, every one of them of course makes as much as he can, by nefarious practices, and otherwise by dereliction of duty, in screening offenders from the consequence of the severe penal, and criminal edicts of the emperor, which are frequently revived; but evidently more with a view, so far as rests with the executive authorities, of harassing the opium traders, and increasing their extortions, than from any real desire to check this clandestine traffick. The trade is frequently carried on within view of the revenue cruizers which are constantly manœuvering about, and often report to the Canton authorities, "that they have swept the seas of all smuggling ships." Instances do occur of opium boats being seized, and some of the smugglers have suffered decapitation.

Opium is, however, every where smuggled with facility and mostly, with safety. The trade was at first principally conducted at Whampoa; but the exactions of the Chinese authorities drove it to Macao, where it increased; but whence it was subsequently driven by the exactions of the Portuguese. It is now principally carried on in the Bay of Lintin. Here the opium is kept on board receiving ships (mostly belonging to Calcutta), of which there are frequently not less than 10 or 12, quietly lying at anchor, without danger or molestation of any sort.

Several of the principal native merchants of Calcutta and Bombay consign opium to China to considerable extent. Many of the native merchants at Calcutta purchase largely at the Company's periodical sales upon speculation, for resale to shippers; this serves to keep up the price.

Within the last five or six years, several vessels (the *Red Rover*, *Water Witch*, and *Sylph*), have been built at Calcutta, upon the best models, expressly for the opium-carrying trade to China, and have made very expeditious passages*, engrossing the greatest part of this trade, which some years ago, was chiefly conducted by Macao ships under the Portuguese flag, but in great part with the capital of Calcutta merchants; the alteration has arisen also from the transfer of the principal part of the opium trade from Macao to Lintin.

* The *Sylph* made the passage from Calcutta to Macao in 17 days, 17 hours, *i. e.* from 12th to 31st August, 1833. From Calcutta to Singapore 9 days, 20 hours, and from Singapore to Macoa, 7 days, 21 hours; the same vessel made the voyage, from Bengal to China, and back to the former, in 74 days, having left the Bengal pilot on the 15th September, and took a pilot on board on her return, the 28th November, 1834.

The *Red Rover* made the passage from China to Bengal in 2[illegible] days, 19 hours, viz. from the 3rd to the 27th, 5 A. M., November, 1834.

The *Water Witch* made the passage from China to Bengal in 23 days, 17 hours; having sailed from Macao on the 20th November, and took her Bengal pilot on board on the 5th December, 1834.

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From the Chinese Commercial Guide, 1834.

At Lintin and the adjacent anchorages, the trade is conducted by receiving ships, which remain throughout the year, by vessels passing on their way to and from Whampoa, and by vessels which trade directly to and from Lintin, without ever entering the port.

The receiving ships have hitherto been employed only as depôts for opium, other goods not having been taken on board, except in small amount, and as matter usually of personal favour. The opening of the China trade to British shipping will, probably, so long as the present vexatious restrictions continue in force at Whampoa, lead to such an increased amount of general trade at Lintin, as to require depôts for other goods besides opium. Such goods are now brought to Lintin, by vessels not entering the port, and by vessels which, to avoid the measurement and other charges, enter as rice ships. These goods are variously disposed of, some being sold to the native smugglers outside, and some brought to Whampoa in other foreign vessels.

The Chinese smuggling boats are fine vessels, they are well manned, and armed, and carry a great number of oars, very commonly twenty, and sometimes even thirty or more, on a side. Many of the Government boats are also engaged in the smuggling trade. These are similarly built, but are not so well manned, either as regards numbers or strength of hands. When the smugglers come alongside a vessel, the orders which they bring, are immediately attended to; the opium is taken out of the chests in which it is packed, and after examination, is removed by the boatmen in matted parcels, of a size that they can easily carry off, if in danger of being pursued.

The fee on opium, of one dollar per chest, paid for connivance to the officers of the imperial preventive squadron, is left by the smugglers in charge of the commanding officer of the vessel, on whom the imperial officers call for what is due to them. This at least, is the usual plan, but interruptions to it sometimes occur. Whatever fees there are on other goods, are paid by the Chinese sellers or purchasers, through the boatmen. There are also fees charged on the boats, which are paid periodically, by their owners. The hire of the boats varies according to the quantity and quality of the smuggled goods. On goods exported, it is from Spanish dollars 120 to 200 or 300. On imports, the lowest hire is usually, for

Opium, if not above 50 chests, ...	per chest,	20	dollars.
Cornelian stones, ...	per 10,000,	50	,,
Ginseng and Chintzes, ...	per boat,	150	,,
Woollens and Camblets, not under 80 pieces, ..	per piece,	2½	,,

An old custom of paying five dollars per chest of opium to the officers of the vessel, which commenced when the trade was conducted at Whampoa, is still kept up; but the sum is now divided between the commander and

In January, 1835, the *Clippers* sailed from Calcutta for China, carrying with them opium to the value of more than 32 lacs, all cleared and shipped within a week after the sale, in the following proportions:

Sylph*, ...	1,167 chests.
Red Rover, ...	1,000
Water Witch, ...	500
Syed Khan, ...	620
	3,287 chests.

* This fine vessel was unfortunately wrecked on the 30th January, 1835, (the evening of the day on which she quitted Singapore for China,) on a shoal off the Bingling shore, on the N. E. extreme of that island. Out of 995 chests of opium, she had on board, 993 chests were saved by the H. C. Cruiser *Clive*, Captain Hawkins, with most of the ships' stores. Immediately on this news reaching Calcutta, another vessel was laid down to replace the Sylph.

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owners of the ship. An additional fee of five dollars per boat, of whatever cargo, is usually divided among the officers.

SEIZURES OF OPIUM AT CHINA.

July 1830.—" The brokers and dealers have been severely distressed lately in their communication with the ships at Lintin, by the interference of the petty mandarins, who have seized several persons bearing orders for the delivery of their opium purchases. They have however been pacified by the usual application of a bribe."

EXTRACT *of a Letter from China, dated* 31*st August*, 1831.

"The only matter of consequence that has occurred since I last wrote is the seizure of several opium dealers, brokers, &c. by the Foo-quen's orders, who it is said has received positive injunctions to annihilate the trade. This, it would appear, originates from the Imperial Council having been informed now, for the first time, of the existence of the Lintin fleet, and the organized system of bribery, to effect the free admission of the noxious drug. Strange all this, if true! That it is so, many respectable Chinese assert, and yet who can believe that the court of Peking, and the wealthy inhabitants generally, should consume a substance prohibited by law, so extensively as they do, and not be cognizant of whence it was obtained? Yet we cannot refer the tale to a wish on the Foo-quen's part to squeeze a fine, for to say the least of him, his character is unspotted, as to corruption. No force that the Chinese possess could injure the fleet, but it may become soon necessary to change the channel of the trade, and make the opium men bargain, pay, &c. on board the ships. These embarrasments having occurred before, I do not attach so much consequence to the present; but it must be remembered, that the trade was formerly conducted at Whampoa, whence it was driven by the rigid measures adopted by the Chinese against the smugglers, and from Macao by the known weakness of the Portuguese inducing seizures of the drug, in passing from house to house in open day, by the Chinese. I trust the matter will soon be adjusted, but already have the petty mandarins extorted, it is said, about 7,000 drs. from the dealers; and the final pacification may only be brought about, by the decapitation of some one or more of the chief promoters of the trade."

EXTRACT *from a Private Letter dated Lintin, 6th May*, 1834.

" A very extensive seizure by mandarins of 96 chests of Patna and Benares opium, took place in sight of the shipping at Lintin, about a fortnight since, which has given great trouble to the brokers in Canton, and been the occasion in some degree of the slack deliveries since; little or no change has taken place in the price for some time past."

Our Canton correspondent writes: "You will already have been apprized of the capture of a smuggling boat with about one hundred chests of the drug, and what is worse, many orders in Chinese, for sycee and opium, also two of the boatmen. This affair, in the first instance, it was supposed, would, as on previous occasions, have been but of momentary interruption, and that the trade would be resumed under the usual reconciliation effected by bribery and the submission to a heavy mulct.

" The matter, however, has assumed a very serious aspect, the vengeance of the Government being directed with unprecedented vigilance against the parties whose names have been given up as the proprietors of the goods seized, as well as against some of the leading brokers.

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"Whether the Viceroy's object is to attempt to crush the illicit traffic by unusual persecution, or whether by increased severity, he aims at extorting a higher pecuniary compromise for the offence, is uncertain; but so extraordinary are the proceedings of Government in every department, that no one can form a conjecture as to the result; but in either case, the consequence must prove very injurious to the opium trade during the remainder of this present season: for the two persons in question, who are the objects of vengeance, have been the most enterprising in the trade, and have had more capital engaged in it, than all the other dealers combined; and whether suffering total ruin of their fortunes, and great risk of severe personal punishment, may deter them and others from again entering into this trade, time only can determine.

"The Viceroy may at any moment put a stop to the persecution, but it is beyond his power to restore monied confidence where faith has been broken.

"The intercourse must experience such a degree of interruption, as it will take a considerable time to recover from; and it will be long before capitalists will be found willing to embark in adventures rendered so extremely precarious.

"The effect on demand and prices has been felt materially here, and it is feared will materially injure those engaged in opium speculations this season."—*Calcutta Courier, 29th July*, 1834.

Canton Price Current, 8th July, 1834.

In consequence of the Government having resumed its persecution against persons whom they conceive connected with the opium trade, most of the brokers have been obliged to retire, and little or no business in the drug has been transacted for several days. From the best information we can collect, no one here appears able to form an opinion as to the ultimate result of these operations.

EXTRACT *from a Commercial Letter from Canton, dated 22nd December*, 1834.

"Our market for the drug has been affected by the capture of a junk with 320 chests of opium, principally Patna. The crew and 140 chests have been brought to Canton, and the brokers, being apprehensive of injury, have fled."

OPIUM SMUGGLING BOATS.

LINTIN.—An experiment successfully made some few months since, of building a smuggling boat afloat on a stage between two other boats, has been lately repeated, and we hear, that a third is now being so constructed. The reason assigned for this mode of building is, that the river mandarins are so exorbitant in their demands for connivance and security at the former place within a mile or two of the city of Canton, that the builders have found it necessary to "cut their acquaintance," and trust to protection afforded them at Lintin by the "outside fleet," with which they well know, the mandarins have no wish or power to interfere. The boats, recently built, are larger, and of a better class, than the former ones, with laid decks and combings round the hatch-ways, as in foreign craft, instead of the whole deck being formed of a number of small hatchways, loosely laid, as formerly done. The largest of these "fast crab boats" carry near sixty men, and two or three small swivels each, with pikes and knives; and though last, certainly not the least, in the list of Chinese weapons of offence and defence—plenty of round stones, wherewith to repel the curiosity of any Government war-boat, which might be inclined to approach closer than the smugglers liked. The whole business of the transport of the opium be-

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tween Lintin and Canton is so admirably managed, on a fixed scale, that the boats are but seldom interfered with, nor are they likely to be, so long as the free traders can afford to pay the mandarin so much better for not fighting, than the Government will, for doing his duty. A skirmish is got up, every now and then, and a few stones interchanged, in a friendly way, as proof of their vigilance; but no attempt has been, for a long time, made; nor, from the better equipment of the smuggler, in point of numbers, and efficient strength, would a contest be lightly hazarded. The opium boats pass and repass before the factories in open day, in defiance of the express orders, that no boats of the class to which they belong, shall be suffered to exist; and the precious drug is landed in the suburbs of the city in full security. Some of it is, at times, conveyed by the very boats sent down to act against the smugglers, and to them the smuggling of saltpetre is almost wholly confined. The exact rates paid to the river mandarins are not known; the allowance to the Lintin ones is, we believe, one dollar per chest; and at the request of the smugglers, this is paid by them on taking away the drug, so that the foreigners actually become receivers for the Government officers.

Our unhappy Foo-yuen is said to have been so mystified with the information, about the opium trade, obtained soon after his arrival in Canton, that he condescended to pay a visit, in *propria persona incog*. to the station at Lintin; and although the Chinese charitably ascribe his great anxiety on the subject, to a wish to find cause of complaint against the Governor, with whom he was at enmity, we never heard that the old gentleman made any very useful discoveries; except perhaps that it might have been a means of impressing him with the opinion, which he seems now to entertain, with regard to the people of Canton; an opinion which, though not flattering, we strongly suspect to be correct.

While on this subject, we may mention that, a few days ago, while passing down one of the streets running at right angles from the front of the factories, (and in which are the shops of the "outside merchants," trading with foreigners,) our attention was called by a friend, to an old man, seated on the pavement, busily engaged with hammer and file, in publicly repairing the bowls of old opium pipes, many of which were lying around him on the ground; and this we have since found upon inquiry to be his constant employment. Upon expressing surprise to an intelligent Chinese, that the police should suffer the old pipe-mender to remain unmolested, we were met by the remark, that "he was too poor to be squeezed; and why therefore should the police trouble itself about him!"—*Canton Register, December 20th*, 1832.

Smuggling Boats on the Fuh-keen Coast.

The Governor of Fuh-keen has reported to Peking, the existence of a number of smuggling boats, in the neighbourhood of Amoy and Kim-moy (Kin-mun), which, from his description, very much resemble the "fast crab boats" of the Canton river. He calls them small ships; they carry, he says, a very large number of oars, and are named "white-bottomed skippers" and "single horse boats." They are armed with cannon, muskets, and other weapons; their object is either to plunder or smuggle prohibited articles, as they have opportunity. The whole coast is visited by them, and they have even overstepped the boundaries, and entered the provinces of Canton and Che-kiang. When all their oars are out, they disregard wind and tide, and their speed is such that they seem as if flying. But should it happen that they are overtaken by the imperialists, they leave their boats, swim on shore, and escape; so that it is almost impossible to seize boat and

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men together. The Governor enters into a minute detail of his own and the admiral's efforts to put them down, and of the success they have met with, having seized twelve men, discovered one of their haunts, and by attacking it at the stormy season, when the boats cannot ply in the Formosan channel, gained possession of about 20 boats, with a small supply of ammunition. The Emperor is not however pleased with such partial success; he rebukes the Admiral for having let them increase in such numbers, briefly reminds the Governor that he alone is responsible! and bids all quake with awe, and be aroused.

Seizure of a Smuggling Boat.

In consequence of the arrival of a new officer, to take command of the naval force in the neighbourhood of Canton, some greater shew of vigilance than usual has been exhibited. A proclamation has been issued, ordering the total destruction of all "fast crab," "fast shoe," and other boats, wherever they may be found; and, a few nights since, a squadron of five imperial armed boats, summoned up courage to attack a smuggling boat on her way up the river, about half a mile below the foreign factories. After a running fight of about a mile, the boat was hemmed in, and one man being killed, the rest leaped overboard, and saved themselves by swimming. One or two men of the crew of the mandarin boats, and an equal number of the smugglers, are said to have been wounded, in an action which lasted for half an hour, and in which not less than 300 men were engaged. Two chests of opium were the reward of the victors, and a book was found, in which the name of all persons for whom "cargo" had been brought up, and the various articles, as opium, saltpetre, camlets, &c. were enumerated at length. This the discovery of which might have caused serious trouble to the parties concerned, was brought back within an hour or two on payment of "consideration" to the imperial officers. A flaming account of the battle will, no doubt, be sent to Peking, and promotion be decreed to the officers of the squadron, after which things will revert to their old established footing. The arrival of a new officer is generally the signal for some act of this nature; but the smugglers can afford to pay so well for protection, that it would be impossible to find a Chinaman to resist their arguments. —*Canton Register, June 17th*, 1833.

EDICTS RESPECTING OPIUM.

Extract *from an Edict from the Emperor, Jan.* 1830.

The influx of opium, and increase of those who inhale it, and who sell it is great; the injury done is nearly equal to that of a conflagration. The waste of property, and the hurt done to human beings, is every day greater than the preceding. All this is in consequence of the foreign ships conveying opium to Macao, Amoy, and other places; and anchoring at the entrance of rivers, or hooking on with Government clerks, who clandestinely levy duty, and insure its introduction: sometimes the armed patroles, who are going backwards and forwards, smuggle it in, and sell it for the villainous foreigners, or receive fees to connive at the villainous foreigners selling it to merchants from all the provinces; who put it into boats, and dispose of it in all directions. Since the ways in which opium is consumed are numerous, the quantity brought is every day the greater. The police soldiers take a portion for their own use, and as it is cheap to them, they keep it and sell it low. From south to north, in all the provinces, the appearance of things is, as if there were own ruling rut, (the rut of a wheel.)

The opium is much more injurious than the foreign money. Unless the source of the evil be inquired into strictly, and the practice be prohibited, not only will a fruitless disturbance be created, but on the other hand, villainous offenders will have less dread than before.

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New Opium Law, 1831.

We perceive in a late Peking Gazette, a new law against the use of opium, made by the Emperor*, at the suggestion of the Criminal Board. The law is, that any of the military or common people, detected in the use of opium, shall be punished with one hundred blows, and two months' pillory—if refusing to point out the person of whom it was purchased, the punishment shall be the same as that of the seller, viz. one hundred blows and three years' transportation. The punishment of any officer or official attendant using opium, shall be one degree more severe. The preposterous severity of this law is alone sufficient to stamp it as impracticable. Every Governor, Foo-quen, &c. &c. is commanded to require of all persons employed in his office, a bond that they never use opium.—*Canton Register, December 19th*, 1831.

Subjoined is a Translation of a Chop, recently issued by the Governor of these Provinces, against the importation of "Opium dirt."

We have so often pointed out the variance between the edicts themselves, and the way, in which those who issue them allow them, to lie dormant, (till some new intruder, perhaps dissatisfied with his share of the booty, may, by reporting to the Emperor, render it necessary to fulminate some other equally harmless threat,) that, at this time of day, we should have treated this proclamation too much as a mere matter of course—"vox et preterea nihil"—to require our publishing or commenting on it. But, opinions have been sent abroad in print, by persons evidently unacquainted with the country or the people about which they were treating; and as such may fall into the hands of many who would attach to them more credit than we think they deserve, we have deemed it right to publish the chop, and to add a few remarks on it.

The document itself *reads* well as a severe and total prohibition—it would be but useless to inquire whether it will ever be acted upon. Opium is not a luxury of recent introduction into China, nor has the taste for it been created by foreigners. The desire for this drug has long since assumed the form of a regular commercial demand, and the perfect system by which the "interdicted dirt" finds its way—not, as falsely stated in the chop, "by stealth" and "in the dark"—but openly, freely, and in the face of day, under the very eyes of those who are ordered to prevent it, into the heart of the provincial city, and even within the very walls of the palace of the officer who issues this prohibition—(unless he be greatly and universally belied)—may warrant us in forming an opinion of the small consequences likely to result from a proclamation which, in fact, is no better than waste paper.—*Canton Register, March 17th*, 1832.

GOVERNOR LE, CONCERNING OPIUM SHIPS AT LINTIN.

LE, Cabinet Minister, Governor, &c. to the Hong merchants, requiring them to inform themselves fully of the following order.

Opium is a spreading poison,—inexhaustible;—its injurious effects are extreme. Often has it been severely interdicted, as appears on record. But of late, the various ships of barbarians who bring opium, all anchor, and linger about at Lintin, in the outer ocean; and, exclusive of cargo ships, there are appointed barbarian ships, in which opium is deposited and accumulated, and there it is sold by stealth.

That place is in the midst of the great ocean, and to it there are four passages and eight communications, (*i. e.* it is accessible from every quarter.)

* In 1800 the Chinese prohibited the importation of opium, and denounced heavy penalties on the contravention of their orders. The supercargoes in consequence recommended to the Court, to endeavour to prevent the shipment of the article for China, either in Bengal or England.

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Not only do traitorous banditti of this province go thither, and in boats, make clandestine purchases; but from many places, in various provinces, vessels come by sea, under pretence of trading, to Lintin; and in the dark, buy opium dirt, which they set sail with, and carry off; as, for example, from Hea-mun (or Amoy) in Fuh-keen, Ning-po in Che-keang, and Teentsin in Chih-le province, &c.

And there are native vagabonds who candestinely open opium furnaces; then traitorous merchants from outside (or other provinces) first go to Canton shops, and secretly agree about the price; next, make out a bond and buy;—proceedings which are in direct and gross violation of existing prohibitions.

At present, some one in the capital, has represented the affair to the Emperor, and strict orders have been respectfully received from His Majesty, to investigate, consult, and exterminate, by cutting off the source of the evil.

I, the Cabinet Minister and Governor, have met and consulted with the Lieut. Governor, (or Foo-yuen,) and we have, with veneration, reported our sentiments to the Emperor. We have, besides, written to the Governments of Chih-le and the other provinces, that they may search and prosecute—as is on record.

Uniting the above, an order is hereby issued to the Hong merchants, that they may forthwith obey accordingly. They are commanded to expostulate, with earnestness, and persuade the barbarians of the several nations, telling them that, hereafter, when coming to Canton to trade, they must not, on any account, bring opium, concealed in the ship's hold, nor appoint vessels to be opium depôts at Lintin in the outside ocean, hoping thereby to sell it by stealth. If they dare intentionally to disobey, the moment it is discovered, positively shall the said barbarian ships have their hatches sealed,—their selling and buying put a stop to,—and an expulsion inflicted, driving them away to their own country; and forever after shall they be disallowed to come to trade; that thereby punishment may be manifested.

On this affair, a strict interdict has been respectfully received from imperial authority: and the Hong merchants must honestly exert their utmost efforts, to persuade to a total cutting off of the clandestine introduction of opium dirt. Let there not be the least trifling or carelessness; for if opium be again allowed to enter the interior, it will involve them in serious criminality. Oppose not! These are the commands!

Taou-Kwang, 12th year, 1st moon, 8th day. (February 9th, 1832.)

(A note from the Hong merchants, quoting, as usual, the substance of the document, without any remark, accompanies the above. The note is dated February 11th, 1832.)

Memorial to the Emperor from the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, concerning Opium. Without date—Received at Macao, March 13th, 1832*.

The Governor of Canton and Kwang-se, Le; the Foo-yuen of Canton, Choo; and the Commissioner of Duties for the port of Canton, Chung, memorialize, in obedience to the Imperial will, requiring them to examine and deliberate. For this, they respectfully present this Memorial in reply, and, looking upwards, pray the sacred inspection thereof.

* This memorial is inserted entire, as it details the mode in which opium is smuggled, and conveyed to the interior; admits the impracticability of preventing its introduction by sea, and suggests its being partially admitted, under licence, "as a medicine;" and further, seems to imply, that to stop the foreign trade at Canton, on account of opium, "the evil consequences would be great to several hundred thousand poor unemployed people."—*Com.*

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We have received from the Ministers of the Privy Council, a letter, stating that an Imperial Edict has been received; as follows:

" A person has made a prepared Memorial, concerning the accumulating illegality of opium-smoking; and requesting the total eradication of the root of it. He states: ' The foreign ships, which clandestinely bring opium direct to Canton, have dared to station in the offing of Ta-yu-shan (great fish hill), near the Bogue, other ships for storing up and accumulating it, which are called " opium godowns." There are also foreign eyes (or commanders) of war vessels, called " convoys of the merchandize," anchored in the same place; and they connect and associate themselves with native villains, who open places under the name of money-changers' shops, where they secretly keep and sell the opium dirt. These, which are called " great furnaces," are numerous at the provincial capital; for instance, in the street Leuen-hing-keae, by the thirteen factories. Traitorous merchants repair to these shops, and there, with the foreigners, decide on the price, and make out a bond, that when they go to the " godowns," the opium may be delivered to them. This they term " writing a chit!" Further, there are vessels called Fae-hae (" fast-shoe,") for carrying on the smuggling in a general way, which come and go, as if flying, and are hence designated " winged !" These vessels always move during the night; and when passing any of the custom-houses, if they happen to be followed and pursued by the cruizing vessels, they have the presumption to fire on them with musketry and guns. The officers and the custom-houses dare not make any inquiries; nor do they report to the magistrates, for them to inflict punishment; and the smugglers therefore go on to excess without fear or dread. Of this class of fast-shoe vessels there are now from 100 to 200; and whatever cargo is sent from the " godowns" to the " furnaces," is all carried by them: all the cruizers unite together with them in committing illegalities, and have each their share of the profits, for which they protect and defend them in smugglings, so that the illegalities become still greater. The places to which the opium purchased is taken off, are Amoy in Fuh-keen; Teen-tsin, in Chih-le; and the two departments of Luy-chow and Keun-chow, (Hainan and the mainland opposite,) in Canton. For all these places, opium is obtained by bonds for its delivery, made out at the " furnaces," and taken to the " godowns." All the other provinces for which it is clandestinely purchased, have it carried into port, and taken beyond the frontiers (of the province) by the " fast-shoe" vessels. The passes they must go through in taking it beyond the frontiers, are Teen-kwan-sin, Lan-shih-sin, Tsze-tung pass, and the port of Lotsung in Nanhae district; Hwang-poo in Heang-shan district; Senan-sin, and Loo-paou-fow, in San-shwuy district, &c. From the " great furnaces," they are taken in portions throughout the interior, and, every where, traitorous people form connections with the money-seeking attendants of the public offices, and open private establishments, called " small furnaces." In all places—cities, villages, market towns, camps, and stations, these exist. On inquiry, I find, that for the one article of opium dirt clandestinely bought and sold, there goes abroad of sycee silver, every year, not under several millions. This is to take the useful wealth of the country and exchange it for an injurious article from beyond seas. The prevalence of the poison is without end, the consumption of wealth extreme."

" Opium is a very prevalent poison. Already edicts have been repeatedly issued, giving general commands to the Governors and Foo-yuens of all the provinces, each, according to the circumstances of the place, to establish regulations for the strict interdiction and prohibition thereof. But opium comes chiefly from beyond sea, and is accumulated at Canton; if the source whence it comes is not cut off, this would be to neglect the root, and attend

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only to the branches:—though within the country, the regulations against it, be strict and severe, yet on inquiry it will be found, that they are no advantage to the object. A person has now presented this memorial. Whether his statements of the illegalities be according to the real circumstances or not, let Le and his colleagues examine truly and fully. Also, let them, with their whole minds, consider and deliberate how to prevent the opium dirt from being clandestinely imported or clandestinely sold on the seas, and how to prevent the foreigners having any other ships beside merchant ships. The source whence it comes must be decidedly cut off, in order to eradicate the evil. It must not be permitted to prevail in the country, that future calamities may be prevented. Take this Edict, and enjoin it on Le and Choo, that they may enjoin it on Chung, and all may make themselves acquainted with it. Respect this."

There was also received this addition in vermilion (i. e. by the Imperial hand). "If the said Governor and his colleagues can exert their whole mind and strength to remove from the centre of civilization (i. e. China) this great evil, their merit will not be small. To strenuousness let them still add strenuousness. Respect this!"

I, your Minister, LE, when in the autumn I went to the capital, and was admitted to see your Majesty, received personally your sacred commands concerning the evil of opium, that it was absolutely requisite to institute some plan for cutting off its source. And being now repeatedly taught and instructed, we, your Ministers, look up towards you, our august Sovereign, who to abolish illegalities and punish the traitorous, in order to put away evil from the people, refrain not to teach and explain, with reiterated admonitions. Can we, then, your Ministers, not feel compelled reverently to obey! Prostrate, we have examined, and report as follows:

Opium is produced among outside foreigners, and having been originally brought hither, under the name of a medicine, as a requisite for curing diseases, it was formerly permitted to be carried to Canton for sale; and hence in the regulations for the levying of duties at the port of Canton, published by the tribunal of revenue, it is stated, that for each catty of opium, the duty is three candareens. Afterwards, nefarious natives decocted from it a paste for smoking; and one having taught the method to tens, and tens to hundreds, successively, each imitated in a worse degree; thus rendering it a poison of very great prevalence. Thereupon, in the reign of Kea King, laws were enacted for examining and seizing, prohibitions were issued, and regulations established for the punishment of offenders. The foreigners were also plainly told, not again to bring any opium with them to Canton. They then retired to Macao, and began to carry it thither; and the former Governors, TSEANG and YUEN, repeatedly memorialized for its strict prohibition. All the foreign ships bringing opium forthwith proceeded to Lintin in the open sea, and there anchored and lingered about for the convenience of selling it by stealth. That place is situated in the great ocean, and has four roads of communication, and eight ways of access, (i. e. open on all sides;) so that not only traitorous banditti, who are near at hand, clandestinely go in boats to buy; but all the maritime provinces, without exception, have vessels which pass over the seas, and under pretence of coming to purchase goods, go to Lintin secretly; buy the opium dirt, and then sail away. The stricter the regulations are, so much the worse do the foreigners become.

The foreign ships which bring opium pass over a distance of several myriads of miles; they certainly do not come without anticipations of its being sold off, and would not willingly carry it back. But the interdict being strict at Canton, they retired to Macao; and being, again, strictly

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interdicted at Macao, they retired to Lintin. Thus the place has been gradually rendered more distant, and the state of the case consequently better adapted to smuggling. They are like birds, which one would seek to catch in the midst of a forest; for the ocean is vast and broad, so that if they be chased and pursued in all directions, in a moment their anchors will be weighed, and they will have sailed off to a distance. On inquiry and search, we find it is impossible to surround them, and to pursue and seize them, is also impracticable. Those, also, who clandestinely buy and traffic in opium, cannot be caught without many twists and turns. For the purchasers spare no expence, and thereby the sellers are better enabled to satiate cupidity; thus, the more that comes, the more widely it is spread. These are at present the real circumstances of the opium ships, which being anchored in the open sea, the opium is carried direct from them to supply the several provinces.

On examining, we find it stated in the memorial, that "the foreign ships which bring the opium-dirt to Canton, have in the office of Ta-yu-shan (great fish hill), near the Bogue, stationed other ships for storing up and accumulating it, which ships are called 'opium godowns.' There are also foreign commanders of war vessels, called 'Convoys' of the merchandise anchored in the same place, and they connect and associate themselves with native villains, who open money-changers' shops, where they secretly keep and sell opium-dirt," &c.

We, having examined, find that on the sea coast of Canton province, there is no such place as Ta-yu-shan (great-fish-hill), but above 200 (Chinese) miles beyond the Bogue, there is a Ta-seu-shan (in the provincial dialect Tae-yu-shan), 'great island hill,' (i. e. Lantao.) That hill being a place which ships of all nations must pass in going and coming, I, your Minister Le, last year memorialized for permission to erect a new fort and establish an additional out-port, to be called the Ta-pang right station; and to place there Government troops, to assist in guarding the country. But it was not on account of opium that it was established; for I truly considered that the foreign ships, which sell opium, all anchor at Lintin, in the open sea, and never at Ta-seu-shan. Ten years ago, at the said offing (of Lintin), there were several foreign ships, which staid there for a long period, without ever quitting, evidently for the purpose of selling their opium by some means or other. Hence they lingered and delayed there till the former Governor, Yuen, in the fourth year of Taou-kwang, memorialized clearly according to the facts, stating that "five foreign ships were anchored at Lintin, and whenever a Linguist was sent to require them to sail, they begged for compassion and forbearance:—and that, should a military force be brought against them, their offence did not appear sufficient to deserve their being fired on, &c." With this circumstance, your Majesty has been already made acquainted.

As to the foreign war-ships for convoying the merchandize—perhaps, in the course of one or two years, they come to Lintin and anchor there for a month or two. But they, in no case, "anchor in the same place with the other foreign ships, to connect and associate themselves with native villains in opening money-changers' shops." However, places called "furnaces" do really exist, and for nefarious merchants from other parts to repair first to the shops at Canton, and inquire secretly about the price of opium, is also a circumstance of constant occurrence.

Further, in the memorial it is stated, that "there are vessels called Faehae ('fast shoe'), for carrying on the smuggling in a general way, which come and go as if flying, and which, when pursued by the cruizers at the custom-houses, have dared to fire on them with muskets and guns."

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We, having examined, find that, on the rivers of Canton province, there has, heretofore, been a class of smuggling piratical boats, called Fae-hae ('fast-crab') boats, which go away and disappear with great speed and celerity. This name has long existed, but there have not besides existed 'fast-shoe' boats. In the 10th year of Taou-kwang, I, Le, memorialized for building government 'fast-crab' boats, after the model of these piratical boats, and distributing them widely among all the naval out-posts, to be used by them, for the convenience of cruizing about in. For several years also, I have repeatedly enjoined the civil and military (or naval) officers, to search and seize in all places the 'fast-crab' boats used among the people, and wholly to break up and destroy them, so that the use of them has now been somewhat abolished. At present, many of the vessels from the several provinces that purchase and receive opium, are vessels which, passing by the offing of Lintin, purchase and receive it from foreign ships. They do not necessarily all have the opium brought to them by 'fast-crab' boats. The statements of circumstances made in the memorial are not all entirely true; but, for the most part, they are very nearly so.

We, your Ministers, after humble consideration, are of opinion, that opium having become prevalent in the country, vagabonds who smoke it, to the injury of their lives, and of their constitution, do so entirely from their own obstinate stupidity and refusal to be aroused, and are, therefore, unworthy of regret. But the loss of wealth and waste of treasure are exceedingly great; and the evil suffered is not indeed light or small. If, at this time, it were again suffered to be brought in, and publicly used, with legal permission, as a medicine, this would prevent the foreigners from raising the price to an enormous height!—thus also might a silent impediment be placed in the way of their avaricious plans and large profits. Still then, would not this be a sudden acquiescence in, and give unlimited licence to, the evil? But if, again, additional forces be stationed at all the forts, outposts, passes, &c., to examine and search, we find, on inquiry, that not only would the triffic in opium, which is chiefly conducted on the open sea, be shortly removed elsewhere, to avoid observation; but that, also, it would open a way to piratical banditti, to assume the appearance of Government runners, in order to stop, and clandestinely search boats. In Canton, of late years, the plunderers of trading boats on the coasts, and rivers, and the plunderers of travelling merchants on land, who have, under the pretence of searching for opium, wantonly troubled others, and involved them in this prevalent illegality, are more than can be told. Those who, within the last few years, have been taken up and tried, on charges relating to opium, are innumerable. And the quantities of opium-dirt which civil and military officers have, at various times, been sent to burn and destroy, are incalculable. Yet, after all, we do not know in what respect the illegality has been repressed. Truly, as your Majesty has said, "If the source whence it comes is not cut off; though, within the country, regulations against it be strict and severe, yet, on inquiry, it will appear that they are of no advantage to the object."

With our whole minds, we have planned and deliberated; but, opium comes from the Keang-heo (or Indian) territories, belonging to England, with which the officers of this country have hitherto had no official correspondence. It is not like the countries of Cochin China, Siam, &c., with whose kings we might communicate, and desire them to issue commands, prohibiting the opium to be brought. Hence, there have, hitherto, been no means of putting stoppages in the way by which the opium is brought. But even when the foreigners took up their anchorages at Lintin, in the open sea, and secretly sold the opium there, if it were only fast boats on

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the rivers of Canton, that clandestinely bought it by night, and only vessels from the departments of *Chaou-chow* (on the border of Fuh-keen), *Luy-chow*, and *Keang-chow*, that clandestinely carried it away by sea,—then these being all subjects of this province, might be, in some slight degree, controlled by severity and intimidation; and might be closed in and warded off on every side. But now, *Amoy* in Fuh-keen, *Ning-po* in Che-keang, and *Teen-tsin* in Chih-le, all have sea junks, which come direct to Lintin, and hold clandestine intercourse with the foreign vessels. Since they pass over the vast ocean, which is wide and expanded, and are from distant provinces, it is, in truth, quite impossible to stop or prevent their coming, and if more vessels of war are appointed to surround and seize them; or if, in an extreme case, they are fired upon, it cannot be certain that they will not conceal themselves for a time, and afterwards return again. Hence also there are no means of entirely cutting off the way by which opium is conveyed.

After repeated and reiterated deliberations, we are indeed still ignorant of any good plan. We now can only, with careful and assiduous attention, issue distinct orders to all the foreigners, and also strictly command the Hong merchants, to lead and teach them with truth, and to require them not to bring opium in their ships, together with the regular merchandize. In contravention of which, the foreigners concerned, if, on their arrival in the Canton seas, they be found so doing, shall certainly not be permitted to discharge or sell their goods, but shall immediately be expelled and driven back. We will also give strict commands, that besides merchant ships, no other ships shall be allowed to stay; that the source whence opium has been clandestinely introduced, may be cut off. At the same time, we will interdict all smuggling fast-boats on the rivers of Canton; will prohibit the merchant vessels belonging to *Chaou-chow*, *Keang-chow*, &c., ever approaching the Lintin offing; and will write to the Governors of Chih-le, Fuh-keen and Che-keang, that they may strictly command all the local officers of sea ports, to give licenses to all trading vessels going out to sea, and to examine all goods imported or exported by them; and never to allow them again, as heretofore, to come to Canton, and buy opium clandestinely: that thus the means by which it is secretly conveyed on the open sea may be cut off. If each class should repent and reform, and should daily turn from their practices, one portion of this traffic may then be diminished, and thus a portion less wealth be wasted. Then the road, by which it is carried off, may gradually become less crowded; and the source, whence it is brought, may be gradually dammed up. This is the result of our repeated deliberations, and minute consultations. Besides this, the only other method is, to shut up and close the ports against the reception of foreign ships, and to stop entirely the foreign trade. Perhaps, then, opium would not be brought in such increasing quantities. But this prosperous dynasty has shewn tenderness and great benevolence to foreigners, and admitted them to a general market for a hundred and some scores of years, during which time they have traded quietly and peaceably together without any trouble. How then would it suddenly put a barrier before them, and cut off the trade! Besides, in Canton there are several hundred thousands of poor, unemployed people, who have, heretofore, obtained their livelihood by trading in foreign merchandize. If, in one day, they should lose the means of gaining a livelihood, the evil consequences to the place would be great. We, your Ministers, who are responsible for giving rest to the people, and shewing favor towards the merchants, ought certainly to unite our powers, and conjointly form schemes. We are, however, left without other resource than to propose this middle plan; and are ashamed of being unable immediately to perform what is meritorious: but, before the presence of our sacred master, we dare not assume any gloss to screen ourselves.

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All the subjects which we have, in obedience to the imperial will, examined, and deliberated on, we respectfully and jointly form into a reverent memorial, which we present in reply, prostrate, begging our Sovereign's inspection and instructions. A reverent memorial !—*Canton Register, August* 2, 1832.

ORDER FROM THE HOPPO CHUNG.

Against ships lying at Lintin, (dated April 11th, 1832.*)*

Chung, by imperial appointment, commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, &c. &c., hereby issues his commands to the Hong merchants.

On the 6th of the 3rd moon of the 12th year of Taou-kwang, a document was received from the Cabinet Minister and Governor, as follows :

On the 6th of the 3rd moon of the 12th year of Taou-kwang, Ko-tse-tsing, the Tung-che of Macao, reported to this effect :

" In obedience to orders, inquiry has been made, during the last decade of the 2nd moon. The country ship Tamashe, on the 27th of the 2nd moon, got up her anchor and moved from Lintin to the offing of Shalek, near the nine islands, where she cast anchor. The Dutch ship Luyshe, and the country ship Leetshe, still remained at anchor at Shalek, near the nine islands. The American ship Yingle continues anchored off Cabreta point, and the Dutch ship Yiktun ; the American ships Hokoze, Mat, and Longte ; the country ships Kalakeet, Kalee, Hasshin, Lolee, Feishee, and Gantoo* : with the Danish ship Leshe ; the Shumpolap nation's ship Tunkeen ; and a small Manilla ship, are still anchored at Lintin, and have not yet set sail."

" I, an inferior officer, have communicated information to the respective civil and military officers, that they direct the cruizers and soldiers to keep up a strict guard against these vessels, and not suffer the fishermen or Tanka boats to go near them and furnish supplies. At the same time, I wrote to have these ships expelled ; and not be suffered to loiter about and occasion disturbances. When they sail, I will again hasten to report."

" Thus I have made a report of all the foreign ships anchored at Lintin and the other places, during the last decade of the 2nd moon ; being 17 in all, which still remain within the district. There are, besides, the French ship Halang, which is sunk at Namshay, to the west of Lintin, and the Dutch ship Lamman, which is sunk at the south-east of Macao. Neither of these vessels have yet been got up. These various circumstances, I present for examination."

" This coming before me, the Minister and Governor, I examine and find that these foreign ships, Tamashes and the rest, 17 in all, which at different times, have come and anchored at Lintin, the nine islands, Shalek, and other places, have been ordered to be guarded against and expelled by the civil and military authorities ; as appears on record."

" These foreign ships of various nations, anchored at Lintin for months and years, without entering to Whampoa to trade, or setting sail and returning home, are evidently there for smuggling. As, for example, the small Manilla ship has been anchored there, since the 5th year of Taou-kwang, even till the present time, a period of more than seven years ; and the country ship Gantoo has been anchored there since the 8th year of Taou-kwang, till now, a period of more than three years. Others have come and anchored there, during the 10th, 11th, and 12th years. All these foreign ships linger about on the coast ; and, instead of taking their depar-

* These names are mostly unintelligible to the translator. Foreign names represented by Chinese characters are generally so ; but these names are even more than usually distorted. It requires no inconsiderable degree of puzzling inquiry to discover, that the curious looking word " Shumpolap," is meant for " Hamburgh ;" such however is the case.—*Editor Canton Register.*

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ture, increase in number. But what is the cause of this? It is intensely requisite to inquire clearly into the matter, and expel them. Besides writing to the Admiral to expedite a full inquiry into the facts concerning every one of them, and give his orders accordingly, that a full expulsion may take place, and a reply be sent back to me: it is proper for me to communicate with the Hoppo, in the hope that he will forthwith issue orders to the Hong merchants, to enjoin the orders of Government on all the foreign chiefs, requiring them to urge the said ships to depart immediately and go home. They must not be allowed to loiter about. Let this be done!"

This coming before me, the Hoppo, I have examined and find, that when, from time to time, Tamashes and the other ships have come and anchored in the offings of Lintin and Shalek, near to the nine islands, on each occasion orders have been issued to the said merchants, to enjoin on the chiefs of the said nations, that they should compel all the foreign ships to return to their countries; and should not allow them, by lingering about, to occasion illegalities. This is all on record.

Having received the above communication, I unite the circumstances, and again issue a strict order. When it reaches the said merchants, let them, in obedience to it, immediately enjoin on the chiefs of the said nations, that they urge each ship to return forthwith to her country, and allow her not, by further delay, to occasion illegalities, which will involve them in unpleasant consequences.

Again, at the period of each ship's setting sail, in obedience hereto, let the merchants examine and report.

Taou-kwang, 12th year, 3rd moon, 11th day.—*Canton Register, July 18th*, 1832.

Imperial Edict regarding stoppage of Opium, 1834.

On the 3rd day of the 10th moon (November 3rd), was received the following supreme mandate:

"Loo and his colleagues have made a report of the existing circumstances of foreign vessels selling opium, and of the measures taken for inquiring and acting with regard thereto. The Canton barbarian vessels, which clandestinely bring opium, chiefly dispose thereof in the outer seas; having a race of native bandits hooked together with them, to afford them supplies, and remove (their cargoes). Loo and his colleagues have given strict commands to war vessels, from time to time, to urge and compel the barbarian vessels to get under weigh, and to prohibit the native vessels and Tanka boat people, from holding intercourse with the barbarian vessels; with severity to seize the smuggling vagabonds.

"But when all the vessels are crowded together on the face of the sea, it is difficult to separate the worthless stones and gems; it only remains after the merchant vessels of every nation have sailed away, to examine thoroughly, and if there be on the sea, any ware-housing, smuggling ships, immediately to send forth the naval force, and with a great display of lofty dignity, strictly to drive them out. Orders should further be given to the officers, to appoint two cruisers to anchor at sea, among the barbarian vessels, in order to make search, and to prevent all native vessels and Tanka boats, from approaching the barbarian vessels, to hold clandestine dealings with them; that thus the supply of provisions may be cut off. If any native vagabonds go in fast boats to the barbarian vessels, to land the opium for sale, or clandestinely to purchase goods, let them be immediately sought after, seized, and brought to trial, and punished with severity. The military commanders and the district magistrates on the inner rivers, must also be held responsble for appointing cruising vessels at the maritime ports, to be stationed severally in previously arranged positions, so as to occupy at

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the inlets communicating with the sea; and there to cruise about in rotation throughout night for the purpose of making seizures. If any people, taking (opium) to sell, steal, though either inward or outward, let them be immediately seized and committed. Let the custom-houses, one and all, search strictly and with real earnestness. And whenever a seizure had been made of men or vessels smuggling what is contraband, or evading the duties, let applications be immediately made, according to rule, and the parties be severally rewarded and encouraged. If any officers are negligent in keeping up guard, or if soldiers or police-men take fees to connive, let the soldiers or police-men be punished according to law; and let the said commanding officers be reported against with severity. Let the local officers be commanded also, to inquire after and seize native vagabonds who open opium furnaces; making diligent search for them, and punishing severely. If any do not act with fidelity, they must, whenever convicted, be severely reported against. Let the Hong merchants likewise be commanded to enjoin commands on the English barbarian merchants, that they are mutually to examine and inquire; and that if one vessel smuggle and evade the duties, all the vessels shall be immediately prohibited trading; that thus they may themselves be caused severally to investigate, and adopt preventive measures, which will be a plan more sure and perfect.

" Loo and his colleagues, when they meet with any of these cases and circumstances, must punish offenders; they are not permitted to extend mercy towards them; still more, must they not, in lapse of time become careless and indolent; regarding this as a mere prepared paper.

There is further a postscript to the report, stating, that " by nature the barbarians have no other object but gain; and their clandestine trade having existed long, they certainly will not contentedly relinquish it; either after the Government force has dispersed, they will come again; or else they will creep, rat-like, into other provinces. The said governor and his colleagues are imperatively required to keep them under very strict control, maintaining outside, a cruising squadron of government vessels, and within, a strict guard at the maritime port; so that they may neither dispose of (goods), nor yet be suffered to escape into other provinces. To sum up, they are expected to form plans, and to conduct the matter securely, strictly prohibiting, till they eradicate offences. Then will they not fail of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Respect this."

DESCRIPTION OF OPIUM.

This is the concrete juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, a species of poppy cultivated in India and Turkey. The cultivation of it is a strict Government monopoly in British India; in Malwa, and other native states, it is free, but subject to heavy duties in its transit to the coast for exportation*. That raised in Patna and Benares is superior to the Malwa, and both are preferred by the Chinese to the Turkey opium. Good opium is moderately firm in texture, capable of receiving an impression from the finger, of a dark-yellow color when held in the light, but nearly black in the mass, with a strong smell, and free from grittiness. That produced in different countries, however, varies considerably; and experience alone can determine the best article. The value increases for a short time by age, but this soon ceases to be the case; and Turkey opium, in particular, deteriorates, unless carefully preserved from the air. Opium is adulterated with leaves, dirt, and other substances; if very soft it is *not* usually good.

* Of 175 Rs. per chest of 140 lbs.

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Qualities of Opium.

Dr. Smyttan's Treatise on the varieties of East India Opium was read and discussed by the meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, Calcutta, on the 14th February, 1832.

Dr. S. observes, that the varieties of East India opium seem to be little known or recognised in Europe; and that good Turkey opium is said to contain nearly three times the quantity of morphine or narcotic principle that is found to be procurable from the product of the Bengal provinces. The best produce of the Malwa districts is said to differ from Bengal opium, both in appearance and quality, quite as much as the Turkey opium does. Dr. Smyttan's opinions are formed from extensive observations made while he was Inspector of Opium at Bombay, compared with the records of that office; and with experiments made at Calcutta, by the late Dr. Jamieson, in 1821.

Standard Quality of Opium.

Agreeably to the contracts of the cultivators with the opium agent of Benares, viz. pure opium, 70 parts, impure, 30 parts, in one hundred.

QUALITIES OF BENGAL OPIUM *for Medical Purposes.*

Extract of a Letter from the Medical Board to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

I am directed to state for the information of your Board, that the Medical Board highly approve of the specimen in question.

2nd. The cakes, when first exposed to the air, possessed a degree of hardness and tenacity, which at this season of the year is the more remarkable, and proves, in a most satisfactory manner, the utility of the mica and waxen envelopes adopted by Captain Jeremie. In respect of colour, smell, and taste, as well as structure and streak, the Board are of opinion, that no better article for medical purposes could be manufactured; and they have no hesitation in considering it as equal, if not superior, to the finest Turkey that comes into the market at home.

3rd. The Medical Board have the satisfaction further to state for the information of the Opium Board, that the drug manufactured last year, for medical purposes, and which has now been for some time in use by the medical officers of this establishment, has fully realized the expectations entertained of it; and its substitution for the vile, jetty, and adulterated material, too frequently issued for the public service, is hailed by these as offering an accession of the highest importance to their remedial means.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,

Secretary Medical Board.

Fort William,
Medical Board Office,
29th September, 1828.

From W. T. Brande, Esq. F. R. S. &c. expressive of his opinion of Capt. Jeremie's East-India Opium.

SIR, *London, January 22nd*, 1827.

I only received your samples of opium in November last. There were two kinds: the deep coloured is that which will most suit our purpose, and as far as my examination of it has gone, it is superior to Turkey opium, as it generally occurs in the trade.

The extreme carelessness with which Indian opium is generally prepared, and the abundant adulteration usually found in it, are the principal causes that it is never relied upon here; and though the Turkey opium is equally open to fraudulent practices, they are seldom carried on in the bare-faced

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way that characterises the samples of the drug that come into our market, under the name of East India opium.

Extract from "Remarks" of "An Observer," dated 5th October, 1830, (in the John Bull.—Calcutta 18th October, 1830.)

"The Society for the improvements of the Arts and of Commerce states, that the present consumption of opium in England, has increased to 30,000 lbs. avoirdupois," (equal to about 225 Bengal chests.)

Chemical principles contained in Opium.

Mr. Pelletier, in an elaborate memoir on Opium, printed in the *Annales de Chimie*, mentions the following principles as contained in opium, viz. narcotine, morphia, meconic acid, meconine, narceine, caoutchouc, gum, bassorine, lignine, resin. brown acid, and extractive matter, fixed oil, and a volatile, but non-oleaginous principle, which rises in distillation with water.

Added to these substances, M. Beter announces (Journal de Pharmacie, April, 1832). another peculiar principle; it is bitter, crystallizable, forms salt with acids, especially with acetic acid, with which it gives crystals in the form of very white scales, and with sulphuric acid, white silky crystals; no name is given to this substance by its discoverer.

Mr. Robiquit, it also appears, has separated a new alkali from opium, which he calls Paverin. Only a few details of its properties are yet given (Journal de Pharm. November 1832.) It differs very remarkably from other vegeto-alkalies, in being soluble in water; saturates acids, is insoluble in potash, and contains much azote; it is very poisonous, and acts very particularly on the spinal marrow.—*Phil. Mag.*

[*Extract of a Letter from* Dr. J. G. Gerard, *dated Hirat*, 21*st June*, 1833.]

"The moist opium of this place sells at 44 rupees per seer of India, and after one year, when it is pretty dry, at 70 rupees; while a species that comes from Yezd and Kain in Persia, in sticks like sealing wax and as brittle as dried reed, sells at the enormous price of 80 to 100 rupees per Indian seer. At Bokhara, I procured some at 90 rupees; methinks the Honorable Company's opium from Malwa, at a productive cost of three rupees per seer, would realize remmunerating profit in this country, where every production of nature or art is so exorbitantly high-priced, (valuable.")

Weight and Consistence of Opium.

China weight in the Patna chests, and consistence of the Drug.	China weight in the Malwa chests, and consistence of the Drug	Average price of Patna. Dollars.	Average price of Malwa. Dollars.	Total degrees of consistence in the Patna and Malwa chests.
107 catties at 72 degrees.	103 catties at 91 degrees.	951	962 951	Catties Consistence. 107 × 72 = 7,704 in Patna. 103 × 91 = 9,373 in Malwa.
	Nominal difference favoring Malwa,	Dlrs.	11	

The following is a statement of the real price obtained in China for the Patna Provision of 1827, deduced from the deliveries and prices paid for them, from the months of April, 1828, to January, 1829, inclusive; and relatively to the weight of Opium and the consistence at which it was packed up at the Malwa and Patna Agencies.

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Comparative Value of the Drug in Consistence, Extract, and Morphia.

Patna Agency.					Malwa Agency.			
Despatched to Calcutta in 1827.	No. of chests.	Consistence per cent.	Extract per cent.	Morphia per cent.	Chests sold in China.	Consistg accordg. to my experiment.	Extract per cent.	Morphia per cent.
1st Despatch,	1,965	71	43	2·75				
3rd ditto,	1,964	71	44	2·75	6,049	91	58	3 per cent.
2nd ditto,	1,054	77	50	3·00				

Contents of chests in Catties.

Patna,.............................. 107 | Malwa, ...103

General Average in Consistence, in Extract, and in Morphia, of the Patna Provision of 1827.

In Consistence.	In Extract.	In Morphia.
1st Desp. 1,965×71=139,515	1,965×43=84,495	1,965 × 2·75 = 540,375
2d Ditto, 1,964×71=139,444	1,964×44=86,416	1,964 × 2·75 = 540,100
3d Ditto, 1,054×77= 80,958	1,054×50=52,704	1,054 × 3·00 = 316,200
4,983 359,917	4,983 223,615	4,983 1,396,675
359,917÷4,983=72 per cent. general average.	223,615÷4,983 = 45 per cent. general average.	1396,675÷4,983=to2$\frac{8}{10}$ general average.

General Average in Consistence, in Extract, and in Morphia of the Malwa Provision of 1827.

In Consistence, 91 per cent. | In Extract, 58 per cent. | In Morphia, 3 per cent.

N. B.—The contents of the Patna chests, in consistence, 7,704 degrees, having obtained an average price of 951 dollars, it follows that every 9,373 of our provision, has actually sold for 1,157, which after deducting the average price of the Malwa (962), leaves a balance of 195 dollars in favour of it. The degrees of consistence in the drug imply no more, than that there is so much of it in a dry state per cent. in each catty weight.—*(From a paper, signed* " AN OBSERVER," *in* " *The John Bull,*" *Calcutta*, 18*th October*, 1830.*)*

METHOD OF PACKING OPIUM.

In Behar and Benares, the opium is made into solid balls, of one seer, ten chittacks, which makes the net contents of one chest of forty balls, one maund, and twenty-five seers, about equal to a Chinese pecul of 133½ pounds; each ball is enclosed in a shell, composed of the petals of the poppy*, and a gum, which is prepared from inferior opium juice, the balls are packed in the chests with dried leaves of the poppy. In preparing their smokeable extract, it is said, the Chinese use the shell as well as its contents. Another writer observes, that " It is known, that the petals of the poppy (by the opium-dealers termed leaves) furnish an extract which has no narcotic properties: or if any, in a very slight degree; but, on the contrary, irritate considerably, producing pain in the stomach and bowels."

* The late Mr. Fleming introduced this great, yet obvious, improvement in packing the drug with its own leaves (petals), instead of those of tobacco, which had till then been used; and the Court of Directors presented him with 50,000 rupees, in testimony of the advantages reaped from his suggestion.

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In Malwa, the pure opium alone is made into cakes, which are covered with a thin coating of oil, and afterwards rolled in pulverised poppy petals. Hence the value of these two descriptions of cakes of equal weight; while in the estimation of the Chinese, the pure opium contained in each might be of equal value.

Architecture of a Bengal Opium Chest.

The chests are made of mango-wood, and consist of two stories, in each of which, there are twenty pigeon holes; lined off with thin lath, and in each a ball of opium; betwixt the stories is a very thin slip of wood, too thin some say, as the upper story often falls down on the under. The least unequal pressure on an opium ball, bursts the skin, the liquid opium pours out, and some of it is entirely lost, and much is spoilt. Many of the Patna chests early in the season 1822-23 lost five catties of their weight. The Patna chests are covered with bullock hides, and the Benares chests with gunnies.

Remarks *respecting* Opium;—*Used by all classes of Chinese.—Instances of its fatal effects.*

The Chinese laws against the use of opium, and against the cultivation of the poppy, and all traffic in the drug are, it is well known, most severe and explicit. It is equally well known also, that many of the dealers in the article carry on their transactions with almost as much publicity as if no prohibitions existed. This is effected by the payment of certain sums to those officers who ought to carry into strict execution the imperial laws; occasionally, however, there is a difficulty in determining the amount that shall be paid. Such a difficulty lately occurred between His Excellency the Governor of Canton, and two of the principal brokers Yaowkew (Yeukow) and Gowkwan (Owfoon). More money was demanded than there was a willingness to pay; accordingly, the check on the law was taken off, and a detachment of soldiers, two hundred strong, made a descent on the houses of the above-named individuals. They fortunately for themselves, had absconded; but their families, with all their effects, were carried off. Three of the inmates of one of the houses, it is reported, were drowned in attempting to escape in a boat on the river.—*Chinese Repository, July*, 1834.

Into every class of society the use of opium has been introduced, and it is by no means uncommon among the poorer ranks, who, in many cases, sacrifice their comforts to obtain it. Among the rich, it has become generally a luxury, as common, and as indispensable, as wine with us; and though periodical edicts are as a matter of form, fulminated against the dealers and the consumers of this forbidden drug (made, as the Chinese say, from the bodies of our parents), it has now become so common, that the sellers of opium-pipes, exhibit their wares in the public streets without fear; and a range of commodious boats are moored within a short distance of the factories, where the forbidden pleasure may be enjoyed.

The palace of the Governor of Canton was recently burned down, by his secretary having retired to rest with his opium-pipe, and so set fire to his apartment. The emperor's eldest son, the heir expectant of the empire, is said to have died from excessive indulgence in its use.

Canton, 2nd July, 1834. *Death by opium.*—Two young men, Asoo and Achang, the first 25, and the second 24, years of age, put an end to their earthly existence by taking opium: aid was sought from the gentlemen at the dispensary, but it was too late; the poison had taken so deep effect, as to forbid the application of the stomach-pump, or any other means, for their restoration.—*Chinese Repository.*

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OPIUM—*Mode of preparing and using it in China.*

"This drug is distributed through the remotest corners of the Chinese empire, in violation of the strictest laws, and by every mode of contrivance which it is possible for human ingenuity to suggest.

"The universal mode of using opium in China, is that of smoking it. This practice seems to have been introduced by the Chinese, who, even now perform almost every where all the necessary manipulations. The crude opium is boiled or seethed, and by this process, the impurities, resinous and gummy matter, are separated, and the remaining extract only is reserved for use. This extract seems to be nothing more or less than the concentrated opiate, which the French chemists have called morphine. Thus prepared, the drug loses its ordinary strong and offensive aromatic odour; and has even a fragrant and agreeable perfume. A small ball of it, inserted in a large wooden pipe with some combustible matter, is lighted, and the amateur proceeds to inhale four or five whiffs, when he lays himself down, and resigns himself to his dreams, which are said to have no inconsiderable resemblance to the sensations produced by inhaling the oxyde of azote, or gas of paradise. Taken in moderation, it does not appear to produce any deleterious effects on the constitution. The excessive use of it, of course, produces the usual baneful effects of narcotics, but not to a greater degree than other intoxicating drugs. A confirmed opium-smoker, like a confirmed wine-bibber, or dram-drinker, is held in disrepute; but not in a greater degree than either of these would, or ought to be. The consumers, in short, use it in the same manner as we do claret, port-wine, and brandy. It is remarkable, too, that with the present relative prices, the different description of the drug do not materially interfere with each other's market. Among some classes, and in some districts, the amateur gives a preference to the opium of Behar; in another, that of Benares is preferred; and in a third, the taste runs after the produce of Malwa. The Behar opium is the most palatable but the weakest, containing only 50 per cent, of intoxicating extract; it is the claret or Burgundy of the Chinese. The Malwa is stronger, and generally contains 60 and often 65 of intoxicating extract: it represents hermitage to the consumer; and the Turkey, which is the strongest but least pleasant of all, and often bought only to be mixed up with the others, is vulgar port. The good people of England have a prejudice against opium-eating and opium-smoking; they associate those practices with running mucks and other horrid offences, with which, however, they have no more to do, than with those of sheep-stealing. The worthy and well-meaning abettors of this prejudice should understand, that the Chinese, who consume by far the greater part of all the opium produced, never run a muck, and are the most industrious, the most sober, and, upon the whole, even the most moral people of the Indies.—(CRAWFURD's *Pamphlet.*)

Opium produced in China.

PEKIN.—An officer named Chaow-ching-wuh, belonging to one of the supreme courts, has written to the Emperor against opium, which is produced in the interior; he attributes its increase to the remissness of the officers of Government, whose duty it is to suppress it. In consequence of this, a general order was issued to all Governors and Deputy Governors throughout the Empire, to exert themselves in suppressing the use of opium; and to send in their opinions, as to the best mode of doing so.

The Governor of Yun-wan province wrote back, that the natives on the frontier at the foot of the hills, in out of the way places; and also foreigners

adjoining, grew the poppy, and produced opium ; but he would give orders to search and prevent the continuance of the practice*.

His Majesty is not at all pleased with the vagueness of Governor Yuen's reply, which he designates "empty words;" and in conclusion, commands Yuen to yield implicit obedience to the former general order ; and to suggest such plans as will put the people in fear, and prevent the production of opium ; moreover, that at the close of every year, a document reporting progress, be sent to court.

Some Account of the Chinese Caravans which annually visit Ava.

(Communicated in a letter from Major Burney, dated Ava, 9th March, 1831).

"Opium is also imported by these caravans. Before their arrival, I had made extensive inquiries to ascertain the fact, whether this opium was really the produce of China, and I was led to believe, that it was nothing more than Company's opium adulterated. No Chinaman here could give me a correct description of the poppy plant ; and I learnt that these caravans buy Company's opium, and take it back with them. But having lately examined several of the caravans, I am now satisfied, that the opium imported by them is really the produce and manufacture of China. They immediately recognized the capsule of a poppy, which was shown to them, and described the process of extracting the opium. They assured me also, that the poppy plant has been cultivated for the last 8 or 10 years at a place called Me-doo, two days' journey from Tali ; but that the cultivation is limited, and carried on secretly : for if the Government of Pekin became aware of it, the cultivators would lose their lives. The quantity of opium imported by these caravans this year is very insignificant."

Opium is grown in Yunam, in Chinese Tartary, but of an inferior quality to Bengal opium. It sells in Ava at from 30 to 40 rupees per *vis* (about $3\frac{1}{10}$ lbs.) The Shans, people of Laos, who trade to Ava, do not use opium.

Opium—*Mode of payment for, in China.*

Dollars, and sycee silver in ingots, are taken in payment, and with a few exceptions, all the transactions in opium are for cash. When sales are made on time, the vendor secures himself from the loss consequent on an unlooked-for depression of the market, by exacting from the purchaser, a certain sum per chest, agreed upon previously ; and the opium is held by the vendor, together with this collateral security, until the buyer is able to clear the drug, by payment in cash of the balance due upon the purchase. The usual rate of exchange at Canton, by which accounts are settled, is, 7. 2 ; large payments in money transactions are made at 7. 1. 7 ; but in opium, there is a rate at which payments are made, which is always adhered to as a peculiar and established custom ; thus ;

Patna is paid for, at 7. 1. 8.
Malwa ditto, ditto, 7. 1 .7.

Although the quantity of opium imported has been gradually increasing for many years, from an amount at first comparatively insignificant ; the Chinese outlay of money in the trade has not kept pace with the increased consumption. As the prices have steadily declined for the last seven or eight years, so has the importation and use of this luxury increased.

* It they are not more effectually vigilant in this, than in checking the import and sale of foreign opium, the production will be likely to increase ; although a field of poppies may be detected with more facility, than the smuggling of a few balls of opium.—*Com.*

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The opium trade has become the most important branch of Indian commerce, and the means of circulating a vast amount of money. In speaking of the exchange of money for merchantable commodities, we may here with propriety, correct a very prevalent error respecting the drain of specie, which is supposed to occur in the China trade; it is true that formerly a large amount of money came to China to be exchanged for teas; and with the exception of a small sum invested in watches, fine cloths, &c. &c. ships in the early stages of commerce with China, came without cargoes: now however, the case is different; and so far from Europe and America being drained of their specie, in order to carry on the Chinese commerce, the empire is now more rapidly exhausted of its bullion and dollars, by the export of the returns of the opium trade, than it is supplied from without. A much larger amount in silver is taken from China in every season, than is imported during the year: perhaps nothing could contribute more readily to the final reduction of the Chinese people to reasonable terms with foreigners, than this steady and never ceasing impoverishment of the country, by the abstraction of the circulating medium.—*Chinese Courier, 6th April,* 1833.

Opium Sales at Calcutta.

The Company's annual investments of Behar and Benares opium have, for some years past, been disposed of by public auction at the Calcutta Exchange, divided into four sales, at intervals of about a month, commencing, generally, in December or January, in lots of five chests;—under the following usual conditions; one rupee upon each lot is paid down to bind the bargain; a deposit of 30 per cent. in cash or Company's paper, to be made within ten days after the purchase, "unless a longer period shall be allowed for the purpose" by the Opium Board; in failure of which, the opium is subject to be resold at the risk of the defaulter. The opium to be paid for within three months from the day of sale; in default of which, the above deposit is forfeited to the Company, the opium disposed of, and the proceeds taken by the Company.

Muster chests of the opium are exhibited, with the following documents respecting it:—

Certificate of the opium advertised for sale.

Report of the examination of such opium.

The public are assured, that the same precautions have been taken in providing the opium, as in preceding years (36 years, up to 1834).

Under the convention between France and Great Britain, dated 7th March, 1815, the French Government are entitled to demand any quantity of the opium, not exceeding 300 chests in each season, at the average cost: such requisitions have not been of frequent occurrence; the French authorities preferring to take from the Company, the difference between its cost and sale rates, in money, which yields to the French an annual revenew of from three to four lacs of rupees.

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STATEMENT *of Government Opium Sales at Calcutta, from* 1802-3 *to* 1834-35.

Years.	Quality.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.	Total Value.	Average per Chest.
		Chests.	Chests.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1802-3,...	Behar,	2,570	3,292	35,71,350	45,55,728	1,389
	Benares,	722		9,84,378		1,363
1803-4,...	Behar,	2,224	2,840	31,38,216	39,44,595	1,411
	Benares,	616		8,06,379		1,309
1804-5,...	Behar,	2,380	3,159	46,68,280	62,03,805	1,961
	Benares,	779		15,35,525		1,971
1805-6,..	Behar,	3,004	3,836	46,30,641	58,94,919	1,541
	Benares,	832		12,64,278		1,519
1806-7,...	Behar,	3,278	4,126	32,92,040	40,77,948	1,004
	Benares,	848		7,85,908		926
1807-8,...	Behar,	3,649	4,538	55,59,587	68,54,157	1,523
	Benares,	889		12,94,570		1,456
1808-9,...	Behar,	3,420	4,208	41,74,705	51,05,760	1,220
	Benares,	788		9,31,055		1,181
1809-10,	Behar,	3,794	4,561	59,50,930	80,70,955	1,568
	Benares,	767		11,20,025		1,460
1810-11,	Behar,	3,970	4,968	65,34,725	80,88,330	1,646
	Benares,	998		15,53,605		1,556
1811-12,	Behar,	3,885	4,891	63,98,380	79,96,870	1,646
	Benares,	1,006		15,98,490		1,588
1812-13,	Behar,	3,959	4,966	50,52,685	62,76,705	1,276
	Benares,	1,007		12,24,020		1,215
1813-14,	Behar,	3,844	4,769	71,92,460	88,71,475	1,871
	Benares,	925		16,79,015		1,815
1814-15,	Behar,	3,023	3,672	74,48,245	89,14,290	2,463
	Benares,	649		14,66,045		2,258
1815-16,	Behar,	3,381	4,230	73,00.115	90,93,980	2,159
	Benares,	849		17,93,865		1,523
1816-17,	Behar,	3,819	4,618	75,45,326	90,79,972	1,975
	Benares,	799		15,34,646		1,920
1817-18,	Behar,	2,885	3,692	63,22,945	80,43,197	2,191
	Benares,	807		17,20,252		2,131
1818-19,	Behar,	2,863	3,552	51,41,705	63,43,265	1,795
	Benares,	689		12,01,560		1,743
1819-20,	Behar,	3,343	4,006	68,96,168	82,55,603	2,062
	Benares,	663		13,59,435		2,050
1820-21,	Behar,	3,409	4,244	84,94,412	1,05,63,891	2,491
	Benares,	835		20,69,479		2,478
1821-22,	Behar,	2,785	3,293	1,10,08,593	1,31,76,313	3,952
	Benares,	508		21,67,720		4,367
1822-23,	Behar,	3,345	3,918	91,05,381	1,08,29,496	2,722
	Benares,	573		17,24,115		3,008

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Opium Sales continued.

Years.	Quality.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.	Total Value.	Average per Chest.
		Chests.	Chests.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1823-24,	Behar,	2,661	3,360	52,06,610	65,08,610	1,956
	Benares,	699		13,02,000		1,862
1824-25,	Behar,	4,396	5,690	59,14,249	74,01,553	1,345
	Benares,	1,294		14,87,304		1,149
1825-26,	Behar,	2,836	3,810	66,57,680	88,80,225	2,347
	Benares,	974		22,22,545		2,281
1826-27,	Behar,	4,982	6,570	61,70,660	83,30,025	1,238
	Benares,	1,588		21,59,365		1,431
1827-28,	Behar,	4,946	6,650	85,40,972	1,12,28,416	1,726
	Benares,	1,704		26,87,444		1,577
1828-29,	Behar,	5,535	7,709	80,37,826	1,06,35,134	1,452
	Benares,	2,174		25,97,308		1,194
1829-30,	Behar,	6,349	8,778	80,07,072	1,12,55,767	1,261
	Benares,	2,429		32,48,695		1,337
1830-31,	Behar,	5,349	7,548	81,91,867	1,18,07,008	1,662
	Benares,	2,199		36,15,141		1,643
1831-32,	Behar,	5,384	7,939	80,37,782	1,17,70,875	1,492
	Benares,	2,555		37,33,093		1,461
1832-33,	Behar,	7,499	10,638	88,55,172	1,24,59,572	1,180
	Benares,	3,139		36,04,400		1,148
1833-34,	Behar,	8,276	12,223	79,64,325	1,16,31,830	962
	Benares,	3,947		36,67,505		929
1834-35,	Behar,	8,380	12,977	85,88,556	1,32,15,464	1,024
	Benares,	4,597		46,26,908		*1,006

About 5-6th parts of the Opium is exported to China, the rest principally to Singapore, from whence it is carried to the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

The following are the prices at which the Company sold their Opium at Calcutta, at the periods annexed:

1789, ... from 442 to 581 Rs. per chest.
†1793, ... „ 474 „ 586 ditto.
1801, ... 738 ditto.

* Fractional parts of a rupee in the averages are omitted, to save space.

† Up to this period, Opium was cultivated at Rungpore, Bhaugulpore, and Purnea, as well as in Behar and Benares; to which two latter provinces it has since been restricted. The drug from the former places was inferior to that of Patna and Benares.

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STATEMENT *of the Quantities and Prices of Opium exported from Bengal, Bombay, and Dumaun, respectively, to China, in the following years :*

OPIUM EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.

Year.	Quantity sold at the Company's sales in Calcutta of Patna and Benares, & sent to China.	Average price at the Company's sales in Calcutta.	Average sale price in Canton	Quantity sold at the Company's sales in Calcutta of Malwa Opium.	Average price at the Company's sales in Calcutta.
		Sa. Rupees.	Sp.Dol.		Sa. Rs.
1816-17, ...	3,685	2,178	1,200		
1817-18, ...	4,105	2,100	1,265		
1818-19, ...	3,692	3,322	1,000		
1819-20, ...	3,706	2,012	1,235		
1820-21, ...	4,214	2,435	1,900		
1821-22, ..	3,292	4,274	2,075		
1822-23, ...	4,000	3,100	1,552	2,500	1,727
1823-24, ...	3,655	1,985	1,600	2,500	1,046
1824-25, ..	5,690	1,380	1,175	1,500	1,065
1825-26, ...	3,810	2,400	913	1,500	1,418
1826-27, ..	6,573	1,267	1,002		
1827-28, ..	6,350	1,687	998		
1828-29, ...	5,961	1,243	940		
1829-30, ...	7,143	1,281	858		
1830-31, ...	6,660	1,656	869		
1831-32, ...	7,604	1,487	955		
1832-33, ...	10,600				

OPIUM EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND DUMAUN.

Year.	No. of chests Malwa Opium sent to China, from Bombay.	Average price in Bombay.	Average sale price in Canton.	No. of chests sent to China from Dumaun.	Total quantity of Malwa sent to China.
		B'y. Rs.	Sp.Dol.		
1821, ...	1,600	2,024	1,325	678	2,278
1822, ...	1,600	2,007	1,375	2,255	3,855
1823, ...	1,500	1,764	1,290	1,535	5,535
1824, ...	1,500	1,288	925	2,063	6,063
1825, ...	2,500	971	750	1,563	5,563
1826, ...	2,500	1,877	723	1,605	5,605
1827, ...	2,980	1,383	942	1,524	4.504
1828, ...	3,820	1,765	1,204	3,889	7,709
1829, ...	3,502	1,686	966	4,597	8,099
1830, ...	3,720	1,202	861	9,136	12,856
1831, ...	4,700	1,450	588	4,633	9,333
1832, ...	11,000	1,250	520	3,007	14,007

The foregoing statement* may be looked upon as an authentic document, since it will be found as correct as it was possible to make it; and from its being a Tabular History of the Opium Trade for so long a period, it will serve as a standard of reference hereafter, to judge of the future by the past, on a subject hitherto involved in mystery, not only as respects the capability of the Indian soil to produce an almost indefinite supply of the article, according to the demand for it, but in regard to the probable out-turn in China, where it is consumed with reference to the number of chests exported.—*From Bombay Price Current*, 23rd *March*, 1833.

* Some discrepance appears between this and the Calcutta account.—*Com.*

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STATEMENT *of the Consumption of Opium in China, during the following seasons:*

Seasons.	Patna and Benares.			Malwa.			Total.		Turkey.		
	No. of Chests.	Average Price.	Total Value.	No. of Chests.	Average Price.	Total Value.	No. of Chests.	Value.	No. of Chests.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		Dols.	Dollars.		Dols.	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dols.	Dollars.
1816-17, ...	2,610	1,200	3,132,000	600	875	525,000	3,210	3,657,000	750	500	375,000
1817-18, ...	2,530	1,265	3,200,450	1,150	612	703,800	3,680	3,904,250	1,000	610	610,000
1818-19, ...	3,050	1,000	3,050,000	1,530	725	1,109,250	4,580	4,159,250	700	625	437,500
1819-20, ...	2,970	1,235	3,667,950	1,630	1,175	1,915,250	4,600	5,583,200	200	975	195,000
1820-21, ...	3,050	1,900	5,795,000	1,720	1,515	2,605,800	4,770	8,400,800	30	1,525	45,750
1821-22, ...	2,910	2,075	6,038,250	1,718	1,325	2,276,350	4,628	8,314,600	500	1,025	512,500
1822-23, ...	1,822	1,552	2,828,930	4,000	1,290	5,160,000	5,822	7,988,930	226	1,270	287,020
1823-24, ...	2,910	1,600	4,656,000	4,172	925	3,859,100	7,082	8,515,100			
1824-25, ...	2,655	1,175	3,119,625	6,000	750	4,500,000	8,655	7,619,625			
1825-26, ...	3,442	913	3,141,755	6,179	723	4,466,450	9,621	7,608,205			
1826-27, ...	3,661	1,002	3,668,565	6,308	942	5,941,520	9,969	9,610,085			

From Companion to the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, 1832.

ESTIMATE *of Quantity, Average Price, and Total Value of Indian Opium consumed in China, during the last seven years.*

Seasons.	Patna.			Benares.			Malwa.			Total.	
	Chests.	Average.	Amount. Dollars.	Chests.	Average.	Amount. Dollars.	Chests.	Average.	Amount. Dollars.	Chests.	Amount. Dollars.
1827-28, ...	4,006	1,003	4,019,350	1,128	980	1,105,805	4,401	1,204	5,299,920	9,535	10,425,075
1828-29, ...	4,831	947	4,574,650	1,130	911	1,029,585	7,171	966	6,928,880	13,132	12,533,105
1829-30, ...	5,564	867	4,820,448	1,579	842	1,329,129	6,857	862	5,907,580	14,000	12,057,157
1830-31, ...	5,085	876	4,454,809	1,575	848	1,335,395	12,100	588	7,114,059	18,760	12,904,263
1831-32, ...	4,442	974	4,234,815	1,518	954	1,448,195	8,265	704	5,818,574	14,225	11,501,584
1832-33, ...	6,410	798	5,115,126	1,880	774	1,455,603	15,403½	570	8,781,700	23,693½	15,352,429
1833-34, ...	7,893	631	5,023,175	1,642	653	1,066,459	11,715	676	7,916,971	21,250	14,006,605

Canton Price Current, 22nd April, 1834.

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Statement *of the Consumption and Value of* **Indian Opium**, *in China, from the* 1*st April*, 1833, *to the* 31*st March*, 1834.

		Patna.			Benares.			Malwa.			Total.	
1833.		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
April, ...	Old,	142	765	108,630	35	720	25,200	375	650	243,750	1,089	730,000
	New,	437	660	288,420	100	640	64,000					
May, ...	Old,	56	755	42,280	19	700	13,300	442½	640	283,200	1,431½	947,165
	New,	633	660	417,780	281	655	190,605					
June, ...	Old,	55	740	40,700	15	690	10,350	1,211	585	708,435	1,824	1,109,525
	New,	417	640	266,880	126	660	83,160					
July, ...	Old,	43	735	31,605	14	690	9,660	1,659½	660	1,095,270	2,325½	1,532,780
	New,	530	650	344,500	79	655	51,745					
August, ...	Old,	44	730	32,120	16	690	11,040	954	780	744,120	1,790	1,318,840
	New,	671	685	459,635	105	685	71,925					
September, ...	Old,	30	730	21,900	5	690	3,450	1,109	760	842,840	1,703	1,243,255
	New,	452	670	302,840	107	675	72,225					
October, ...	Old,	28	730	20,440	3	690	2,070	1,145	730	835,850	1,713	1,202,880
	New,	453	640	289,920	84	650	54,600					
November, ...	Old,	20	710	14,200	2	690	1,380	913	700	639,100	1,378	931,555
	New,	391	625	244,375	52	625	32,500					
December, ...	Old,	14	700	9,800	1	700	700	753	680	512,040	1,500	976,380
	New,	612	620	379,440	120	620	74,400					
1834.												
January, ...	Old,	28	700	19,600	2	700	1,400	541	670	362,470	967	628,990
	New,	314	620	194,680	82	620	50,840					
February, ...	Old,	445	650	289,250	44	650	28,600	617	660	407,220	1,733	1,069,920
	New,	567	550	311,850	60	550	33,000					
March, ...	Old,	65	680	44,200	3	680	2,040	1,394	600	836,400	2,332	1,365,250
	New,	846	555	469,530	24	545	13,080					
At Macao & N. E. Coast, during the year,..................		600	631	378,600	263	653	171,738	691	676	406,276	1,464	956,615
		7,893		5,023,175	1,642		1,066,459	11,715		7,916,971	21,250	14,006,605

From Canton Register, 15*th April*, 1834.

Opium Exports from Calcutta, for five years.

	To all parts.		China.	Singapore, &c.	Value to all parts.
1829-30,	Chests,	9,112	6,356	2,756	Sa. Rs. 1,15,79,800
1830-31,	,,	7,069	5,672	1,397	,, 1,07,15,051
1831-32,	,,	7,427	6,815	662	,, 1,17,16,155
1832-33,	,,	9,408	7,598	1,810	,, 1,17,75,592
1833-34,	,,	9,518	7,808	1,710	,, 1,00,55,285

Average last five years, exported, Chests, 8,517
Ditto, previous five years, 1824-25 to 1828-29, ,, 6,369

China Imports of Opium.

Imports of Indian Opium.				Stock on hand at the expiration of each season.			
	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.	Total.		Patna and Benares.	Malwa.	Total.
1827-28,	6,359	4,752	11,111	Ap.1828	2,242	783	3,025
1828-29,	4,317	7,092	11,409	1829,	595	704	1,299
1829-30,	7,671	7,972	15,643	1830,	1,126	1,586	2,712
1830-31,	7,477	12,631	20,108	1831,	1,943	2,117	4,060
1831-32,	6,612	9,211	15,823	1832,	2,595	2,983	5,578
1832-33,	7,885	13,394	21,279	1833,	2,190	973½	3,163½
1833-34,	8,511	11,702½	20,213½	1834,	1,166	961	2,127

Canton Register, April 22nd, 1834.

The above is exclusive of Turkey Opium, imported by the Americans, in extent from 800 to 900 peculs annually. In 1833-34, it was 963½ peculs, valued at 600 dollars per pecul, or 578,100 dollars.

REMARKS *respecting Opium, deduced from the foregoing statements.*

The annual provision of Bengal Opium, from 1802-3 to 1825-26, fluctuated from 2,840 to 5,690 chests; from the latter period it progressively increased.

In 1827-28, the Bengal Government paid as compensation to the purchasers of inferior Behar and Benares Opium, in 1824-25, the sum of rupees 10,68,608.

In 1833-34, 12,223 chests of Behar and Benares were sold at Calcutta, at from 905 to 1,030 rupees per chest, the total proceeds 1,16,31,830 rupees, and in 1834-35, 12,977 chests, realized 1,32,15,464 rupees, the largest quantity ever sold at Calcutta in one season. The quantity of Malwa Opium, of the same season, was stated at 14,000 chests, (the prices at Bombay, April, 1835, quoted at 1,130 to 1,150 rupees,) making a total supply of 26,977 chests.

In 1818, the Company commenced the monopoly of Malwa Opium. From 1822-23 to 1825-26, both years inclusive, Malwa

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Opium was disposed of at the Company's sales, in Calcutta, at from 1,046, to 1,727 rupees per chest.

At the latter end of 1830, the Company relinquished the provision of Malwa Opium, and levied a tax upon it, of 175 rupees per chest of 140 lbs., for permission to pass the drug from the place of growth to Bombay, for exportation.

In consequence of the very high price of the Bengal drug, in 1820-21 and 1821-22, (in October, 1822, it was quoted in the Canton Price Current, at 2,500 dollars ;) the consumption of Malwa Opium, during the above and subsequent years, rapidly increased. In 1829-30, the quantity and value of Bengal and Malwa, consumed in China, were nearly equal ; whereas, when the Company's Malwa was first sent to China, it did not bring much more than one-half of the price of the Bengal Opium.

In 1832-33, by far the greatest year, 15,403 chests of Malwa Opium were disposed of at China*, whereas in 1817-18, the quantity was only 1,150 chests.

When in 1821-22 the supply of Opium from Bengal to China was only 3,292 chests, the average price was 2,075 dollars per chest ; in 1833-34, when the consumption of Bengal Opium rose to 9,535 chests, the average price in China, was only 642 dollars per chest ; the lowest average price within the last 18 years, and less than one-third of the price of 1821-22.

The highest price of Malwa Opium in China was 1,515 dollars, in 1820-21, when the consumption was only 1,720 chests ; and the lowest price, 570 dollars, in 1832-33, when the consumption was 15,403 chests.

The maximum price of Bengal Opium, at the Calcutta sales, was in 1821-22, at which,—

2,785 chests Behar, averaged per chest†,.. .. .. 3,952 Rs.
508 ditto Benares, ditto ditto, ... 4,367 do.

The minimum price, since 1801, was in 1833-34, as follows :

8,276 chests Behar, averaged per chest, ... 962 Rs.
3,947 ditto Benares, ditto ditto, ... 929 do.

* "Behadur Mull Set, the great opium merchant of Kotah, indeed the Rothschild of Malwa, is a most enterprising man, and the prince of merchants of Hindoostan. He yearly sends some ten or twelve lacs of rupees worth of opium to China, and pays nearly two lacs to the Bombay Government, in the shape of duty upon it. In 1832-33, he sent two of his own servants, Marwarees, to Canton. He fancied the European agency houses at Canton, were not fair in their dealings, and determined on sending his own confidential servants, who at length yielded to his persuasions."—*Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in Bombay, dated Kotah, 1st July,* 1833.

† The highest, 4,545 Rupees.

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The consumption of Opium in China, at the periods annexed, increased in nearly the following proportions:

In 1833-34, the demand rather decreased from that of the preceding year, but still much exceeded any other former period, as follows: in 1834-35, the consumption fell off very considerably.

Indian	*Opium.* Chests.	*Value.* Dollars.	*Turkey Opium.* Peculs.	*Value.* Dollars.
1816-17,	3,210	3,657,000	750	375,000
1823-24,	7,082	8,515,100	226	257,820
1832-33,	23,692	15,352,429		
1833-34,	21,250	14,006,605	963	578,100
1834-35,	16,514	9,654,970		

Thus in the first series of seven years, it more than doubled in quantity and value; and in the last series of nine years, more than trebled in quantity, and nearly doubled in value; so that the Chinese now obtain a much larger quantity at a greatly reduced rate, compared with former periods.

Upon the whole, during the last 18 years, the quantity of opium consumed in China, increased *seven*-fold, and the aggregate value, *four*-fold.

By the annual accounts of the Opium Trade, made up at Canton to the 31st March, 1834, it appears, that in the space of twelve months, the Chinese were to clear, as it is technically called, more than 21,250 chests, each averaging upwards of one hundred catties; in payment for which, more than fourteen millions of dollars have been expended: considering the small quantity of this drug, comparatively, which one individual is able to consume, even when most inveterately addicted to the habit of opium-smoking, its high price, and the difficulty of transportation, undetected through many parts of the empire, our astonishment is very naturally excited by the startling fact, that of India opium alone, imported in the regular way, so enormous a quantity should be used. In addition to which, there is also from 800 to 900 peculs of Turkey opium, besides that brought by the Chinese themselves in their own vessels.

In the process of preparation, actual experiment has decided, that a very great loss is sustained; a loss amounting in round numbers, to nearly fifty per cent. so that of the total quantity delivered to the Chinese, say 21,250 chests, or 2,125,000 catties, only 1,062,500 are consumed by the smokers, from the number of chests regularly imported, and of which correct returns are made.

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Estimate *of the Company's Revenue from Bengal Opium, at the following periods:*

1821-22,—3,293 chests sold for, ...	1,31,76,313	Rupees.
Deduct cost, say 250 Rs. per chest, ...	8,23,250	„
Profit, ...		1,23,53,063
1834-35,—12,977 chests sold for,...........	1,32,15,464	
Deduct cost, say 250 Rs. per chest,......	32,44,250	
Profit, ...		99,71,214
Decrease of Revenue in the latter year,	Rupees	23,81,849

By the above it is shewn, that the production of a quadrupled quantity has given a diminished amount of profit, to the extent of nearly twenty-four lacs of rupees; but the greatly increased outlay by the Company, in this additional supply of the drug, to the amount of upwards of twenty-four lacs of rupees, goes for the most part to the zemindars, and to the ryots engaged in poppy cultivation, and has enhanced the value of the land four-fold; besides maintaining several thousands of people employed in collecting and preparing the drug, while the commerce and shipping of the port have been considerably benefitted.

The competition of the purchasers at the Calcutta sales, speculating upon the most recent advices from China, governs the extent of the tax; which has of late years been about 300 per cent. upon the cost.

In the event of the cessation of the monopoly, it may be apprehended, that much spurious and adulterated Opium will reach the Calcutta market, if the quality of the drug for exportation, be not regulated, so as to guard against any loss of the esteem and confidence of the Chinese dealers in the article, hitherto maintained with them.

Opium used in the Indian Islands.

(From Crawfurd's History of the Indian Archipelago.)

The Indian islanders are well known to be passionately addicted to the habitual *use of opium*, and yet the general use of this drug is but of comparatively recent introduction. They may have been taught the use of it by the Arabs; but the extensive and pernicious consumption which now distinguishes the manners of the Indian islanders, is to be ascribed to the commerce of the Europeans, and to the debauching influence of Chinese manners and example. Such is the universal taste for this drug, that it is limited only by the price. It is consumed, of course, in greatest quantity, where it is cheapest, and a very inconsiderable rise or fall in price will augment or diminish the consumption in a surprising degree, even in countries where the people have been long accustomed to the habitual use of it. It is, however, a luxury, and a luxury very highly taxed, and, of course, the consumption is far from being universal. The opium poppy is fortunately not a native of the Archipelago. Had it been so, consumption of the drug, co-extensive with that of the areca and betel preparation, might be appre-

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hended, and the destructive consequences to population and morals would be certain. The habitual use of opium is wholly unlike that of the gentler narcotics, tea, coffee, areca, and even tobacco; but is far more pernicious than that even of any description of fermented liquor. As long as the use of it is restricted, it produces no ill consequences; but it is more seductive than any other intoxicating drug, and the free use of it more deleterious. The abuse of it is soon discovered by those accustomed to observe its victims. It produces general emaciation, a wild stare of the eye, a cough, a hectic, and a total loss of appetite. The whole of the tribes of the Indian islands invariably smoke, instead of eating or chewing opium, like the Turks, and other people of Asia. The case is exactly reversed with respect to it and tobacco. The mode of preparing and using it is well described by Mr. Marsden. "The method of preparing it," says he, "for use, is as follows: The raw opium is first boiled or seethed in a copper vessel; then strained through a cloth, to free it from impurities; and then, a second time, boiled. The leaf of the *tambacu*, shred fine, is mixed with it, in a quantity sufficient to absorb the whole; and it is afterwards made up into small pills, about the size of a pea, for smoking. One of these being put into the small tube that projects from the side of the opium pipe, that tube is applied to a lamp, and the pill being lighted, is consumed at one whiff or inflation of the lungs, attended with a whistling noise. The smoke is never emitted by the mouth, but usually receives vent through the nostrils, and sometimes by adepts, through the passage of the ears and eyes. This preparation of the opium is called *maadat*, and is often adulterated in the process, by mixing jaggri, or fine sugar, with it; as is the raw opium, by incorporating with it the fruit of the pisang, or plantain*."

Regulations respecting Demurrage upon Opium,
In Receiving Vessels at Lintin.

1. The demurrage upon all opium shall be charged monthly, per chest, without reference to weight or quality, and payable in advance.

2. Upon opium transhipped to the Lintin vessels, by vessels entering the port, the demurrage shall be chargeable from the day of its transhipment.

3. Upon opium by vessels bound for Lintin, not entering the port, one month from the date of arrival in China shall be allowed, on board the receiving vessel, free of demurrage.

4. Upon Damaun opium, imported in Macao vessels, demurrage shall be chargeable 15 days after arrival.

5. Upon opium becoming liable to demurrage, between the 1st and 15th of the month, it shall be charged for one half-month; between the 15th and the end of the month, from the 1st of the month ensuing; but if delivered within one month from the date of its becoming liable, one month demurrage (and no more) shall be charged, without reference to the greater or less number of days for which it may be on board.

Canton, 28*th August*, 1832.

Rates of Insurance Premium.

The Lintin risk for six months, from 1st November,	⅓	per cent. per month.
From 1st May to the last November,............	½	ditto.
Ditto for 3 months certain,....................	1	ditto.

Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, 1834.

Rates of Insurance *from Calcutta to China, from 5th June*, 1834, *to 5th June*, 1835.

To Whampoa, Macao, or Lintin,

On ships and goods, from 1st November to 31st October,	3 per cent.
On opium and specie,...........................	2½ ditto.

* Marsden's Sumatra, pp. 277, 278.

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Risks on opium are allowed 30 days after arrival, for landing or transhipping.

Insurances on bullion have an abatement of 1-6th of the above premium.

An extra premium of half per cent. per month is charged on opium at Lintin, from and after the thirty days after arrival; and one per cent. per month, should it proceed on a trading voyage along the coast of China or adjacent islands.

An extra premium of one per cent. to be paid for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the river Hoogly under the same policy.

In May, 1835, the freight of Opium, from Calcutta to China, was from 25 to 32 Rs. per chest, payable on delivery.

ESTIMATE *of an* ADVENTURE *in* OPIUM *from Bengal to China.*

Cost.			
10 chests Patna opium (1834), say at ....965 Rs. per chest,			9,650
10 chests Benares ditto,..........at ....930 ditto			9,300
			18,950
Charges.			
Insurance on 20,000 Rs. at 2½ per cent. 500			
Interest, say 6 months*, at 8 per cent...................800			
			1,300
		Rs.	20,250
Proceeds at China.			
10 chests Patna (new), (Nov. 1834), sold at Sp. Dols,....590			5,900
10 ditto Benares (new),............at 580			5,800
			11,700
Charges.			
Freight on 20 chests, at 15 Sp. Dols.† per chest,.........300			
Demurrage for one month, at 2 Sp. Dols. per chest,..... 40			
Commission on 11,700 dols., at 2½ per cent........... 292½			
			632½
Net proceeds, Dols.			11,067½
Remitted, at 208 rupees per 100 dols................. Rs.			23,019
Deduct cost, brought down,..........................			20,250
Estimated net gain upon the speculation,..................		Rs.	2,769

or about 138 Rs. per chest.

When shipped on respondentia, 2½ per cent. commission is allowed, and loss on exchange, on the amount advanced, reducing, of course, the interest; as the usual terms are, for the money to be repaid in China, at the rate of 100 dollars for every 200 rupees received.

COTTON TRADE WITH CHINA.

It is a question with the Chinese when cotton was first introduced into the country—it is commonly said, that it came in with the grandsons of Zeng-his-kan, under the Quen Dynasty.

* Prompt sales often bring returns in less time.

† The freight on opium to China is payable on delivery; till lately, the usual rate was 16 dollars per chest; but recent competition has lowered that charge; some ships have taken it at 20 rupees per chest.

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But Chinese antiquaries do not like the idea of its being so modern. An antiquarian writer, who endeavours to correct the modern mistakes in China as to the origin of customs and things, endeavours to shew, that cotton was known long before that time; but to make out his argument, he is obliged to bring in some ancient phrases that are now applied to floss silk and to the tree cotton, instead of the cotton shrub.

A Chinese Septuaginarian, who was present when the antiquarian's opinions were referred to, scoffed at the idea of any comparison being supportable between the ancients and the moderns. "Look," said he, "at the mode of procuring fire, the ancients rubbing two sticks together, and our using flint and steel."

In 1770, the importation of Indian cotton at Canton was 23,469 peculs, i. e. 22,115, by the Company's ships, (none by country ships,) and 1,354 by foreign ships. The price, 9 taels per pecul.

From 1785 to 1798, country ships annually imported a much larger quantity of cotton at Canton, than the Company's ships.

The greatest imports of cotton at Canton, between 1770 and 1798, was 2,25,989 peculs; in 1789, viz. by Company's ships, 61,628 peculs; by country ships, 1,43,952 ditto; and by foreign ships, 17,411 ditto. The price, from 11 taels, 5 mace, to 12 taels, per pecul.

The highest annual average price of cotton at Canton, between 1770 and 1798, was 14 taels per pecul, in 1785 and 1788—and the lowest, within that period, 8 taels per pecul, in 1771. From 1817 to 1822, Bombay cotton, at Canton, fluctuated from 10 to 13; and Bengal, from 8 to 13 taels per pecul*.

In 1799-1800, the annual importation of cotton into China, from India, was 60,000 bales; occupying 20,000 tons of shipping, and producing about £720,000. A few years previous to 1802, 90,000 bales of cotton, upon an average, sold in a season at China; very little in former times.—*Henchman on Indian Trade*, 1802.

In 1802, the export of cotton from Bombay to China was 40,000 bales, and it was over-done.

The value of cotton exported from India to China, in the year 1805, was—

From Bombay, ... Sa. Rs. 64,73,639
From Bengal, ... „ 28,74,616

In 1816, in eight ships of the port and eight Indiamen, there were exported from Bombay 53,700 bales; in subsequent seasons

* For recent prices of cotton at Canton, see pages 190—193.

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80,000 bales, each half a candy, or about 375 lbs., making in the whole, 30 millions of pounds: in 1818, 82,500 bales; in 1830-31, 135,000 bales; in 1831-32, 18,000 bales.

In 1827, the imports of Indian cotton at Canton were—Bengal, 37,631 bales; Bombay, 108,023 ditto; Madras, 12,356. Total, 158,010 bales.

In May, 1822, freight from Bombay to China, on the Company's ships, was had at the very low rate of 10 rupees per candy, about three rupees per Bengal bale of 300 lbs.; the usual freight on country ships, for the same voyage, being then 26 rupees per candy; and in 1832, from 18 to 23 rupees per candy of 7 cwt.

In 1834, freight of cotton from Bombay to China, 11 to 12 Rs. per ton; and from Bengal, in May, 1835, from 7 to 8 rupees per bale.

Prices of Cotton at Bombay.

In 1826-27, the value of the Broach cotton sent from Bombay by the Company's ships, to China, was about 120 rupees per Surat candy, with charges.

In August, 1832, Surat, Bownuggur, and Jambooseer, 119 Rs., and Turnail, 103 Rs., per Surat candy.

April 1835, (short crop.)

Surat and Broach,	new,	190 Rs.	Per candy of 7 cwt.
Umravutty,	„	185 do.	
Dholara and Bownuggur,	„	175 do.	
Comtah,	„	170 do.	
Dhockra,	„	170 do.	

These prices are without screwing and shipping charges.

Surat and Broach cotton is considered nearly equal to that of Georgia, Upland, and New Orleans, except in cleanliness.

In 1820, Bengal cotton was quoted at Canton, at 13 taels per pecul, which is equivalent to $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per pound. In consequence of this state of the market, application was made by individuals to the East-India Company, to export part of the large stock of East-India cotton then in London, from thence to China; but the Company declined granting such permission, and shipped 11,000 bales of cotton on their own account for China.

In 1820-21, the Americans turned their attention towards carrying their cotton to China; but did not do so to any extent, not being able to compete with East-Indian cottons in the China market.

Prices of Cotton at Calcutta.

From 1813 to 1820-21, it progressively increased, ranging from 13 rupees per maund in the former, to 20 Rs in the latter year.

1826, March, from 16-8 to 19 Rs. per maund.

1827, Average Rs. 14-8 ditto.

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1830, April 30th, Cutchora, 12 Rs. ditto.
1831, May, for the China market, Rs. 11-4 to 11-8 per maund.
1832, ... Rs. 12-0 to 14-4 ditto.
1833, ... „ 15-0 to 17-0 ditto.
1834, ... „ 15-0 to 18-8 ditto.
1835, May, ... „ 14-1 to 15-10 ditto.

In 1832, about 1,000 maunds of Madras cotton sold at Calcutta for the Gloster mills, at Rs. 12-4 per maund.

In April, 1834, very extensive stocks of cotton in depôt at Mirzapore.

It was formerly considered, that the Company's dealings in Cotton enhanced the market price in the mofussil, which was doubtless the fact; but the prices since the relinquishment of their trade have rather increased, by greater competition, for the China market.

In 1828-29, Sir H. Darrel having entertained a Cawnpore Gomasta, of a character by no means respectable, the cotton sent to Calcutta by him turned out so inferior, that the Hong Merchants threatened to return it; and the Company were obliged to give a douceur of 13 lacs of rupees, in order to preserve their mercantile reputation.

In 1803-4, 1804-5 and 1805-6, the Company exported no Cotton from Bengal to China, but about 1,50,000 maunds were sent in each of the two first of the above years, and upwards of 2,00,000 maunds in the latter year, on private account, to China. Latterly, the Company's Exports of Cotton from Bengal to China much exceeded the private trade in this article from hence. The Company, however, continued this trade at considerable loss.

Comparison of Canton with Bombay Prices of Cotton.

Canton Price per pecul.		Bombay Price per candy.	
Taels.	Mace.	Rupees 216 per 100 dollars.	Rupees 200 per 100 dollars.
5	0	88·20	81·666
6	0	105·84	98·000
6	5	114·66	106·166
7	0	123·48	114·666
7	5	132·30	122·500
8	0	141·12	130·666
8	5	149·94	139·000
9	0	158·76	147·000
9	5	167·58	155·166
10	0	176·40	163·333
10	5	185·22	171·481
11	0	194·04	179·629
11	5	202·86	187·879
12	0	211·68	196·000

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N. B. The above calculations are made on the supposition that one candy of cotton weighs, at China, peculs 5·88. A tael is equal to three rupees at the exchange of 216 rupees, 100 dollars.

A Bombay patent bale weighs 3 cwt; 2⅓ bales are consequently equal to a candy of 7 cwt.

At Calcutta, cotton is sold at sicca rupees per bazar maund. In lieu of a table of comparative prices, the following formulæ will suffice.

To convert sicca rupees per bazar maund into taels, per pecul, at the exchange of 205 sicca rupees per 100 dollars. Multiply the sicca rupees by the decimals 0·57, and the result will be very nearly correct. Thus,

Sicca rupees	12 per bazar maund.
Multiplied by	0 57
Give taels	6·84 per pecul.

To convert taels per pecul, into sicca rupees per bazar maund, at the same exchange. Add ¾ to the number of taels.

Thus, taels	6·84 per pecul.
Add three-fourths,	5·13
Sicca rupees	11.97 per bazar maund.

A Calcutta bale of cotton weighs 2¼ peculs, and 5 bales make a ton of 50 feet measurement.

To convert dollars per pecul, into shillings per lb. at 4s. per dollar, multiply by 3, and divide by 100.

To convert dollars per pecul into shillings per cwt. at the same exchange, multiply by 3 and 26 decimals.

To convert shillings per lb. into dollars per pecul, at 4s. per dollar, multiply by 100, and divide by 3.

To convert shillings per cwt. into dollars per pecul, at the same exchange, multiply by 29¾ and divide by 100; the result will be nearly correct.—*Companion to the Chinese Kalendar*, 1832.

Method of delivering Indian Cotton at China.

The musters of cotton should be drawn in India by a handful from each bale, packed into two or three small bales, and sent on board to be kept at hand, and marked, " musters;" and when the cargo is sold, they should be produced as a muster of the whole, whereby no dispute can arise on account of the quality; for should there be an inferior cotton on board, the Chinese will take advantage of it, and make a deduction from the price agreed upon.

All damaged bales should be weighed in the state they are in, and a deduction made for the supposed damaged cotton, by which means you are certain of having the weight of all the good cotton; whereas, if you cut out the damaged, you must certainly lose some of the good with it, and the people who are sent by the Chinese merchant to weigh the cotton, are not judges of the quantity of water the bale may contain: although they think there may be 30 lbs. damaged, it often happens there are 50 lbs. of water in the bale.

Cotton in general will turn out a surplus at China, from various causes. In India, you generally get a pound in each draught, besides the turn of the scale. The bales accumulate dust and dirt before sent on board, the quantity of grease used in stowing them, and the cotton itself imbibing moisture on the voyage; as it has been found, where ships were a little leaky, without doing any material damage, they have delivered the greatest surplus. At China, it is customary to deliver to a standing beam, or as near as possible; a bottle of wine and a few sweetmeats given to the Mandarins on board, are of material service; it makes them civil, and you can get them to do many things: in trivial matters it is better to yield, rather than dispute; but in matters of consequence, be steadfast, and you will carry your point.

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Cotton is sent to Canton in boats called chops, which carry 55 draughts, or bales; and all weighable articles are by the same number of draughts, whether of 4 or 7 cwt.; consequently in tin, iron, or lead, the heavier you can make your draughts, the less number of chops will be necessary; and as that charge is paid by the seller, you will save expense, and in many days save time also.

Previous to the year 1802, the cotton destined for the China market came from Bombay exclusively; the other presidencies have since participated in the trade; but the Bombay cotton still continues to be preferred, if we may judge from the following rates of profit which the Company's cotton produced at Canton, in the year 1815-16:—Bombay, $56\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; Bengal, $39\frac{1}{2}$; Madras $7\frac{3}{4}$.—*Milburn.*

The Company's Bengal cotton was compressed to 1517 net pounds cotton, (exclusive of package materials,) in a ton of fifty cubic feet. The cotton from Bombay, in the same manner, to 1318 pounds, net, for the same space.

Regulations on selling Cotton at China.

Gross price given by the shopmen, say, ... taels,		11.5.0.0.0
Deduct customary charge for Brokerage,...........	1	
Shopmens' taels, really only 9.7.4. Discount on each tael, 0.6, or on 11.4........................	2.9.6.4	
Deduction for short weight of money at 1.8. p. tael, on T. 11.1.0.3.6.	1.9.9.9	
Mace, ...	5.9.6.3	
Duties and charges on each pecul of cotton; duty, including charge for short weight of money, expences of the Revenue Board, and premium on sycee,..................................	2.8.1.0	
Consoo charge, (Hangyoung,*)	2.4.0.0	
Charge for chop boats unloading cotton at Whampoa,	6.0.0	
Expence of boat and provisions for purser, who weighs the cotton at Whampoa,.................	1.2.0	
To supply the deficiency of slippery (smooth) dollars and mixed money,.........................	1.0.0	
Rent of warehouses for storing cotton†, ...	3.5.0	
		1.2.3.4.3
Taels,		10.2.6.5.7
Foreign price,		10
Profit to Hong merchant,		2.6.5.7

Supposing the Foreign price of cotton to be per pecul, taels, ...	10
And that it is sold to the shopmen at, ...	11.5
Difference, ...	1.5

* Said to have been the same amount for the last 50 or 60 years.

† For two or three months, at one mace per bale.

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After deducting the duties and charges, there remains a profit of,	0.2.6.5.7
Amount of deductions as above,	1.2.3.4.3
Difference between price to Importers and Hong merchants, Taels,	1.5.0.0.0

"Whenever sales of cotton are made, they are at a credit of three months, or one hundred days; if payment be required in one month, or forty days, a discount of three mace per pecul is charged by the cotton dealers.

"It does not necessarily follow, that the full value of a ship's cargo of cotton can be made up completely, according to the amount; it constantly happens, that there are owing several hundred or several thousand taels.

"Of all imported goods, cotton is the most important article. The several Hong merchants who receive cotton from the foreign ships, according to the market price, are desirous of selling at the market price, but the cotton dealers do not possess the ability. In consequence of the difficulty in selling their goods, and the markets daily declining, they are really unable to receive all the Hong merchants' cotton: so that the latter have constantly cotton remaining unsold. In consequence of falling prices, and great losses of capital, many Hong merchants have failed, and been ruined. Every body knows this; every body has heard of it."—*Hong Merchants, Canton, 20th September,* 1829.

Rates of Exchange at Canton, 25th November, 1834.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 8*d.* *a* 4*s.* 9*d.* nominal.
Finance Committee, for advances on consignments, 4*s.* 7*d.*
Bengal Company's, 30 days' sight, 208 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
Bengal Company's, 60 days' sight, 210 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
Bengal Private, 30 days' sight, 208 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
Bombay, 216 *a* 218 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. (little demand.)
Company's, 60 days, 218 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
Madras, 30 days, 227 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.

Freight to London, £4-15 *a* £5 per ton of 50 cubic feet.
Freight in large ships, £6 *a* £6-6 per Co.'s ton of 9 cwt. Tea.

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TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

From 1816 to 1820, ...	£17,231,221, or	Rupees	13,78,49,768
,, 1822 to 1826, ...	18,214,620, or	,,	14,57,16,960
Increase of the latter over the former period,.........	£983,399*, or	,,	78,67,192

The average of the above ten years is, ...Rs. 2,83,56,672

The value of the Trade in Country ships to China in 1817-18 and 1818-19, respectively, was as follows:

	1817-18.	1818-19.
To Canton,...	8,533,600	8,714,272
To Macao,........................	2,548,000	3,285,000
Spanish Dollars, ...	11,081,600	11,999,272

The amount of trade (including bullion) between the three presidencies and Canton, for the year 1821-22, was as follows:

		Imports from Canton.	Exports to Canton.	Total.
Bengal, ...	Sa. Rs.	62,22,240	1,02,05,138	1,64,27,378
Madras, ...	M. ,,	5,18,462	6,07,285	11,25,747
Bombay,...............	B. ,,	74,01,160	69,15,803	1,43,16,963
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1832-33.	Bengal,..	31,43,318	1,09,50,731	1,40,94,049
	Bombay, ...	68,71,343	1,48,92,889	2,17,64,232
	Rupees,	1,00,14,661	2,58,43,620	3,58,58,281

In this year, it appears, the Bombay exceeded the Bengal Trade with China, by nearly 77 lacs of Rupees.

COUNTRY TRADE WITH CHINA.

AN ACCOUNT *of the* VALUE *and* QUANTITY *of the Cargoes imported into* CANTON *on the Tonnage employed annually in the Country Trade, between the different ports of British India and Canton, specifying particularly the Quantities and Value of Raw Cotton and Opium.*

	1817-18		1818-19	
Country Ships from Bengal, ...	24		22	
Ditto Bombay, ...	13		12	
Ditto New South Wales,	1		1	
Ditto Pegue, ...	1		0	
Total, ...	39		35	
	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.
Cotton, (Bombay,) ... bales,	59,250	2,896,600	pcls. 171,400	2,951,871
———, (Bengal,)	91,383	3,450,000	pcls. 152,442	2,583,045
Opium, (Patna and Benares,) chests,	485	611,100	1,358	1,358,000
Tin, (Banca,) ... peculs,	6,068	127,400	9,902	188,138
Pepper, ...	20,560	359,800	12,131	194,096
Ratans, ...	6,184	21,600	10,870	48,915

* From Parliamentary papers.

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	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.
Betel-nut, ... peculs,	11,340	39,700	39,196	117,588
Putchuck, ...	2,046	51,200	2,371	61,646
Sharks' Fins, ...	3,121	93,600	3,576	114,432
Fish Maws, ...	1,296	90,700	890	51,620
Myrrh, ...	73	2,200	65	1,735
Olibanum, ...	1,974	29,600	1,435	4,305
Black Wood, ...	3,977	19,800	3,068	12,272
Sandal Wood, ...	2,945	47,100	4,500	67,500
Ivory, ...	369	27,600	572	32,604
Saltpetre, ...	7,892	67,000	2,642	17,173
Pearls and Cornelians, ...	Estimated	300,000	Estimated	120,000
Quicksilver, ... peculs,	631	78,900	1,363	102,225
Lead, ...	3,795	26,500	3,606	19,833
Iron, ...	1,913	10,500	6,344	28,548
Prussian Blue, ...	179	22,300	65	5,200
Smalts, ...	135	10,400	305	18,300
Cutch, ...	...	...	3,957	31,656
Coral, (unwrought,) ...	...	...	32	19,200
Cochineal, ...	...	...	58	40,600
Window Glass, ...	...	...	97	3,000
Stick Lac, ...	...	...	50	500
Cloves, ...	...	...	1,199	107,910
Nutmegs, ...	...	...	130	19,500
Mace, ... hds.	...	...	33	11,880
Steel, ... peculs,	...	...	1,013	6,000
Flints, ...	...	...	42,245	21,122
Camphor, ...	...	...	2	38
Indian Piece Goods, ... pieces,	...	...	7,262	72,620
Birds' Nests, ... catties,	...	...	47	1,200
Chintz, (fine and coarse,)	...	...	12,381	100,000
Cotton Handkerchiefs, (coarse,)...No.	...	...	65,720	10,000
Estimated Value of Goods of which no account can be obtained, ...	...	150,000	...	170,000
Total value imported into Canton,...	...	8,533,600	...	8,714,272
INTO MACAO.				
Bengal Opium, ... chests,	1,950	23,40,000	3,620	3,035,000
Cotton, (Bengal and Bombay,) bales,	4,800	208,000	1,200	250,000
Total Dollars,.........	...	11,081,600	...	11,999,272

The records of the Company's factory in China do not afford materials for similar statements, previous to 1817-18.

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH CHINA.

This trade is next in importance to that with Great Britain, amounting in value, to about one-fifth of the entire external commerce of Bengal, and about one-sixth of the aggregate amount (see page 184) of the whole of the British trade with China, including all parts of the world.

IMPORTS FROM CHINA ;—

Are miscellaneous—syce silver and other bullion form the largest proportion, except in some few intervening years ; and the aggregate amount of imports is very fluctuating, as shewn in the annexed statements. Japan and South American Copper is

a considerable item in the imports: in 1827-28, it amounted to upwards of seven lacs of rupees; in 1833-34, it was little more than half that amount; in other years much less: indeed the fluctuations in this article have been very great.

Tutenague, which used to form a considerable part of the amount of Imports, and which, in 1818-19, was nearly sixteen lacs of rupees, has been completly superseded by spelter from Europe. None of the former has been imported since 1822-23*.

The year 1818-19, was the greatest in amount, when it will be seen, that the imports from China exceeded, by upwards of eighty lacs, those of 1833-34, principally in Bullion. 1831-32, was by far the lowest year of imports, being not quite 14 lacs, while the average of the last five years, was upwards of 37 lacs.

EXPORTS TO CHINA.

The principal articles are, and always have been, Opium and Cotton†. The former has vastly increased, as shewn in the statements of this article, at pages 233 to 238; with respect to Cotton, the demand in China does not appear likely to increase, unless the cost of production can be materially lessened. The private traders have already taken to China more than the quantity the Company used to send there.

The greatest year of exports was 1827-28, when the value was nearly 147 lacs of rupees.

The average value of the Bengal Trade with China, according to Milburn, in five years, from 1802 to 1806, was ninety-four lacs; it has fluctuated very much, as exhibited in the annexed statements: in 1833-34, it was upwards of 170 lacs, nearly double the amount of the former period.

In 1834-35, the first year of the open trade, the exports of shipping from Bengal to China, greatly exceeded those of any former period; the aggregate value of the shipments was not however proportionally increased, a great portion of the tonnage having been occupied with Rice‡; but a continuance of large supplies of this article from hence, is not likely to prove often remunerating.

* The exportation from China of Tutenague, called by the Chinese *Pih-yuen* (provincial dialect *Pak-une)*, was prohibited by Edict, in January, 1833. Millions of catties of this article had in some years been exported from Canton.

† The export of Cotton from Bengal to China commenced in 1802.

‡ In 1806,—34 country ships, measuring 15,600 tons, sailed from Calcutta, wholly laden with rice, for China.

The quantity of rice imported into China, by foreign ships, though not to be accounted of, as a supply for the people, is yet of essential service, towards satisfying the demand in the vicinity of Canton. The American shipping, during the year 1833-34, imported more than 1,25,000 peculs of this grain.

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Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the extinction of the Company's monopoly, to form any criterion of the advantages which may be hereafter derived by Great Britain or India, from the operation of the free trade to China. With respect to the country trade generally with China, it was not restricted under the charter recently expired.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT *of the Value of the* BENGAL TRADE *with* CHINA.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
Years.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total. Rupees.	Years.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total. Rupees.
1813-14,	18,15,761	35,19,307	53,35,068	1813-14,	91,63,100	1,23,394	92,86,494
1814-15,	22,74,605	46,42,565	69,17,170	1814-15,	1,08,40,577	92,606	1,09,93,183
1815-16,	18,03,691	36,29,618	54,33,309	1815-16,	89,53,629	84,283	90,37,912
1816-17,	31,70,378	68,78,003	1,00,48,381	1816-17,	1,05,88,297	90,665	1,06,78,962
1817-18,	36,55,981	77,03,777	1,13,59,758	1817-18,	97,63,352	4,32,319	1,01,95,671
1818-19,	36,28,994	92,07,852	1,28,36,846	1818-19,	89,96,822	2,06,977	92,03,799
1819-20,	20,53,882	50,70,144	71,24,026	1819-20,	53,18,278	1,09,458	54,27,736
1820-21,	30,47,431	45,38,564	75,85,995	1820-21,	1,25,13,848	2,16,528	1,27,30,376
1821-22,	22,88,959	39,33,281	62,22,240	1821-22,	1,00,01,474	2,03,664	1,02,05,138
1822-23,	12,30,310	26.19,046	38,49,356	1822-23,	1,23,35,681	7,38,982	1,30,74,663
1823-24,	15,84,680	44,37,747	60,22,427	1823-24,	97,95,912	2,59,218	1,00,55,130
1824-25,	15,82,165	24,09,011	39,91,176	1824-25,	99,00,414	1,58,908	1,00,59,322
1825-26,	19,33,107	41,54,801	60,87,908	1825-26,	1,00,84,253	1,06,329	1,01,90,582
1826-27,	19,01,720	16,53,292	35,55,012	1826-27,	1,37,41,031	73,790	1,38,14,821
1827-28,	21,70,668	64,18,027	85,88,695	1827-28,	1,45,70,178	1,20,164	1,46,90,342
1828-29,	16,63,521	13,80,307	30,43,828	1828-29,	97,69,876	,,	97,69,876
1829-30,	11,57,635	53,09,456	64,67,091	1829-30,	1,00,54,237	13,106	1,00,67,343
1830-31,	8,88,180	18,91,467	27,79,647	1830-31,	1,11,60,842	4,050	1,11,64,892
1831-32,	6,87,761	6,65,582	13,53,343	1831-32,	1,26,42,625	,,	1,26,42,625
1832-33,	9,30,887	22,12,431	31,43,318	1832-33,	1.09,18,731	32,000	1,09,50,731
1833-34,	10,17,972	37,58,524	47,76,496	1833-34,	1,22,15,500	37,427	1,22,52,927
1834-35,	11,42,136	32,94,383	44,36,519	1834-35,	1,27,44,621	11,250	1,27,55,871

Dividing the foregoing Statement into four series, of five years, the annual averages of these periods, respectively, are as follow:*

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1st series, ... 1813-14 to 1817-18, ...	78,18,737	1,00,38,444	1,78,57,181
2nd series, ... 1818-19 to 1822-23, ...	75,23,692	1,01,28,342	1,76,52,034
3rd series, ... 1823-24 to 1827-28, ...	56,49,043	1,17,62,039	1,74,11,082
4th series, ... 1829-30 to 1833-34, ...	37,03,979	1,14,15,703	1,51,19,682

Thus it is shewn, that the Imports, including Bullion, have progressively declined, the balance of the trade being made up by a greater proportion of remittances in Bills. The Exports

The quantity imported by the British, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese, was about 270,000 peculs; in all upwards of fifty-three millions of pounds.—*Canton Repository, September*, 1834.

* 1828-29 not included.

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increased in the 3rd and and 4th series, but in this last series, as also the aggregate value of the entire trade, fell off considerably; however, the amount of the year 1833-34, exceeded the average exports of the last series.

It is to be observed, that the value of the imports of merchandize, the produce of China, included in the three first of the above series, was entered at thirty per cent. excess upon the invoices, according to the then custom-house regulations, which do not apply to the last series.

VALUE *of* IMPORTS *at* CALCUTTA *from* CHINA, *in the following years:*

		1813-14	1816-17	1819-20	1822-23	1825-26	1827-28
Alum,	Sa. Rs.	85,118	1,27,118	12,069	77,769	1,76,793	68,579
Beads,	,,	22,666	67,978	34,952	9,680	17,927	36,993
Brimstone,	,,	,,	6,287	,,	,,	11,140	,,
China Ware,	,,	21,349	99,816	8,414	19,317	12,360	19,986
China Paper,	,,	22,611	70,777	21,235	94,019	56,539	29,178
China Petty Goods,		53,724	52,425	15,859	23,382	28,618	27,379
Camphor,	,,	1,19,108	1,37,448	57,052	29,105	55,326	58,746
Cassia,	,,	16,709	75,306	20,910	12,473	45,111	35,917
Confectionary,	,,	1,657	6,390	6,251	3,364	9,025	8,289
Galingal,	,,	1,839	8,043	,,	,,	9,180	,,
Ivory Ware,	,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,054	9,187
Iron Pans,	,,	,,	,,	,,	* 1,749	2,460	12,873
Kettisols,	,,	9,360	8,301	11,099	26,013	13,799	11,183
Lead, Red & White		32,681	15,756	11,264	,,	5,961	2,315
Marble Slabs,	,,	3,390	13,785	453	620	996	7,040
Nankeen,	,,	81,596	99,211	1,29,451	97,356	69,270	37,368
Piece Goods,	,,	2,38,030	3,84,836	2,77,565	1,80,872	2,94,346	1,43,102
Sugar Candy,	,,	30,112	22,619	70,205	18,711	48,525	35,792
Silk,	,,	,,	24,940	33,638	,,	284	,,
Silver Ware,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,164	1,706	8,634
Tutenague,	,,	3,72,105	10,61,993	7,55,187	75,386	,,	,,
Tea,	,,	1,37,879	2,98,642	1,82,281	1,37,412	3,79,232	2,21,020
Tortoise-shell,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3,907	5,038	,,
Velvet,	,,	942	35,557	12,423	15,200	22,333	,,
Vermilion,	,,	60,669	20,097	1,26,060	29,260	47,233	1,76,341
Quicksilver,	,,	74,415	9,725	,,	,,	,,	,,
Sundries,	,,	14,406	2,24,615	1,29,324	55,095	2,57,476	1,17,206
Copper,	,,	1,63,394	63,156	1,01,014	17,949	19,348	7,12,106
Cutch,	,,	,,	,,	554	10,678	,,	13,271
Betel-nut,	,,	13,681	13,594	,,	8,076	4,435	,,
Ratans,	,,	16,580	,,	378	15,966	19,331	25,599
Pepper,	,,	1,24,033	34,039	,,	71,322	71,033	1,03,877
Sago,	*,,	2,873	17,585	10,349	2,743	30,031	4,652
Sapan Wood,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,275	18,735	19,982
Tin, Block,	,,	74,834	1,56,879	22,770	1,00,324	2,32,270	1,68,897
Gin,	,,	,,	3,458	,,	2,502	,,	11,732
Wax,	,,	,,	10,002	3,125	4,601	26,162	33,759
Glass Ware,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7,665
	Sa. Rs.	18,15,761	31,70,378	20,53,882	12,30,310	19,33,107	21,70,668
Treasure,	Sa. Rs.	35,19,307	68,78,003	50,70,144	26,19,046	41,54,801	64,18,027
Total,	Sa. Rs.	53,35,068	1,00,48,381	71,24,026	38,49,356	60,87,908	85,88,695

* Those articles, and some part of the Treasure, were brought from the Straits of Malacca, by ships passing that way, from China, and should not

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VALUE *of* EXPORTS *from* CALCUTTA *to* CHINA *in the following years:*

	1813-14	1816-17	1819-20	1822-23	1825-26	1827-28
Opium, Sa. Rs.	55,71,277	68,56,385	34,98,188	1,09,61,651	71,05,544	1,12,62,475
Cott. P. Gds.	34,955	27,978	43,296	1,22,534	40,263	1,42,952
Cotton, ———	34,50,811	36,26,752	16,35,367	9,17,992	25,77,494	29,81,340
Indigo, ———	...	...	...	...	...	9,726
Drugs, ———	35,510	10,534	...	1,74,931	1,001	...
Grain, ———	24,660	9,510	24,708	50,586	71,363	43,579
Saltpetre*, —	...	...	...	...	...	77,160
Putchuck, ——	...	...	...	...	1,10,582	...
Gunnies, ——	...	...	...	...	...	5,428
Sundries, ——	45,887	57,138	1,16,179	1,07,987	1,78,006	44,708
Sa. Rs.	91,63,100	1,05,88,297	53,18,278	1,23,35,681	1,00,84,953	1,45,70,178
Re-Exports, —	1,23,394	90,665	1,09,458	7,38,982	1,06,329	1,20,164
Total, Sa. Rs.	92,86,494	1,06,78,962	54,27,736	1,30,74,663	1,01,90,582	1,46,90,342

QUANTITY *of the following Staples exported from Bengal to China in* 1834-35.

Opium, 9,485 chests.
Cotton, 82,000 bales.
Saltpetre, 3,000 bags.
Rice, 1,60,000 ditto.

In 58 ships and vessels.

therefore have been included in the Imports from the latter place; of late years this has been rectified in the custom-house entries, which, by so much, reduces the above-stated amount of Imports from China in those years. The given amount of imports of merchandize from China, the produce of that country, was further swelled by an addition, at the Calcutta custom-house, of thirty per cent. upon the Invoice cost—but since September, 1829, China, and all other goods, with some few exceptions, are entered *ad valorem.*

* The quantity given in this statement cannot be relied upon, as the Exports of Saltpetre for China, in consequence of the difficulties which existed under the old charter, were, till its termination, in 1834, generally passed for Singapore. The removal of the restrictions have since obviated any indirect entries of this article at the Calcutta custom-house.

For Imports of Saltpetre at China in the British Trade, see page 187.

This article may be imported only on condition of its being sold to the Chinese Government, but this is constantly evaded by smuggling.

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Imports at Calcutta from China.

	1829-30		1830-31		1831-32		1832-33		1833-34	
	Quantity.	Value, Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Rs.
Alum, ... Bz. mds.	20,069	58,028	22,186	57,091	23,788	50,365	2,968	8,528	3,147	11,012
Aniseed, ,, ...	239	3,183	97	1,168	95	1,244	45	540	0	0
Camphor, .. ,, ...	1,752½	66,539	162	4,707	2½	116	635¼	24,515	1,058¼	49,971
Cassia, ... ,, ...	648	13,544	1,888	25,170	1,339	16,154	2,232½	30,164	2,910	42,920
China Root, ,, ...	80½	242	35	208	135½	990	283	2,301	372	2,026
Galingal, ... ,, ...	480	4,149	526	3,955	425½	3,345	1,661	8,305	922	4,611
Vermilion, ... boxes,	2009	2,10,784	2,195	1,79,621	601	45,115	517	41,278	1,818	1,55,378
Tea, ...	0	1,78,262	0	1,03,182	0	1,34,049	0	1,94,722	0	1,77,225
Sugar Candy, .. tubs,	2,630	44,617	6,347½	71,493	3,766½	35,202	215	2,346	701½	1,344
Silk, (Raw,) .. Bz. mds.	48¾	14,670	78	20,830	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silk Piece Goods, pieces,	9,763	1,46,347	8,309	1,02,327	3,494	47,796	5,534	79,295	6,293	91,123
Nankeens, ... ,, ...	26,335	32,967	16,775	17,795	22,060	19,913	40,120	40,220	860	1,070
China Petty and Fancy Articles, ...	0	29,240	0	84,378	0	46,898	0	22,015	0	24,819
Earthen and China Ware,...	0	2,928	0	26,064	0	10,977	0	3,528	0	4,223
Confectionery & Dried Fruits,	0	5,731	0	3,868	0	5,990	0	2,203	0	3,113
Brass Leaf and Leaf Metal,	0	23,264	0	3,160	0	0	0	400	0	1,500
Beads and False Pearls, ...	0	52,013	0	29,713	0	24,005	0	12,857	0	19,242
Stationery and Cards, ..	0	51,087	0	95,306	0	32,647	0	19,836	0	16,810
Copper, ... Bz. mds.	3,981	1,58,194	1,209	41,098	3,649½	1,14,493	8,292¾	2,56,143	13,994	3,73,753
Tin, (Block,) ... ,, ...	50	1,062	0	0	0	0	272	4,820	18½	327
Quicksilver, ... ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	603½	48,287	0	0
Cotton Twist, (British,) lbs.	0	0	0	0	84,000	72,750	1,51,185	1,03,023	16,960	11,373
All other Articles, ...	0	60,844	0	17,046	0	25,712	0	25,561	0	26,132
Merchandize,...	1	11,57,635	0	8,88,180	0	6,87,761	0	9,30,887	0	10,17,972
Treasure, ...	0	53,09,456	0	18,91,467	0	6,65,582	0	22,12,431	0	37,58,524
Total value of Imports, Sa. Rs.	0	64,67,091	0	27,79,647	0	13,53,343	0	31,43,318	0	47,76,496

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Exports from Calcutta to China.

	1829-30.		1830-31.		1831-32.		1832-33.		1833-34.	
	Quantity.	Value, Sa. Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Sa. Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Sa. Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Sa. Rs.	Quantity.	Value, Sa. Rs.
Opium, chests.	6,355½	81,88,310	5,672	85,91,747	6,815	1,06,87,852	7,598	95,55,815	10,216	1,06,24,878
Cotton*, Bz. mds.	1,26,613	17,85,985	1,88,932	24,62,867	1,50,850	18,22,821	7,806	11,78,020	1,32,809	13,25,162
Cotton P. Goods, ps.	1,007	1,673	6,074	9,532	472	621	...	...	987	1,230
Silk Piece Goods, ,,	260	1,196	238	1,606	32	224	...	...	30	190
Cotton Twist, Fort Glos'ter, bls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	12,094	322	19,052
Rice, Bz. mds.	...	...	...	...	20,000	31,625	33,972	48,134	66,900	1,38,887
Gram, ,,	10,782	16,145	5,650	7,730	1,100	2,125	776	1,007	...	...
Saltpetre, ,,	4,316	21,463	4,389	16,767	9,862	45,816	8,096	16,345	7,877	36,931
Gunnies and Bags, No.	14,000	1,299	16,550	1,405	50,000	4,000	18,075	1,588	3,000	270
Putchuck, Bz. mds.	290½	3,133	371	3,707	781	7,119	4,748	45,107	3,053½	28,743
Skins, (Otter and Kangaroo,) No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,199	8,159	5,676	4,257
All other Articles, ...	...	8,377	...	17,185	...	1,205	...	596	...	...
	...	1,00,27,586	...	1,11,12,546	...	1,26,03,408	...	1,08,66,865	...	1,21,79,600
Re-exports, ...	...	26,651	..	48,296	...	39,217	...	51,866	...	35,900
Total, Merchandize,	...	1,00,54,237	...	1,11,60,842	...	6,42,625	...	1,09,18,731	...	1,22,15,500
Treasure, ...	...	13,106	...	4,050	...	...	...	32,000	...	37,427
Ttl. Amt. of Exports,	Sa. Rs.	1,00,67,343	...	1,11,64,892	...	1,26,42,625	...	1,09,50,731	...	1,22,52,927

* Including the Company's.

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Trade of Bengal with China, 1834-35.

Imports.		Quantity.	Value.
Silk Piece Goods and Grass Cloth,	ps.	8,257	1,03,858
Nankeens, ...	,,	2,164	2,071
Alum, ...	Bz. mds.	31,246	1,33,462
Aniseed, ...	,,	57	794
Beads and False Pearls,	...	,,	26,918
Brass Leaf and Leaf Metal,	...	,,	12,180
Camphor, ...	Bz. mds.	1,095	40,780
Cassia, ...	,,	4,184	64,523
China Root, ...	,,	1,064	4,203
Confectionery, &c. ...	...	,,	10,458
China Petty and Fancy Articles,	...	,,	29,181
Earthen and China Ware,	...	,,	8,610
Galingall, ...	Bz. mds.	1,095	4,203
Sugar Candy, ...	tubs,	575	8,823
Stationery and Coloured Paper,	...	,,	28,903
Tea, ...	...	,,	2,78,526
Vermilion, ...	boxes,	972	77,417
Spelter, ...	Bz. mds.	1,174	6,164
Iron, (British,) ...	,,	480	1,412
Copper, ...	,,	8,336	2,40,712
Block Tin, ...	,,	181	3,688
Lead, ...	,,	3,412	18,867
All other Articles, ...	...	,,	36,388
Merchandize,	...	,,	11,42,136
Treasure,	...	,,	32,94,383
Total Imports,	Sa. Rs.	,,	44,36,519

Exports.		Quantity.	Value.
Opium, ...	chests,	9,485	93,06,761
Cotton, ...	Bz. mds.	2,99,114	27,60,170
Saltpetre, ...	,,	7,486	35,188
Rice, ...	,,	3,19,200	4,79,217
Cotton Twist, (F. Glos'ter,)	bales,	658	36,731
Cotton Piece Goods,	pieces,	6,919	12,129
Silk Piece Goods, ...	,,	957	6,642
Sugar, ...	Bz. mds.	19	116
Gram, ...	,,	1,344	1,763
Skins, (Otter,) ...	No.	4,420	3,315
Gunnies and Bags,	,,	55,250	4,441
Putchuck, ...	...	5,635	50,787
Provisions, ...	...	,,	6,797
Re-Exports.			
Mother o'Pearl, ...	Bz. mds.	793	3,964
Cotton Piece Goods, (British,)	pieces,	796	5,572
Coral, ...	Sa. Wt.	19,023	9,413
All other Articles,	...	,,	21,615
Merchandize,	...	,,	1,27,44,621
Treasure,	...	,,	11,250
Total Exports,	Sa. Rs.	,,	1,27,55,871

EXPORTS OF SHIPPING,

From Calcutta to China, from 1801 *to* 1821.

Calendar.	Canton. Honorable Company's Ships.		Canton. Country Ships, belonging to Calcutta and Bombay.		Canton. Total.		Macao. Portuguese Ships, (belonging to Macao.)	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1801...	A 2	1,639			2	1,639	5	1,000
1802...			4	1,600	4	1,600	4	950
1803...			6	3,861	6	3,861	6	1,700
1804...			9	5,845	9	5,845	8	2,330
1805...	2	2,000	19	11,330	21	13,330	11	3,660
1806...	1	961	*34	15,596	35	16,557	G 13	5,137
1807...			10	5,675	10	5,675	4	1,750
1808...			12	6,490	12	6,490		
1809...	1	1,000	8	5,028	9	6,028	5	1,725
1810...			B 9	5,108	9	5,108	3	1,225
1811...			C 8	4,491	8	4,491	4	1,425
1812...	2	1,820	†5	3,693	7	5,513	3	890
1813...	1	1,200	12	7,316	14	9,066	6	1,745
1814...			24	14,520	24	14,520	4	990
1815...			15	10,199	15	10,199	7	2,680
1816...			29	15,937	29	15,937	6	2,195
1817 ..	2	2,400	25	13,466	27	15,866	7	1,990
1818...	2	2,525	D 23	12,773	25	15,298	7	2,460
1819...	3	3,319	E 13	5,832	16	9,151	5	1,840
1820...	6	6,783	F 15	8,437	21	15,140	4	1,260
1821...	3	3,600	16	8,711	19	12,311	4	1,345

A with Troops.
B including one Arab, 800 tons. E ——— one Danish, 240 tons.
C ——— two Arabs, 1, 250 tons. F ——— one Portuguese, 755 tons.
D ——— one French, 677 tons. G ——— one Danish, 600 tons.

* Those ships were laden with Rice.

† One of the ships (Royal William, 1,200 tons) proceeded from China to England.

STATEMENT of the number of Ships and their Tonnage, which sailed from Bengal for China, in the following years:—shewing the increase since the opening of the Trade between Great Britain and China; compiled from the General Register of Exports of Ships in the Master Attendant's Office, Calcutta.

	Ships.	Tons.
1829,	21	11,199
1830,	27	14,364
1831, ‡	32	14,897
1832,	27	14,931

‡ Including the Company's Cotton Ships, which formed more than one-half of the whole of the Export Tonnage from Bengal to China, in those years. The rest chiefly Calcutta ships; most of these deliver part of their cargoes at Singapore.

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		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1833,....	Company's Ships, ...	7	9,217		
	Chartered ditto, ...	1	700		
		8	9,917		
	Private* ditto, ...	19	5,582		
				27	15,499
	Total of five years,...			134	70,890
	Average of five years, ...			27	14,158
1834†,...				55	25,423

Which shews, that the number of ships have already doubled, and the amount of their tonnage, nearly doubled the average of the preceding five years; the four last of which, it will be observed, were nearly equal, including the Company's ships—the last of these was the Buckinghamshire, which sailed from Bengal on the 1st September, 1833.

SINGAPORE (SINGHAPURA).

(From Mr. Martin's British Colonies, Asia, p. 427, &c.)

Locality and Area.—This rapidly rising emporium of trade is situate on the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, in Lat. 1° 17′ 22″ N., Long. 103° 51′ 45″ E.‡, of an eliptical form, about from twenty-five to twenty-seven miles in its greatest length from E. to W.; to fifteen miles in its greatest breadth from N. to S.; and containing an estimated area of two hundred and seventy square miles, with about fifty small desert isles, within ten miles around it, in the adjacent straits, whose area is about sixty miles: the whole settlement embracing a maritime and insular dominion of about one hundred miles in circumference.

Physical Aspect.—The island§ is on the N., separated from the mainland of the Malayan peninsula, by a very small straight, which in its narrowest part, is not more than one quarter of a mile wide on the front; and distant about nine miles, is an extensive chain of almost desert isles, the channel between which and Singapore is the grand route of commerce between E. and W. Asia. The aspect is low and level, with an extensive chain of saline and fresh-water marshes in several parts, covered with lofty timber and luxuriant vegetation—here and there low rounded sand hills, interspersed with spots of level ground, formed of a ferruginous clay, with a sandy substratum. The principal rock is red sandstone, which changes in some parts to a breccia or conglomerate, containing large fragments and crystals of quartz. The whole contiguous group of isles, about thirty in number,

* Including two Macao Ships.

† About half of those were ships from Great Britain: the first of which was the "Belhaven," which sailed from Calcutta for China, on the 3rd May, 1834—the rest, country ships.

‡ This is the position of the town.

§ It is the key of the Gulph of Siam and the China Sea.

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as well as Singapore, are apparently of a submarine origin, and their evulsion probably of no very distant date. The town stands on the S. coast, on a point of land near the W. end of a bay, where there is a salt creek, or river, navigable for lighters, nearly a mile from the sea; on the E. side of the town is a deep inlet for the shelter of native boats. The town consists generally of stone houses of two story high*, but in the suburbs, called Campong Glam, Campong Malacca, and Campong China, bamboo huts are erected on posts, most of them standing in the stagnant water, on the E. side of the harbour. Enterprising British merchants have erected substantial and ornamental houses fronting the sea, (and presenting a strange contrast to the wretched tenements of the Malays;) the ground is generally raised three feet, and the mansions have a superb entrance by an ascent of granite stairs: then an elegant portico, supported by magnificent Grecian column of every order of architecture. The rooms are lofty, with venetian windows down to the floor, and furnished in a luxurious manner; each tenement provided with its baths, billiard tables, &c.; while the grounds are tastily laid out with shrubs of beautiful foliage, the toût ensemble, affording a most picturesque prospect from the shipping in the roadstead.

Climate.—Notwithstanding its lowness, marshiness, intertropical position, and consequent high temperature, with a rapid and constant evaporation, by a nearly vertical sun, from a rank and luxuriant vegetation, and a profusion of animal and vegetable matter in every stage of putrefaction, Singapore has hitherto proved exceedingly healthy, owing perhaps to its maritime position. Being so near the equator, there is of course little variety of seasons; neither summer nor winter. Fahrenheit ranges from 71 to 89°. The periodical rains are brief, indistinctly marked, and extending over about one hundred and fifty days of the year.

History.—The Malay annals relate, that in 1252, A. D., Sri Iscander Shah, the last Malay prince of Singapore, being hard pressed by the king of Majopahit, in Java, returned to the mainland, where he founded the city of Malacca. That the Dutch, or Portuguese, may have settled on the island is probable, from the remains of religious buildings and other structures, which indicate its having been once thickly inhabited†.

On the design of Sir Stamford Raffles, the settlement of Singapore was first formed in February, 1818, (and declared a free port in 1819,) and its sovereignty, in its present extent, confirmed to Great Britain, in 1825, by a convention with the king of Holland and the Malay princes of Johore‡.

* A dreadful fire occurred at Singapore in December, 1821, which consumed a large portion of the Native houses and shops. An immense quantity of property was destroyed: the loss of one individual by this calamity, was estimated at 25,000 dollars.

In 1823, the town consisted of only a few buildings; and it now can boast, the handsomest, most regular and best built Bazar in India; the shops and houses (upper stories) are all Pukka, uniform, neat and respectable, with fine wide streets, and are occupied solely by Chinese, who carry on the business of the place, not excepting commercial speculations, as their houses are full of goods, and they themselves are in a thriving condition.

A new Exchange and Reading Room, the largest and finest in the settlement, was opened in January, 1831.—*Com.*

† Singapore was down to the year 1818, a haunt of pirates; no European or native vessels ever visited it; and as late as the year 1810, the boats of His Majesty's frigate Greyhound, cut out and recaptured from one of the most secure spots of the present harbour, an European vessel, which had fallen into the hands of the pirates in question. (Singapore Chronicle, 1824.)

‡ There is, I believe a pension of 24,000 Sp. Drs. a year paid by the East India Company to this Raja, as an equivalent for the cession.

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Natural Productions.—From the foregoing description it will be seen, that the island can, as yet, have no indigenous productions*; it is in fact a commercial emporium, probably will never be much more. Its main production is the agar-agar of the Malays, (Fucus saccharinus,) like fern, which abounds on the coral shoals around Singapore, and produces in China from six to eight dollars per pecul, in its dry bulky state. By the Chinese it is converted into glue, paint, &c. &c., for glazing their cottons and sacrifice paper; the finest portion is made into a rich jelly, which makes a delicious sweetmeat when preserved in syrup. The harvest of this sea-weed is from six thousand to twelve thousand peculs annually.

General View.—As a commercial mart and key to the navigation of the seas, in which it is situate, this settlement is of incalculable importance; we have seen by the foregoing accounts, that it has sprung up within the short space of ten or twelve years, from a desert isle, to a rich and flourishing settlement, importing and exporting annually £3,000,000 worth of goods (see subsequent statements). The opening of the Chinese market will not diminish its resort; but on the contrary, increase it. Situate as it is, in the centre of myriads of active and industrious nations†, inhabiting rich and fertile lands, abounding in every species of tropical produce, of which Europe, America, or China has need, ready to receive in return the manufactures of Britain to an almost illimitable extent; and being unmolested in its progress by harbour duties, dues, or charges of any description, it requires nothing but a withdrawal of England from her narrow-minded and miserable commercial policy of excluding eastern produce, to make our trade with the Asiatic archipelago (of which Singapore is now the entrepôt) one of the most valuable branches of our mercantile connexions.

EARLY TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

The value of merchandise imported and exported on junks, prows, &c. amounted in the space of 18 months, being from the 1st of May, 1820, to the 31st of October, 1821, to nearly three millions of Spanish dollars; and the value of the imports and exports, by square-rigged vessels, was estimated at two millions, making an aggregate amount of five millions of Spanish dollars, during the above period.

In November, 1821, eighteen ships arrived at, and fourteen departed from, Singapore.

1822.—Tonnage employed in the Trade of the island, 130,629 tons.

Value of Imports and Exports, ... 8,568,172 Sp. dols.

Imports.		
Indian Piece Goods, ... value	500,000	Sp. dols.
British Piece Goods, ...	250,000	ditto.
Exports.		
Sugar, ...	1,000	tons.
Pepper, ...	1,400	ditto.
Tin, ...	13,526	peculs.

* Singapore produces Gambier and Pepper, and has an extensive manufacture of Sago.

The several attempts to introduce spice plantations, do not appear to have realized the sanguine expectations of the early colonists.

† The variety of inhabitants residing at Singapore is shewn under 'Population;' the variety trading thither is far greater. Wages are not dear for *ordinary* labor: a Chinaman has eight Spanish dollars per month; a Coromandel Coast man, six; and a Malay, four. A Chinese carpenter will earn twelve dollars per month; an Indian, seven; and a Malayan, five.

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STATEMENT, shewing the resort of European and Native Shipping to the Port of Singapore, for the purposes of Trade or Refreshments, from the end of December, 1822, *to the beginning of January*, 1824.

The number of port clearances granted to European vessels, during this period, amounted to 208. Of these, 47 cleared out for Hindoostan, 42 for Malacca and Penang, 48 for China, 9 for Great Britain, 4 for Manilla, 3 for Siam, 4 for Tringanu and Kalantan, 5 for Borneo, 29 for Java, 6 for Sumatra, 11 for Borneo, and 1 for New South Wales. The tonnage of these vessels amounted to upwards of 75,000 tons; but, as must be evident enough from the nature and situation of the place, many of the vessels put in for the convenience of wooding and watering only; others again traded to a small extent: some took in a large portion of their cargoes, and a few, the whole amount of their lading. The place indeed is so conveniently situated from the facility of ingress and egress, that almost every ship that passes through the Straits of Malacca, touches; if for no other view than to obtain information. Indeed, out of 424 vessels that passed and repassed the Straits of Malacca, during the year 1823, we think, that not more than 6 or 7 passed on without touching, and these were chiefly Dutch men-of-war.

The next most important branch of trade is, probably, that of the Chinese junks of Canton and Fokien. In 1823, these amounted to six in number, in all about 3,000 tons. These junks import and export complete cargoes, to and from Singapore only.

The native trade from Siam, amounted, in 1823, to 43 junks, which may be considered equal to 11,000 tons. The greater number of these import full cargoes, and carry away an equivalent. A few have traded previously at the ports of Java and Penang, and touch at Singapore, to make up their cargoes.

The native trade with Cochin China, during the same period, amounted to 27 junks, and to about 4,000 tons. The whole of these, also, with the exception of a very few to Malacca and Penang, trade direct with Singapore alone.

The trade of the India islanders with Singapore may be divided into the following classes. That of the Bugis, of the Borneans, the Sumatrans, and that of the Malayans, in our immediate neighbourhood. The whole of the port clearances throughout the year, on account of all these, amounted to 1,445; and in this enumeration, the same vessels are of necessity frequently included. Between the port, and every place within the Straits of Malacca, frequent intercourse is kept up throughout the year; and there is, for example, a class of vessels, the prahu pukat, which often make three voyages a month between Singapore and the Dutch settlement of Rhio, about 60 miles distant. The most important branch of the trade of the Indian archipelago, is that of the Bugis, who, from their distance, and the nature of the monsoons, make but one voyage throughout the year. In 1823, the Bugis prahus of the different countries they inhabit, which trade to Singapore, were not less than 80 in number, amounting to nearly 3,000 tons. The trade with the state of Borneo proper, is another considerable branch of the island trade, which is worth particularising. It may amount to about 25 large prahus, or to a tonnage of about 1,500 tons. The whole of the native trade of the archipelago to Singapore, taken together (exclusive of the ephemeral trade of our immediate vicinity and of the Straits of Malacca, which is scarcely capable of any estimate, which would not mislead) may be reckoned at 4,500 tons annually.

The result of these different data show, that the whole amount of shipping and vessels of all descriptions, touching at Singapore for the purpose of trade,

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or for the convenience of wooding, watering, and refreshing, during the year 1823, amounted to but little short of 1,00,000 tons.

THE TRADE OF SINGAPORE, 1831.

"Trade," says a plain though useful writer on Political Economy, "increases the wealth of a nation; not by raising produce, like agriculture, nor by working up raw materials, like manufactures; but it gives an additional value to commodities, by bringing them from places where they are plentiful, to those where they are scarce; and by providing the means of a more extended distribution of commodities, it gives a spur to the agricultural and manufacturing classes."—The establishment of a commercial mart in such a happy situation as Singapore, whereby ample means are afforded of extending the distribution of British commodities amongst the inhabitants of the rich and populous nations and islands by which we are surrounded, while we receive in return the natural productions of each place, must ever claim for the enlightened and liberal founder of this settlement, the thanks of his country, and the gratitude of the whole mercantile world. Commerce being generally the precursor of civilization and improvement, we must consider that man, a public benefactor, whose great mind not only comprehends the advancement of the commercial and political interests of his own country, but the moral improvement of the uncivilized and savage tribes, with whom an extended intercourse may be established by means of commerce.

Such a man was Sir Stamford Raffles, the *bonâ fide* founder of this settlement: this emporium, of the rapid and extraordinary success of which, history presents us with few or no precedents.

To show in a clearer light the views which led Sir Stamford to form a settlement here, we take the liberty of quoting the following passage from the Memoirs of his Life, page 467, in a letter to the Duke of Somerset, dated Bencoolen, August, 1820.

"I am at present awaiting with much anxiety the result of the deliberations at home, regarding the Eastern Islands. By the last accounts, commissioners had been appointed to adjust the differences with the Dutch Government; and a few months must decide, whether we succumb to the daring and unqualified pretensions of our rivals, and hide our diminished heads, or still preserve our footing in the islands.

"It is not necessary for me to detail to your Grace the dangers to which our commerce was exposed, or the disabilities under which it laboured, previously to the occupation of Singapore. The Dutch, by reviving the principle on which their establishments in the East were originally founded, and acting upon the same with the increased power and means which their improved condition and rank among the nations of Europe gave them, had nearly succeeded in bringing under their control, every native state within the archipelago, and in excluding the British Indian trader from every port eastward of the Straits of Malacca and Sunda; while they secured to themselves the commerce of those important passes through which the trade to and from China must necessarily be carried on. It is not a little remarkable, that the establishment of this system of exclusion on the part of the Dutch, was much facilitated by the improved local resources of the colonies actually restored to them; and that it is to our having conquered and occupied Java, that they are mainly indebted for the means of obstructing and destroying our commerce; for had not that event taken place, they would not have had the pretext or the means of establishing a new empire and system so diametrically opposed to our commercial interests, and which the policy of our Government, and the enterprise of our merchants, had so successfully combated and destroyed in the preceding century.

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" The commerce, therefore, for which I have been *again* contending, and which I have endeavoured to secure by the occupation of Singapore, is no less important to us than it is our legitimate right. Within its narrowest limits, it embraces a fair participation in the general trade of the archipelago and Siam, and in a more extensive view, is intimately connected with that of China and Japan. We should not forget that it was to the Eastern Islands that the attention of Europeans was first directed, and that it was in these seas, the contest for the commerce of the East was carried on and decided—that it was this trade which contributed to the power and splendour of Portugal, and at a later date, raised Holland from insignificance and obscurity, to power and rank among the nations of Europe.

" The occupation of Singapore involves an expense of about £20,000 per annum, which sum covers all the expense of its establishment—and if permanently retained, this amount will of course be paid out of a local revenue. So that the possession of this important station cannot be considered as adding one fraction to our pecuniary burdens, while it secures to us all the objects, both political and commercial, which we can require in these seas."

The rapid advance of the settlement in commercial importance, from its establishment in 1818, to the present period, fully exemplifies the justness and wisdom of the policy which dictated the above measures.

Since 1822, the value of our imports has risen, with slight variations, from seven millions of sicca rupees to nearly eighteen millions, annually; whilst the benefits of a free trade are daily developing themselves by the arrival of traders from most distant parts of the archipelago, anxious to participate in the advantages which an intercourse with this settlement freely holds out to them.

This gradual increase has taken place too, in despite of many obstacles, external as well as internal, the principal of which are the unchecked prevalence of piracy in these seas, which has seriously affected the native trade throughout;—the secret as well as open opposition of our rivals the Dutch, who seek to lord it alone over the archipelago in such a manner as nearly to exemplify the fable of the dog in the manger;—the prohibition to import fire-arms and ammunition, which commodities (as applicable to purposes of defence as of attack), the natives are obliged to procure when and how they can; and the exclusion of American traders from a participation of the trade of the settlement, by which it is deprived of much of that useful commodity, " the circulating medium," which Americans mostly bring from their own country, for want of proper investments, and which is so necessary to give a proper impetus to all commercial transactions.

The official statements, shewing the nature and extent of the import and export trade of the settlement for the last year, though not so favourable as former statements have been, are fully sufficient in themselves to evince, that the important station which Singapore assumes amongst the higher commercial ports of the East, is well supported by substantial proofs. To render such more clear and intelligible, we shall take a brief review of it, as follows:

The imports from the mother-country, consist principally in Piece Goods, Woollens, Cotton Twist, Iron, Wines, Provisions, and a list of innumerable " Sundries," which are too unimportant in themselves to deserve a separate head, but which, when condensed, form a very material item in the list. Those are " distributed" in all directions, as may be perceived in the statements of Exports, where the names of places are attached. In return, the merchants of this place remit such articles of produce as seem to them best suited to the state of the British or continental market, such as coffee, sugar,

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tortoise-shell, pepper, tin, and a variety of other native productions, which, altogether, form a moiety of the export cargoes for England; the transhipments of goods from China constituting another.

From "Foreign Europe," so called in the list, by which are meant ports in Continental Europe, viz. Hamburgh, Marseilles, Nantz, Bordeaux; imports of Wines, Iron, British Piece Goods, and "Sundries," have taken place, for which returns have been made, principally in produce. From South America there has been a large importation of Dollars, in return for produce. But on the continuance of this trade we cannot write with any certainty, as the intercourse is not regular, having, we presumed, been much interrupted by the political events which continue to agitate Europe and South America to the present period.

The staple articles of Import, from Calcutta, are Opium, Indian Piece Goods, Wheat, Rice, Gram, Gunnies, and Saltpetre; in return for which are exported, principally Gold Dust, Dollars, Pepper, Spices, Copper, Tin, Segars, Spirits, Gambier and other articles of produce.

The annual importations from Madras consist principally of Piece Goods, the peculiar manufacture of the Coromandel Coast. In return for these the owners and native traders, who convey them here themselves, take away Dollars, quantities of China articles, Copper, and the produce of the archipelago. In former years, Bengal and Madras Piece Goods were imported into these regions in very considerable quantities; but since the extensive introduction of British manufactures, the quantities as well as prices of these articles have decreased annually. Still the importations are by no means inconsiderable, for amongst some classes of the natives of these regions, they still obtain a ready market, as well from the nature of the materials, as from a long established custom of purchasing them solely. Java, even with the heavy duties imposed by the Dutch, ever affords a good market for Indian Piece Goods.—*Singapore Chronicle, December 29th*, 1831.

REMARKS upon the Trade of Singapore, deduced from the "*Singapore Chronicle.*"

To speak of Singapore being "at present a mart for the produce of China, which is there exchanged for the manufactures of England," is perfectly ridiculous; for, instead of this place being a mart for the produce of China, it is merely a quay where the produce is landed, as it were, but for a moment, and then reshipped without its ever changing hands, or conferring any advantage on the place, further than a trifling commission to the agent who ware-houses and re-ships it. A few consignments, certainly, of Cassia, Camphor, &c. come down annually, but not to any great amount, and none of which are ever exchanged for British manufactures. The only traders with China that visit us, who take any British manufactures, are the junk people, and the whole of them put together, certainly do not take more than 15 or 20,000 dollars worth annually.

The junks import very little produce adapted to the Europe markets*, and their return cargoes are chiefly composed of the numerous productions of the Malayan archipelago. We have repeatedly inquired of the different commanders of the junks, their reasons for not purchasing more largely of Cotton Piece Goods than they usually do; and they have invariably informed us, that they have Silks and Nankeens in their own country, much cheaper and more durable than our manufactures, which must certainly be admitted to be a very satisfactory reason. From the nature of the returns, therefore, which they take from this place annually, we are inclined to

* The opening of the China Trade to Great Britain, must materially increase this traffic.—*Com.*

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question very much, whether the sanguine expectations of our manufacturers will be realized.—*Singapore Chronicle, 3rd December*, 1829.

Trade for the years ending 30th April, 1828, and 1829 :—it appears, that the Imports of last year exceed those of 1827-28, by Sa. Rs. 47,25,204, and that the increase in Exports during the same period, amount to Sa. Rs. 41,74, 594¾. Nearly the whole of the increase of Imports, it will be observed, however, is under the head of "China," and that of the Exports, under the head of "England," both of which are no doubt occasioned by the unusually large quantity of China produce, which came down last year for transhipment merely; so that the real increase in the importation of goods intended to be disposed of in the place, will be found not to exceed the imports of the former year, by more than Sa. Rs. 8,00,000.

The Imports from England, in 1828-29, exceeded those of the preceding year by Sa. Rs. 5,02,723; but by a reference to the comparative statement, 1827-28, we find they fall short of the imports of 1826-27, by Sa. Rs. 4,12,627, from which it would appear, that the trade in British manufactures is, if any thing, on the decline. The decrease in the Europe trade, however, is in the value only, the quantity of goods imported, being much greater in 1828-29, than in any preceding year, and the decline in value is doubtless occasioned by the great competition which has of late existed in this branch of trade. Within the last eighteen months, the principal articles of British manufacture have fallen in price, at least 30 per cent., and we see no probability of prices improving, so long as the importations continue as extensive as they have been for some time back. The consumption, evidently, does not at all keep pace with the supply, and we think it is exceedingly improbable, that the demand will be in the least increased for some years to come, (see statement of imports from 1827-28 to 1833-34.)

Under the head of "Neighbouring Islands and other Native Ports," the decrease is apparently very considerable; but it will be observed, that this is owing chiefly to several of the islands and ports, which were formerly classed under one general head, being particularised in the statements we now give. There is a decrease, however, in the Native Trade of Sa. Rs. 4,09,151.

It is impossible to convey a correct view of the trade from any document that can be obtained, as there are no duties or port charges of any description here, and the merchants and traders are, very properly, simply requested to give in a list of their imports and exports, with the valuations fixed by themselves. The correctness of these reports, therefore, either as to quantity or value, depends entirely on the importers and exporters, who, from various motives, it may easily be conceived, will not at all times be scrupulously exact. The irregularities in this respect, however, we should hope, are principally confined to the native traders; but as so much of the trade is in the hands of natives, it is evident that they have it in their power to alter, very materially, the general aspect of the commerce of the settlement. But, notwithstanding this inconvenience, we should be sorry to see any regulations put in force. for the purpose of compelling the natives to render a correct account of their imports and exports, as we feel persuaded that such a measure would prove injurious.—*Singapore Chronicle, February 11th*, 1830.

1829-30. The prices are averaged according to the price current, and will be found to be generally correct. Besides those reported at the Registrar's office, we have reason to believe there are many articles, both imported and exported, which escape registry; so that the trade of this settlement is actually greater than what it is stated to be. Unless importers and exporters will take the trouble to give in their lists on every occasion, it is impossible to arrive at any thing like a correct statement.—*Singapore Chronicle, 7th Oct.* 1830.

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1832. Singapore is chiefly a mart for the exchange of the merchandize and products of Europe, India, China, &c. for the produce of the archipelago and neighbouring states; and the imports from one port consequently forms the exports to another. The transhipments consist chiefly of products from China, Java, and occasionally from Manilla, for the London market; and sometimes transhipments of British manufactures to China.

The British merchant has begun extensively to avail himself of Singapore, as an extrepôt for China goods. The transhipments at Singapore for the London market, are of China, Java, and Manilla products.

Deducting transhipments, the actual export trade to England, forming the returns for the imports thence, is estimated at 24 lacs of rupees per annum, and the trade with India, at 30 lacs; an amount of trade, of which the increase or decrease will depend entirely upon the prosperous or deteriorated condition of the neighbouring states, and the islands in the archipelago. The production of eastern pepper has been ascertained to be greatly reduced since 1827, to the extent of one-third; and last year (1831), there was a diminution in the quantity of Siam sugar, ascribed to a temporary cause. The actual and permanent trade of Singapore is limited by the resources of the people who resort to it for supplies, and the improvement or depression of the trade, forms a good criterion of their condition. Whether we consider Singapore as a profitable vent for British manufactures, or of Indian produce, it is clearly the policy of the British Government, by every way in which its influence can be made to be felt, to promote peace, good order, and civilization among the neighbouring states and islands; to protect the weak against the strong, and to take effectual measures for the entire suppression of piracy in those seas.

The Singapore Chronicle is constantly giving examples of the insecurity of the navigation of the Straits and Archipelago; and it is difficult to believe, if full and proper consideration were given to the subject, that means might not be easily devised and executed, to remove this obstacle to the prosperity of the Singapore trade, which might thus form an increasingly important item of the trade, both of India and England.

The number of ships, and their tonnage, stated in the table in a subsequent page, as having arrived at, and departed from, Singapore, in 1833-34, appears very great, much in excess of those resorting to Bengal from all parts of the world; but it is to be observed, that the former includes all ships passing through the Straits of Malacca, to and from China, from and towards the Indian presidencies; many of which merely touch at Singapore for refreshments, &c., and some leaving at, and taking from thence, a small proportion of their cargoes; for instance, in 1833-34, 40 ships, 17,094 tons, are stated to have arrived at Singapore from Calcutta:—whereas, in that year, only 16 vessels, 3,114 tons, cleared out from Calcutta for Singapore; the rest were for China.

The account is further swelled by the repeated voyages of small vessels, from Penang, Malacca, and Java.

The foregoing remarks are not meant to undervalue the extent of the Trade of Singapore, but to give a more correct idea of it.

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NEW ARRANGEMENT OF SALES AT SINGAPORE, 1835.

A material alteration has recently taken place in the mode of doing business here. The trade hitherto has been chiefly a barter one; that is, sales were not only effected in immediate exchange for produce, but actually sold on a credit of 3 to 6 months, for payment in produce at the then market price of the day, or at certain fixed prices. This system had long been found to be a very inconvenient one, and suggestions were frequently made to alter it, but unanimity was wanting, and nothing effectual was done, until the 22nd April last, when a public meeting was held, at which the following resolutions were passed by a large majority of the mercantile community.

Credit sales are now effected for payment in cash, but it is at the option of the seller to receive payment in produce, if it should happen to answer his purpose, and at the same time be convenient to the purchaser, when the sales fall due. Some dependence may now therefore be placed on the quotations of prices of Imports and Exports, which could not be done under the former system.

The currency in which commercial transactions are calculated, is the Spanish dollar, divided into cents. The common weight is the pecul of 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois, divided into 100 catties; salt and rice are commonly sold by the coyan of 40 peculs nearly; Java tobacco, by the corge of 40 baskets; and gold dust, by the bunkal, which weighs two dollars, or equivalent to about 832 grains troy. Bengal rice, wheat, and doll, are sold by the bag, containing two Bengal maunds.

At a meeting of the merchants and inhabitants of Singapore, held at the Exchange Rooms, on the 22nd April, 1835, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:

1. That on making sales, if at a credit, promissory notes or acceptances shall be taken; and that in all cases, the payment of the same, at the expiration of three days' grace, shall be strictly enforced.

2. That the preceding resolution shall be translated into the Chinese, Kling, and Malayan languages, and circulated in the Bazar, for the information of native dealers.

3. That a memorial be addressed to the Governor in Council on the subject of the recent murders and piracies that have been committed in the vicinity of the settlement, pointing out the ruinous effect such a system of depredation is likely to have on our trade; and praying, that authority be granted to the local Government, to take such strong and efficient measures, as may be deemed calculated to put a stop to them.

4. That the frequent acts of piracy in this neighbourhood, but more particularly the recent ones committed so near the anchorage of the shipping, imperiously calls for the constant presence of one or more vessels of war; and that pending a reply to our representation to the Governor General in Council, a request be made to the Honorable the Acting Governor of the Straits, in view to the commander of H. M. S. Rose, being solicited to remain here until relieved by some other vessel of war—such course appearing essential to the due protection of the valuable commerce of the place; and that the committee appointed to draw up the petitions, be requested to communicate with the acting Governor on the subject.

That a petition be forwarded to the King in Council, setting forth the absolute necessity that exists for the court of Judicature of these settlements having Admiralty jurisdiction; and praying that the same may be granted with the least possible delay.

That it is of great importance to the commerce of this settlement, that vessels belonging to the United States of America, be permitted to trade here on the footing of the most favored nations; and that a petition to the King in Council be also forwarded, praying that an order in Council to that effect, may be issued; or such other measure adopted, as may legalize such trade.

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STATEMENT *of the Annual Aggregate Value of Imports and Exports at Singapore, (as taken from official documents in the Registrar of Imports and Exports' Office, up to* 1830-31.)

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1823-24, ...	1,38,07,071	1,02,22,222	2,40,29,293
1824-25, ...	1,34,88,456	1,23,60,120	2,58,48,576
1825-26, ...	1,31,27,948	1,12,70,163	2,43,98,111
1826-27, ...	1,36,19,787	1,38,83,062	2,75,02,849
1827-28, ...	1,48,85,999	1,38,72,010	2,87,58,009
1828-29, ...	1,83,49,962	1,68,68,335	3,52,18,297
1829-30, ...	2,00,77,763	1,69,87,070	3,70,64,833
1830-31, ...	1,78,05,628	1,74,10,924	3,52,16,552
1831-32, ...	......	......	......
1832-33, ...	1,80,37,265	1,48,82,758	3,29,20,023
1833-34, ...	1,69,81,177	1,82,10,981	3,51,92,158

No regular account of the Trade of Singapore was kept prior to 1823-24.

In 1827-28, the aggregate amount of Exports, as above, exceeded the value of the East-India Company's Exports from Great Britain, to all India and China, in the same year.

In 1829-30, the greatest of the above series, the aggregate value of *Imports* and *Exports* was just equal to the value of *Imports* into Bengal, from all parts of the world, in the preceding year.

From 1829-30 to 1833-34, the value of the Trade of Singapore rather decreased; but upon the whole, it has been pretty steady since 1828-29.

In 1828-29, the general total of the external trade for the three settlements, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, was as follows:

Imports,	5,59,48,565	Sa. Rs.
Exports,	2,21,26,562	,,
Excess Imports,	3,38,22,003	,,

There are several articles specified, the exportation of which exceeded the importation of the same. In the general total, they amount to Sa. Rs. 26,510½.

Singapore Trade contrasted with that of Bengal, in 1833-34.

	SINGAPORE.	BENGAL.
	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.
Imports,......	1,69,81,177	2,54,30,212
Exports,......	1,82,10,981	4,28,82,931
Total,...	3,51,92,158	6,83,13,143

So that the aggregate of the Singapore Trade, amounts to something more than one-half of that of Bengal; but it is to be observed, that the *re-exports* from the latter, are comparatively very inconsiderable.

STATEMENT *of the Value of* IMPORTS *at Singapore.*

Names of Places.	1827-28	1828-29	1829-30	1830-31	1832-33	1833-34
From	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sp. Dols.	Sp. Dols.
England,	19,20,126	24,22,850	34,55,776	24,45,894	1,847,534	1,446,488
Foreign Europe,	5,41,673	86,509	32,773	1,58,509	82,207	181,414
South America,	,,	1,05,368	71,108	66,440	,,	,,
Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and N. S. Wales,	1,55,951	48,654	60,065	12,413	5,734	990
Calcutta,	23,16,466	29,77,086	27,96,415	25,59,592	1,264,228	1,265,441
Madras,	4,14,697	10,90,278	5,74,586	1,02,583	217,450	370,550
Bombay,	3,70,889	3,82,249	2,73,393	2,22,341	261,638	138,088
Pulo Penang,	8,83,015	8,42,838	,,	,,	,,	2,576
Malacca,	2,78,627	4,18,402	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rhio,	,,	1,93,201	1,64,223	1,78,746	163,926	127,724
Java,	22,84,637	14,49,140	17,81,427	23,89,228	1,030,502	923,453
Ceylon,	19,355	28,002	52,482	26,784	20,138	19,625
Sumatra,	,,	5,25,798	4,15,436	3,94,473	168,719	176,682
Acheen and Northern Pepper Ports,	2,896	8,420	8,782	162	,,	,,
Straits,	,,	1,90,993	1,20,142	85,084	,,	,,
Celebes,	,,	4,68,085	5,61,905	4,93,298	250,450	225,575
Bally,	,,	1,20,389	1,29,167	1,49,754	72,591	90,576
Borneo,	,,	4,52,287	4,69,092	5,13,990	213,528	272,391
E. C. Peninsula,	,,	6,56,600	5,88,321	7,93,627	425,114	381,528
West side of Do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	37,483	45,668
Siam,	2,75,819	7,92,250	7,10,737	4,21,015	239,191	142,604
Camboja,	,,	8,051	,,	37,128	,,	,,
Cochin China,	1,08,449	2,31,447	1,94,818	79,394	134,994	58,105
China,	17,92,674	56,22,135	71,84,407	60,15,048	1,963,668	1,796,586
Manilla,	,,	2,60,573	,,	4,29,742	91,781	252,261
Neighbouring Islands and other Native Ports,	35,14,720	2,29,590	2,96,546	2,33,382	98,383	167,950
Sicca Rupees,	1,48,85,994	1,96,11,194*	2,00,77,763	1,78,05,628	8,589,174	8,086,275
or at 210 Sa. Rs. per. 100 Spanish dollars,					Sa. Rs. 1,80,37,265	1,69,81,177

The principal places from whence the Imports come, are England, Bengal, Java, and China.

* This year includes the internal Trade.

STATEMENT *of Value of* EXPORTS *from Singapore.*

Names of Places.	1827-28	1828-29	1829-30	1830-31	1832-33	1833-34
To	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sp. Dols.	Sp. Dols.
England, ...	27,89,513	66,39,730	77,59,405	74,42,390	2,581,794	3,428,132
Foreign Europe, ...	2,72,230	2,20,988	3,771	2,09,736	39,371	119,782
South America, ...	,,	93,155	,,	,,	36,783	,,
Mauritius, Cape of G. Hope, and N. S. Wales, ...	1,19,122	34,163	1,27,701	38,909	12,451	12,166
Calcutta, ...	16,31,349	23,58,894	20,35,747	22,34,743	901,525	944,358
Madras, ...	11,38,099	3,93,599	2,06,877	2,85,678	137,087	167,002
Bombay, ...	1,88,012	3,73,036	6,00,474	4,06,528	249,746	206,207
Pulo Penang, ...	6,46,122	5,67,669	,,	,,	21,848	58,990
Malacca, ...	4,80,556	6,10,600	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rhio, ...	,,	1,96,219	2,36,636	1,29,769	179,395	127,641
Java, ...	10,26,379	10,34,598	8,97,488	11,41,729	464,309	714,509
Ceylon, ...	,,	2,315	17,450	31,257	8,475	12,835
Sumatra, ...	,,	4,28,285	3,44,802	3,52,610	204,352	206,641
Acheen and Northern Pepper Ports, ...	,,	45,815	3,503	1,526	,,	,,
Straits, ...	,,	1,42,842	89,068	64,377	319,700	223,673
Celebes, ...	,,	5,18,825	6,08,944	5,45,035	,,	,,
Bally, ...	,,	1,80,518	1,66,259	2,16,455	89,645	118,826
Borneo, ...	,,	3,68,675	3,93,493	4,04,642	171,945	260,977
E. C. Peninsula, ...	,,	6,66,503	6,08,770	8,64,508	415,875	392,668
West side of Do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	28,101	34,803
Siam, ...	4,57,713	6,40,189	5,98,795	3,14,590	223,782	198,182
Camboja, ...	,,	,,	20,760	30,784	,,	,,
Cochin China, ...	85,576	1,07,911	2,18,480	85,838	54,515	77,164
China, ...	15,19,897	18,12,728	13,82,348	18,93,037	743,818	1,014,000
Manilla, ...	,,	3,50,886	3,01,651	3,46,694	97,240	261,479
Neighbouring Islands and other Native Ports, ...	35,17,438	2,58,452	3,64,641	3,69,369	105,271	91,861
Amboyna, ...	,,	,,	,,	720	,,	,,
Sicca Rupees, ...	1,38,72,006	1,80,46,595*	1,69,87,070	1,74,10,924	7,087,028	8,671,896
or at Sa. Rs. 210 per 100 Spanish dollars, Sa. Rs.					1,48,82,758	1,82,10,981

* This year includes the internal Trade.

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STATEMENT *of the quantity of Articles imported at Singapore in the following years:*

	1829-30	1832-33	1833-34
CHINA ARTICLES.			
Alum, ...	peculs 220,	peculs 250,	peculs 224.
Camphor, China, ...	ditto 1,706, cases 958,	ditto 2,279, cases 1,570,	do. 369, tubs, Japan, 50.
Cassia, ...	...	ditto 9,189, ditto 331,	ditto 7,783, bags 8.
Nankeens, ...	cs. 6,056, corges 8,765.	pieces 50, bxs. 150, corges 27,510,	corges 4,244.
Piece Goods, ...	...	cases 75, pieces 20,	cases 1,430.
Raw Silk, ...	peculs 456, chests 231, bales 3,753,	chests 23, bales 665,	peculs 1,680, chts. 137, bales 1,582.
Sugar Candy, ...	ditto 420, tubs 323,	peculs 144, tubs 374,	ditto 165, tubs 50.
Tea, ...	ditto 326, boxes, 68,	ditto 226, chts. 100, boxes 873,	ditto 991, boxes 2,413, pack. 2,635.
China-ware, ...	None.	None.	in no. 2,30,460, bxs. 16, bundles 3,700.
Copper, Japan, ...	ditto 4,585,	ditto 3,564,	peculs 570.
EASTERN PRODUCE.			
Bees' Wax, ...	ditto 761,	ditto 381,	ditto 1,126.
Benjamin, ...	ditto 299, boxes 32,	ditto 847,	ditto 2,511.
Birds' Nests, ...	ditto 125,	ditto 114,	ditto 108, boxes 16.
Bicho de Mar, ...	ditto 3,996,	ditto 491,	ditto 6,385.
Betel-nut, ...	do. 397, & in no. 10.000,	in no. 179,000,	ditto 6,390.
Camphor, Malay, ...	ditto 8, catties 59,		
Coffee, ...	ditto 17,587,	peculs 18,809, bags 262,	ditto 6,520.
Dragon's Blood, ...	ditto 134,	ditto 107, cases 8,	ditto 106.
Ebony, ...	ditto 3,577,	ditto 5,043, & cwt. 182,	ditto 5,885.
Gambier, ...	...	ditto 423,	ditto 1,568.
Pepper, ...	ditto 18,908,	ditto 20,817, bags 177,	ditto 24,881.
Ratans, ...	do. 44,501, bdls. 42,125,	do. 5,518, bdls. 61,785,	ditto 9,924, bdls. 8,870.
Sugar, ...	ditto 43,772, boxes 10,	ditto 32,835,	ditto 19,774.
Stick-lac, ...	ditto 1,198,	ditto 2,329,	ditto 706.
Mother o'Pearl Shells,	ditto 320, hampers 18,	ditto 373	ditto 1,385.
Tortoise-shell, ..	do. 178, bs. 16, sets 8,	do. 151, lbs. 4,858, cs. 7,	ditto 177.
Sago, ...	ditto 14,066,	do. 10,040, bdls. 1,19,770,	do. 6,519, bdls. 266,110.
Segars, ...	...	in no. 63,87,050,	ditto 40,500.
Tin, Block, ...	ditto 18,289,	peculs 33,074,	ditto 35,880.
Ivory, ...	ditto 30,	ditto 111,	ditto 26.
Spices, ...	ditto 3,429, cs. 5,788,	do. 498, lbs. 1,075, cks. 24,	ditto 1,194, lbs. 38 box 1, Nutmegs, 87,000.
Opium, ...	chests 1,066,		
Wheat and Gram, ..	peculs 5, bags 4,340,	Bz. mds. 2,102, and bags 6,144,	bags 8,545, barrels flour 269.
Rice, ...	do. 140,333, bgs. 4,901,	pls. 1,35,521, Bz. mds. 12,300, bags 2,452,	peculs 82,525, bgs. 2,816.
Saltpetre, ...	ditto 4,052,	do. 683, bgs. 5, cwt. 116,	
Spelter, ...	ditto 1,041.	ditto 43,	peculs 1,371, mds. 2,060, lbs. 22,400.
EUROPE ARTICLES.			
Lead, ...	...	ditto 870,	ditto 1,245, & cwt. 170.
Woollens,	ps. 3,596, yds. 7,602, cases 21, bales 43,	ps. 1,524, yds. 1,93,507, and bales 12,	ps. 3,462, yds. 89,227, bales 40, & dzs. 100.
Piece Goods, British,	value, Spanish dols. 12,63,735,	pieces 1,06,552, yards 44,07,226, cs. 15, shawls 145, cor. 293, dozs. 17,442,	pieces 3,02,226, yards 2,85,524, cases 99, corges 146, doz. 9,273.
Ditto, For. Europe,		pieces 2,933	ps. 115, cs. 27, cor. 110, dozs. 348, bales 16.

	1829-30	1832-33	1833-34
Eu. Produce, &c. contd.			
Piece Goods, India, ...	value Spanish dols. 7,27,458,	bls. 17, boxes 15, cs. 29, yds. 2,470, and corges 24,536,	ps. 7,185, cor. 38,068, bls. 22, doz. 837.
Ditto, Malay, ...	" " 1,054,98,	corges 3,847,	corges 3,825, cases 6, dozens 160.
Gunpowder, ...	...	lbs. 20,000,	lbs. 27,469.
Iron,	value Sp. dols. 80,791,	peculs 7,735, bars 2,043, tons 879,	peculs 18,741, tons 295, bars 3,961, sheets 300, bds. & hoops 80.
Steel, ...	...	tubs 946, casks 130,	tubs 1,747, & bxs. 214.
Copper, Sheathing, ...	peculs 404, cases 51,	...	...
Spanish Dollars, ...	6,99,166,	3,89,198,	4,67,557
Sicca Rupees, ...	142,	None.	298
Java Rupees, ...	18,381,	value Sp. Drs. 523,	5,135
Gold Dust, ...	peculs 2, catties 88,		

The foregoing has been compiled from statements published at different times in the Singapore Chronicle. Singapore being a free port, the lists of cargoes imported and exported, particularly those of native craft, are furnished in a very confused manner, especially as to the packages; the weight or tale of their contents, in most cases, not being specified; so that it is not practicable to ascertain, from the published statements alluded to, with any degree of correctness, the quantity of each article; however, the table affords a tolerable general idea of the nature and extent of the trade. It is understood that arrangements are in progress, to render those statements more clear in future.

It has been considered unnecessary to detail separately the articles exported, almost the whole being *re-exports:* the island itself not producing any articles for external trade, except gambier, pepper, and manufactured sago; and the general consumption in the settlement, of imported goods, being inconsiderable: so that nearly the whole of the latter are re-exported within a short time after importation, with the exception of grain, and other provisions, wines and spirits, and a few miscellaneous articles, for the general use of the inhabitants.

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STATEMENT *of the Number and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels, which arrived at, and departed from, Singapore, during the official years* 1832-33 *and* 1833-34.

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1832-33		1833-34		1832-33		1833-34	
From, and to,	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Great Britain, ...	18	6,226	28	7,754	30	9,800	26	8,023
Continental Europe, ...	3	651	7	1,661	3	581	5	1,150
N. S. Wales,............	9	3,000	,,	5,938	,,	,,	,,	,,
Cape of Good Hope, ...	1	205	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
America, ...	2	676	2	615	,,	,,	,,	,,
Isle of France, ...	,,	,,	3	819	1	231	1	200
Bourbon, ...	,,	,,	2	451	,,	,,	1	238
China,..................	47	19,166	57	24,743	73	43,780	103	56,043
Manilla,................	21	6,994	20	6,002	10	1,740	11	2,379
Calcutta, ...	38	16,517	40	17,094	33	8,448	33	9,734
Madras and Coast, ...	10	3,455	10	2,802	7	2,150	14	4,021
Bombay and Coast,......	32	22,666	51	33,958	22	12,257	26	14,019
Arabia, ...	,,	,,	2	748	1	300	3	1,248
Moulmein,..............	,,	,,	1	76	2	299	4	569
Ceylon, ...	3	389	4	839	1	110	2	362
Malacca, ...	67	9,002	64	5,850	108	14,426	34	3,507
Penang, ...	54	9,573	46	6,447	18	3,561	68	8,018
Java, ...	81	17,035	73	12,224	54	10,085	74	14,869
Sumatra, ...	5	596	16	3,174	12	1,495	20	8,565
Rhio, ...	10	1,547	6	733	31	5,706	9	957
Siam, ...	4	628	5	1,684	4	960	8	2,573
Cochin China, ...	4	987	3	770	4	1,260	6	1,545
Borneo, ...	3	327	12	1,781	2	374	14	1,567
Tringano and other Native Ports,................	8	803	7	743	7	872	7	704
Bali and Eastern Islands,	,,	,,	1	391	,,	,,	1	437
Pegue, ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	150	,,	,,
Arracan, Rangoon, and Chittagong, ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	450	2	320
	420	120,443	*475	137,298	429	119,825	*474	136,349

1833-34

* Imports: 325 under British flag; 9 French; 5 Hamburgh; 6 Danish; 3 American; 92 Dutch; 23 Portuguese; 4 Spanish; 2 Arab; 4 Cochin Chinese; 3 Malay. Grand Total, 475 Vessels, Tonnage, 137,298.

1833-34

* Exports: 323 British; 9 French; 6 Hamburgh; 6 Danish; 3 American; 93 Dutch; 22 Portuguese; 5 Spanish; 1 Arab; 5 Cochin Chinese; 3 Malay. Grand Total, 474 Vessels, Tonnage, 136,349.

STATEMENT *of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels, Prahus and Junks, which imported at, and exported from, Singapore, during the official years* 1832-33 *and* 1833-34.

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1832-33		1833-34		1832-33		1833-34	
From, and to,	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
China,..................	7	1,247	27	4,642	13	2,675	9	1,447
Cochin China & Camboja,	17	998	49	3,010	26	2,307	27	1,966
Siam, ...	37	4,397	24	3,792	37	3,990	17	2,537
East side of the Peninsula,	143	3,097	72	1,689	111	2,557	76	1,565
West side of the Peninsula,	55	474	46	341	50	487	36	250
Borneo, ...	96	2,291	138	3,096	75	1,704	148	3,231
Celebes, ...	81	1,812	55	1,345	97	1,985	102	2,041
Bali, ...	46	964	63	1,566	37	1,915	73	2,043
Java, ...	48	2,347	72	2,986	5	467	44	2,120
Sumatra, ...	518	3,531	514	3,744	470	3,432	397	3,309
Penang,............ ..	3	475	8	420	8	725	5	447
Malacca, ...	79	2,276	6	2,608	82	2,181	88	3,003
Rhio, ...	251	3,182	251	3,613	302	4,538	264	3,863
Neighbouring Islands, ..	185	1,623	220	2,075	187	2,015	214	2,055
	1,566	28,714	1,599	34,927	1,495	30,178	1,480	29,877

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SINGAPORE PRICE CURRENT.

Ind. and China Produce.	1830. 29th May.		1831. 13th Jan.		1832. 19th Jan.		1834. 15th May.		1835. 1st Jan.	
	Sp. Dollars.		Sp. Dollars.		Sp. Dollars.		Sp. Dollars.		Sp. Dollars.	
Antimony Ore, per pecul,							1½ a	1¾	2 a	2¾
Bees' Wax, — „	34 a	38	35 a	40	32 a	35	20	22	20	25
Beche de mer, 1st sort, — „	60	65	65		37	50	30	50	30	50
„ „ Inferior, — „	20	45	20	45	20	25	2½	15	2½	15
Benjamin, 1st sort, — „	10	40	10	55	10	65	35	75	35	75
„ Inferior, — „	—		—		—		8	20	8	20
Betel-nut, — „	None.		None.		None.		None.		1¾	2
Birds' Nests, white, catty,	40 a	42	40 a	45	25 a	40	35 a	40	20	40
„ black, pecul,	160		50	120	30	125	50	200	55	200
Camphor, Barus, catty,	17	25	18	26	12	30	10	13	10	13
„ China, pecul.	27	29	27	29	22	23	None.		None.	
Cassia Lignea, — „	12	13	9		10	12	11 a	12	11 a	12
Coffee, Malay, — „	6	8¼	7½	7¾	8½	9	9¾	10¾	8¾	10
Copper, Japan, — „	None.		32	33	26	28	29	30	None.	
Dragon's Blood, 1st sort, „	None.		None		None.		25	30	30 a	50
„ Inferior, „	14 a	18	14 a	18	5 a	30	12	20	15	20
Ebony, — — „	4	4¼	4	4¼	3	3½	3¼	3½	2¼	2½
Elephants' Teeth,										
„ 1st sort, 5 a 8 to a, „	115	120	115	120	115	125	70	80	75	95
„ 2nd „ 12 a 15 „ — „	90	100	90	100	90	100	60	65	60	70
„ 3rd „ 18 a 25 „ — „	65	70	70	75	70	75	50	55	50	60
Gambier, Singapore & Rhio, „	1	1¼	1½	1¾	1¼	1½	2	2½	2	2½
Gamboge, — — „	65	80	60	70	20	80	25	65	25	65
Mother o'Pearl Shells, — „	None.		None.		22	24	17	21	17	20
Nankeens, long, (Junk,) 100	50 a	60	50 a	60	45	55	40	45	40	45
„ short, (Do.) — „	32	35	35	40	None.		35	36	35	36
Ratans, Banjarmassin, — pecul,	1½	2	1½	2	1½ a	2	2½	2¾	2¼	2½
„ other sorts, — „	—		—		—		1½	2½	1½	2
Sago, Pearl, in cases, — „	2½	3½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	2¾	3	2¼	2½
Salt, Siam & C. China, coyan,	20	22	23	25	24	26	20	25	18	22
Saltpetre, Bengal, — pecul,	8	8½	7	8	7	7¼	7½	8	7½	8
Sapan-wood, Siam, — „	2	2½	2	2½	2	2½	2	2¼	2	2¼
„ Manilla, — „	1½	2	1¼	2	1¼	1½	1¾	2	1¾	2
Segars, Manilla, — 1000	6½	8	6	7	6	7	6½	7½	6	7
Sugar, Siam, pecul,	7¼	8	6½	7	5	6	6¼	7	6¼	7
„ Cochin China, — „	4½	6	5¾	7	3¾	4½	5	6	5½	6
„ Java, — „	—		None.		3½	4½	5¾	6	5	6¼
„ Manilla, — „	5½	6	5½ a	6	None.		None.		5¼	6
Tea, Junk, — box of 24 catties,	—		—		—		6 a	10	6	10
Tin, Banca, pecul,	16½	17	16	16½	15 a	15½	16	16½	16	16½
„ Straits and others, — „	14¾	15½	15		13	14½	14	15	14½	15
Tobacco, China, basket,	18	20	19½	20	14	16	25	30	22	23
„ Java, — corge of 40 bakts,	230	250	200	220	200	220	None.		80	100
Tortoise-shell, pecul,	950	1,300	1,000	1,600	1,100	1,500	900 a	1,300	700	1,000
Turmeric, — — „	3½	3¾	2¾	3	2	2½	None.		None.	
Gold Dust, Pachang, — buncal,	29½	30	30	31	30	31	30 a	31½	30 a	31½
„ Inferior kinds, „	26	28	—		—		26	30	26	30
Opium, Patna, chest,	775	800	—		—		540	560	580	
„ Benares, — „	800	820	—		1,025	1,050	540	560	580	
„ Malwa, — „	810	830	—		900		None.		650	
Cotton, Bombay & Madras, bale,	—		—		—		30 a	38	30	38
Grain, Rice, fine white, coyan,	70	75	62½	65	65	70	80	90	65	75
„ cargo, 1st sort, — „	60	65	50	56	50	60	70	75	55	65
„ do. inferior, — „	36	39	38	40	35	40	60	65	45	55
„ Rice, Bengal, 2-md. bag,	2	2½	2	3	2½	3	2	2¼	1½	2
„ Wheat do. — „	2½	3	3	3½	—		None.		2¾	3
„ Gram do. — „	2½	3	2½	3	2½	3	None.		2½	3
Gunnies, Bengal, — 100	9	13	8	11	8	11	8 a	10	8	10

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Singapore Price Current.

Europe Articles.	1830. 27th Feb.		1831. 13th Jan.		1832. 19th Jan.		1834. May.		1835. 30th May.	
	Sp. Dollars.		Sp. Dollars.		Sp. Dollars.		Sp. Dollars.		Sp. Dollars.	
Canvas, unbleached, per bolt,	8½ *a*	9½	8 *a*	9	10 *a*	12	8½ *a*	9½	7¼ *a*	8
„ bleached, — „	—		—		—		10½ *a*	11½	8	9
Cannonades, iron, pair,	—		—		—		30	70	30	70
Copper Nails & Sheathing, pl.	41	44	40	42	40	45	37	39	35	36
Cordage, — „	12	14	12	14	10	12	11	12	7	8½
Cotton Twist, Mule, Nos. 18 to 38, — „	65	80	50	55	70	80	46	50	46	48
„ Turkey red, Nos. 40 to 50, — „	—		—		—		140	145	135	140
„ blue and orange, Nos. 40 to 50, — „	—		—		—		80	90	75	80
Gunpowder, common, 100 lbs.	—		—		—		20	25	18	20
„ Shooting cannister, „	45	55	30	40	30	40	75		65	70
Iron, Swedish bar, pecul,	5	5½	5¼	6	5½	6	4¾	5	3½	3¾
„ English do. — „	3½	4	2¾	3	3¼	3½	2¼	2½	2½	2¼
„ Nail, rod, assorted sizes, — — „	12	13	10		6	7	3	3½	2¾	3
„ Spike Nails, 1 to 3 inches, — — „	—		—		—		7	9	6	7
Lead, Pig, — „	6	6½	5½	6	5½	6	5	5½	5	5½
Spelter, — — „	4	5	5	5½	3	3½	4	4½	4	4½
Steel, Swedish, — „	13		11	12	7	8	5		5	5¼
Muskets, — each,	—		—		—		4 *a*	4½	2	3¾
Woollens, Long Ells, assorted, — piece,	9	10	—		10	11	10	11	9	11
Camlets, — — „	38	45	25	33	26	35	20	24	30	35
Bombazettes, — „	—		—		—		6	7½	6	7½
Ladies' Cloths, yard,	1¼	2	1¼	1¾	2	2¾	1¼	2¼	1¼	2¼
Velvets, Cotton, „	—		—		—		½		10	80

Rates of Freight at Singapore.

To London.

		1832.		1834. May.		1835. May.	
		£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Tin, ...	per 20 cwt.	3	0	1	10	1	10
Sugar, ...	ditto,	4	5	4	0	3	10 to 4
Coffee, ...	18 ditto,	5	15	5	10	4	10 to 5
Gambier, ...	16 to 18 ditto,			5	10		
Stick-Lac & Pepper, ...	16 ditto,	6	0	6	0	5	10
Sago, ...	50 feet,					3	15 to 4
Measurement Goods, ...	...	5 to 9		4	4 to 7		
Treasure, ...	...	1 per cent.		1 per cent.		1 per cent.	

To the following places.

		1832.	1834.	1835.
To China,	per pecul, Sp. Dols.	½ to 1	½ to 1	½ to 1
„ Bengal,	ditto, Sa. Rs.	½ to ¾	¾ to 1	¾ to 1
„ Batavia.	ditto, Java Rs.	1½ to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2

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Singapore Exchange, 1835.

		s. d.	s. d.	
On London,	...	4 4 to	4 6	4 & 6 months' sight.
„ Bengal,	...	210½	Sa. Rs. per 100 Dollars.	
„ Batavia,	...	260	Guilders per 100 ditto.	

Freight from Calcutta, 1835.

To China.				To Singapore.			
Opium,	per chest,	Sa. Rs.	25 *a* 32	Opium,	pr. chest,	Sa. Rs.	10 *a* 18
Cotton,	bale,	„	7 *a* 8½	Piece Goods,	bale,	„	20 *a* 25
Rice,	bag,	„	1 *a* 1¾	Gunnies,	„	„	20
				Grain,	bag,	„	12 As.

Tea Trade—Singapore.

The valuation, being altogether at the caprice of the importer and exporter, cannot be depended upon; but the average value of Teas imported during 1833-34, may be safely taken at about Sp. Dols. 28 per pecul, (about one shilling per pound.) Nearly all the Teas imported previous to April, 1834, were brought by junks, and were of a quality chiefly suited to the consumption of the Chinese emigrants scattered over the Archipelago; since that time, however, considerable shipments of Tea have been received from European merchants of Canton, adapted to the English and other markets. The junks in the season 1834-35, imported from 3 to 4,000 boxes, part of which was disposed of at from 5 to 5½ Sp. Dols. per box of 20 to 23 catties—100 catties make a pecul.

The average net weight of a 25-catty box is only about 21 catties.

During the months of February, March, April, and May, 1835, Tea to the extent of from 30,000 to 34,000 dollars' worth was sold at Singapore, and shipped for England, at a cost of Sp. Dols. 28 per pecul, cash.

The Teas shipped from Singapore to England, in 1834-35, answered well on the whole, yielding an exchange of 4s. 6d. to 8s. per Sp. Dol. A small proportion of inferior quality, sent by way of trial, was rejected. As the quantity of Tea exported from China in 1834-35, exceeded the export of any former year, by about eleven millions of pounds, it is very questionable whether the shipments from Singapore in the subsequent season, will be found to answer so well as the former.

About 5,000 boxes, or 1,000 peculs of superior black Teas are brought to Singapore, annually, by the junks, costing, as ascertained by an intelligent mercantile gentleman resident there, from Sp. Dols. 5 to 6 per box, in China. The quantity of these qualities, the same gentleman thinks, might be increased to about 15,000 boxes; and he adds, (June, 1835,) " The junk people, who are now taking their departure from Singapore, seem to be well satisfied with their operations in the article this season; and I am inclined to think, the imports next year will be at least double. If the shipments this year are found to yield a fair exchange in England, there cannot be a doubt, in my opinion, that the opening of the trade in Tea will prove of essential benefit to Singapore."

Singapore—*Value of Imports and Exports of Tea in the following years:*

		Imports.	Exports.
1829-30,.........	Rupees,	25,500	29,786
1830-31,.........	Dollars,	16,793	32,873
1831-32,.	„	8,577	10,774
1832-33,.........	„	16,743	9,783
1833-34,.........	„	95,874	*77,392

* Of this, 5,826 dollars' worth to England, and 39,585 dollars' worth to oreign Europe; the rest to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Siam, Rhio, &c.

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It appears, that previous to the opening of the China trade to Great Britain, the Tea trade of Singapore was very inconsiderable; but that it is now rapidly progressing.

It will be observed, that some of the Teas shipped *per Colombia*, in April last, were declared by brokers to be spurious and unfit for use, except as poison. The greater part, however, of the junk teas sent home last season, has been proved to be of very superior quality; and in order to support their character, we trust, piece-good houses will be very cautious in their selection in taking only the finest sorts, such as are consumed by the European and Chinese population of higher rank in Java, &c. as this article is likely, ere long, to become a very important branch of our trade. As the junks now find such a ready outlet for teas, we expect to see a considerable increase in our annual imports, and of all the various descriptions hitherto procurable at Canton; which may ultimately encourage ships to come *here* direct from Europe for the purchase of teas, which they may be enabled to do at *a cheaper rate* than in China, besides the saving of time in proceeding to that market, and the heavy duties levied at the port of Canton.—*Singapore Chronicle, 11th April*, 1835.

ABSTRACT OF SINGAPORE PORT REGULATIONS.

Singapore is a free port, and the trade open to all vessels free of duty, equally and alike to all.

All commanders of square-rigged vessels, on arrival, are required to deliver at the Master Attendant's Office, on being called on for the same, the certificate of registry, the pass or port-clearance, from the port of original clearance and other ports at which the vessel may have touched for the purposes of trade. And to the registrar of Imports and Exports, a manifest of the cargo.

No goods to be landed until the above papers have been furnished, and permit obtained.

All goods transhipped, to be registered as an import and re-export at the port.

List of goods intended for exportation to be furnished to the registrar.

All commanders of vessels who have landed or shipped a full cargo, shall give twenty-four hours' notice of their intended departure; but in cases of partial landing or shipping, where the rules laid down in these regulations have been duly complied with, and required communications made, vessels are not to be detained to any fixed time of notice.

At the time of giving notice of intended departure, to deliver into the office of the registrar, copies of the papers above specified, duly attested by the signature of consignees, purchasers, or receivers of the goods therein described.

And before they receive their port clearance, to deliver into the office of the registrar, a true and complete manifest of the cargo shipped.

The commander is held responsible, under a penalty of 100 rupees, for the correctness of the reports of imports and exports: but this is not always regularly attended to.

The registrar shall not permit the import, export, or transhipment of any opium, other than the produce of the provinces under the Supreme Government, or sold at the Company's regular sales, unless a duty be paid on such opium, the produce of other places, at the rate of six Spanish dollars for every pound so imported, exported, or transhipped.

The same port regulations apply to Penang and Malacca.

The rates of commission at Singapore are the same as at Canton. See page 199.

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Warehouse-Rent per Mensem at Singapore.

Chests of Opium, ...	1 Sp. Dollar.	
Chests or bales of Silk, Europe and Indian Piece Goods, bales of Woollens, ...		40 Cents.
Bales of Cotton, Gunny Bags, hogsheads of Beer, and half chests of Wine, ...	25	,,
Pipes of Wine, Brandy, Liqueur of Arrack, &c. ..	50	,,
Pepper, Coffee, Sugar, Saltpetre, Wheat, Rice, Gram, &c. per pecul, ...	5	,,
Copper and Tin, ...	5	,,
Lead, Iron, Spelter, and other Metals, ...	3	,,

All other goods not specified above, to pay at the rate of 50 cents. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

POPULATION OF SINGAPORE.

	1827		1830		1833		1834	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans, ...	69	18	73	19	91	28	100	38
Indo-Britons, ...	...	...	21	8	56	40	55	58
Native Christians, ...	128	60	228	117	167	133	186	140
Armenians, ...	16	3	16	7	27	8	32	12
Jews, ...	...	...	9	...	2	...	6	...
Arabs, ...	18	...	28	...	96	...	55	11
Malays, ...	2,501	2,289	2,643	2,530	3,763	3,368	5,173	4,279
Chinese, ...	5,747	*341	6,021	534	7,650	867	9,944	823
Natives of Coromandel, ...	772	5	1,437	54	1,762	57	1,659	69
Natives of Hindoostan, ...	209	53	308	114	389	116	439	155
Javanese, ...	174	93	381	226	361	234	400	269
Bugies and Balinese, &c. ...	666	576	1,048	812	794	932	1,346	1,018
Cadries, ...	...	...	...	...	23	14	37	25
Caffres, ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siamese, ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10,307	3,443	12,213	4,421	15,181	5,797	19,432	6,897
Females, ...	3,443		4,421		5,797		6,897	
Total, ...	13,750		16,634		20,978		26,329	

Thus it appears, that in the last seven years, the population has doubled; the principal cause of the augmentation, is the accession of Chinese emigrants, which comprise about one-half of the male inhabitants.

When the settlement was first founded, in 1818, the only people on the island were about 300 Malays.

The population was in 1824—10,683; 1825—11,851; 1826—12,905, and 1828—14,885.

* By Chinese females, it must not be understood that natives of China are meant. The Chinese, when they emigrate, bring no females with them; and those who are inclined to matrimony, marry either Malay women, who soon learn to adopt the habit, and often the language of their husbands; or the daughters of Chinese settlers, by Malay women. The number of these, however, in this settlement is very small indeed, compared with the total of the males.

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SINGAPORE.

Trade by Chinese Junks, 1829.

The whole of the Chinese junks for the season have arrived, and the principal part, if not the whole, of their cargoes are already disposed of. We have obtained the following particulars from two of the oldest and most experienced of their commanders, which shews the nature of the trade of Singapore with China, by means of these vessels.

The number which have arrived this year is *eight—three* from Amoy, and *five* from Canton; and they are of the burthen of from 250 to 400 tons. The import cargoes of both the Amoy and Canton junks are very similar, and they bring the same articles, year after year, with little or no variation. The cargoes from *Amoy* are chiefly composed of Earthen-ware, Tiles, Granite Slabs, Paper Umbrellas, Vermicelli, Dried fruits, Joss Sticks, Joss Paper, Tobacco, and a few Nankeens, Raw Silk, &c., and are said to be of the value of from 30,000 to 60,000 Dollars. The cargoes from *Canton*, consist of the same articles, with the addition of Silk Camblets, Sattins, Camphor, Sugar Candy, and Tea; and a much greater proportion of Nankeens, (in blue, green, and yellow,) and Raw Silk. The value of the Canton cargoes are about the same as those from Amoy.

The cargoes chiefly belong to the owners of the junks, who remain in China; but the commanders and officers, as well as the whole of the men, are allowed to bring a certain quautity, according to the size of the junk.—The allowances for a junk which carries 7,000 or 8,000 peculs are—for the commander, 200 peculs; chief officer, 100; two clerks, 50 each; and each man, seven piculs. The commander has the disposal of that which belongs to the owners and to himself, and the purchasing of returns for the same.

Immediately on the arrival of a junk, the Chinese merchants, who reside here, repair on board, for the purpose of examining the musters of the various articles, and to ascertain the quantity of each. The following and succeeding days the commander comes ashore, and after acquainting himself with the state of the market, generally disposes of his whole cargo within a week or a fortnight after arrival.

From the enumeration we have given above, of the different articles they usually bring, it will be observed, that they are principally suited to the wants of the Chinese emigrants, (which are scattered over the adjacent islands,) and the Malays, Bugis, &c. The only goods they bring, available as a remittance to Europe, are Raw Silk, Nankeens, and Camphor; the major part of which are taken by the Europeans for that purpose, from the resident Chinese merchants, through whose hands the *whole* of the trade with the junks invariably pass. The other articles are taken away by degrees, by the native prahus, which come here from all quarters, and are thereby spread over the whole archipelago. The *coarse* qualities in *yellow*, and nearly the whole of the *blue* and *green* Nankeens, are taken off by the Borneo people, and the Bugis.

Their return cargoes are of as miscellaneous a nature as those they bring. Both the Amoy and Canton junks, also, take nearly the same articles. The returns to the former place, are composed of Birds' Nests, Camphor, (Borneo), Bich de Mar, Sandal Wood, Ebony, Tortoise-shell, Ratans, Flint Stones, Buffaloes' Hides, Sharks' Fins, Tripang, Europe Camblets, Woollens, and Long Ells; and a few pieces of Chintzes, Long Cloths, and Bengal Piece Goods, for their own use. Besides these articles, the *Canton* junks take Agar-agar (a marine substance), Tin, Pepper, Gambier, and from 8 to 10 chests of Opium each.

From the construction of these huge vessels, they can only sail before the wind; and they generally leave China in the month of January, in the

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very strength of the monsoon, and are from twenty to thirty, and sometimes forty days in making their passage to this port. In navigating, the Chinese use no charts; but they have books on Navigation, (if they deserve the name,) which state the course they must steer, from the different places of departure; and as the wind is always fair, they do not require much knowledge either of seamanship or navigation. On being separately shewn a chart of the China Sea, they described very nearly the same track. After leaving either Canton or Amoy, it would appear, that they creep along the shore, until they come into about 112° E. long., and then steer for a cluster of islands which lie off the North East point of the Island of Hai-nan, or Hai-lam (as they term it); and keep in with the coast of that island, until they arrive at its southern extremity, from whence they steer nearly due S. for the coast of Cochin China. They then keep in with the land, until they make *Cape Padaran*, from whence they take their departure, and shape their course for the Straits of Singapore. Their track on their return is nearly the same, and they generally leave this in the month of July, when the S. W. monsoon is at its strength.

A junk of about 350 or 400 tons carries from eighty to one hundred seamen; a number sufficient to man at least five European vessels of the same tonnage.

The number of passengers arrived, by the whole of the junks this season, amount to about *two thousand;* very few of whom have remained on the island. For several days after their arrival, the *sampan pucats* and prahos, which trade to Rhio, Malacca, Penang, &c., were literally crowded with these emigrants, proceeding to various neighbouring ports, with the view of getting employment in the Pepper, Coffee, and Gambier Plantations, and in the Tin Mines, &c. Great numbers have gone down to Java, to the Sugar and Coffee Plantations; and many to Borneo and other parts, to collect gold dust. Without the enterprising spirit of these industrious emigrants, the trade of Singapore, which we believe, will amount to upwards of seven millions of dollars for the last year, would be comparatively trifling.—*Singapore Chronicle, April* 23rd, 1829.

In 1829-30, nine Chinese junks imported, viz. from Canton 1; Tew Chew, 2; Siang-hai, 2; Amoy, 4. The whole burthen being 47,000 peculs, or about 3,000 tons.

The cargoes of those from Canton, Tew Chew, and Siang-hai, consist principally of Earthen-ware, Nankeens, Tiles, Silk Camblets, Umbrellas, a little Tobacco, and Dried Fruits. Those of the Amoy junks are composed of nearly the same articles, together with a considerable quantity of Raw Silk; of which article the other junks bring very little. The cargoes of these vessels are said to be worth, from 20,000 to 40,000 Spanish Dollars each.

Nankeens and Earthen-ware compose the most valuable parts of their cargoes, and the demand here, for both these articles this year, is exceedingly limited; so much so, that many of the junk people, having been unable to dispose of more than one-fourth of their Nankeens in this market, have been obliged to charter one or two Siamese topes, and to send the principal part of their investments to the coast of Java. They have also sent considerable quantities of their Earthen-ware by the native craft, on freight, to Malacca and Penang; there being no possibility of disposing of the whole here. They all complain very much of the depressed state of this market for their goods; and many of them say, they will not be able to return next year, as they are sure to sustain very heavy losses this season.

Their return cargoes consist of Birds' Nests, Camphor, Bich de Mar, Sandal Wood, Ebony, Tortoise-shell, Ratans, Sharks' Fins, Tripang, Opium,

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and a few pieces of European Woollens, and Cotton Piece Goods. None of the junks take more than from 600 to 800 Dollars' worth of British manufactures. It was generally supposed that there would be a considerable demand among them this year for the article of Cotton Yarn, in consequence of the increasing consumption of that article in China: but we know it to be a fact, that they have not yet made any inquiry for it; and that they have expressed their determination not to purchase a single pecul. These people have been in the habit of disposing of from 200,000 to 300,000 Dollars' worth of China produce here, annually, for the last 10 years; and we do not believe they ever took more than from 5,000 to 7,000 Dollars' worth of British manufactures in any one year, and very frequently not so much. This simple fact will afford the manufacturers of England some idea of the extent of the field which they imagine will be opened to their goods in China, on the expected abolition of the Company's charter.

The five junks from Siang-hai, Tew-Chew and Canton, brought, in all, about 300 emigrants; and the four from Amoy, brought no fewer than 1,570. Very few of these people have remained here, most of them having proceeded to Java, Penang, Rhio, Padang, &c. where they expect to meet with employment on the Coffee, Sugar, and Gambier Plantations, and in the Tin and Gold Mines.—*Singapore Chronicle, March 25th*, 1830.

The number of Chinese junks which arrived at Singapore in the season 1830-31, nearly doubled the arrivals of the preceding year, contrary to general expectation. In the former year, 18 junks arrived, while ten only came last season.

The following general statement shews the description of vessels, the ports they came from, their tonnage and value of cargoes.

From different ports in Canton province, eleven junks, of from 100 to 400 tons; these are distinguished as being "red-headed junks," the fore part being painted red.

From Amoy, in Fokien province, two; one of 300, and the other of 250, tons: these are distinguished as being "green-headed junks." From Chonglim, in Canton province, two of 200 tons each; they also are distinguished by red heads.

From Siang-hai, near Ningpo, in Tehetchiang province, two; one of 500, and the other of 175, tons burden: the heads of these are painted green.

From Joping, (lying between Quantung and Fokien provinces,) one of 200 tons; distinguished by having a red head. The total tonnage of these 18 junks, according to the reports of their commanders, is 3,713 tons; and the value of their cargoes, Spanish Dollars 218,927.

The junks leave their different ports at the commencement of our new year, when the N. E. monsoon sets in, and generally make the passage in a very few days. They continue to arrive up to the end of April.

The fact of there being eight junks above the number, which arrived last season, is indeed pleasing, and proves most practically, that Singapore continues to grow in the estimation of the Chinese, along the coast of China; both as a free port, and as possessing very peculiar advantages of locality. Formerly many junks sailed to Batavia, to the different ports on the west coast of Borneo, viz. Sambas, Pontiana, &c., as also to Minto; but the number now, we believe, is very limited; perhaps not more than three at most. The Chinese find it by far more advantageous, and certainly less hazardous and expensive, to sail for this port direct, than proceed more southerly. Here also they readily procure, duty free, all the articles they require for home consumption, in barter for such productions of China as they bring.—*Singapore Chronicle, April 28th*, 1831.

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Siamese Trade with Singapore.

The commerce carried on between this settlement and Siam, by means of native vessels, is very considerable, as will appear from the following brief sketch. The particulars of which have been gathered from repeated conversations with several commanders of these vessels, and with some of the Chinese merchants settled here. We have found many of the statements made by the different parties we have conversed with upon the subject, from time to time, differ ; but not very materially, in some particulars. With regard to the number of the junks which have arrived from the different ports, and the extent and value of their respective cargoes, their accounts do not exactly coincide. The greatest reluctance is manifested, by some, to give any thing like clear and distinct information on points with which they must necessarily be familiar ; arising, evidently, from a suspicion that the information which we appear so desirous of obtaining, would not be sought after with so much anxiety, unless we had some intention of making use of it for our own benefit, and probably for their injury. This spirit of low, sordid jealousy, one of the most distinguishing characteristics of ignorance and barbarism, we have, with some difficulty, in many instances, overcome ; and we have no doubt, but the following statements will be found to furnish a tolerably correct outline of the nature and extent of our trade with this country.

One of the most valuable branches of trade which we enjoy, is that with Siam. According to the reports of Imports and Exports, which are published in the Commercial Register, it appears, that only thirteen junks arrived this season from Bankok ; but we have been informed, that at least sixteen or eighteen have come down this year : if so, some of them have either not reported themselves at all, or their cargoes have been placed under the head of "imports by native vessels." The Siamese junks are considerably smaller than those of Amoy and Canton. They are of the burthen of from 100 to 350 tons ; the major part, 150 to 200. Their import cargoes are composed of Sugar, Rice, Cocoanut-oil, Sapan-wood, Garrow-wood, Dried Fish, and a small quantity of Gamboge, Stick-lac, Elephants' Teeth, Raw Silk, and Onions ; and are said to be of the value of from 3,000 to 5,000 Spanish dollars each. Many of these vessels belong entirely to their commanders ; and the others, to parties residing in Siam : and nearly the whole of each cargo belongs to the respective owners of the junks. In these junks, the owners of which remain in Siam, the commanders, officers, and men, are allowed to bring a certain quantity of goods freight free, on their own account ; which quantity, of course, varies according to the size of the junk. In one which carries about 300 peculs, the usual allowance is, for the commander and chief officer, 100 peculs each ; clerk, 50 peculs ; and each seaman, 8 peculs. From what we can learn, however, it does not appear, that there is any particular custom existing among the owners of these vessels, as to the exact tonnage allowed to their crews ; it almost entirely depends upon the agreement that is entered into on joining the vessels ; but in a general way, the above allowances are made. The disposal of that part of the cargo which belongs to the owner, is invariably entrusted to the commander ; and the whole is generally sold within a few days after arrival, to some of the Chinese merchants who are settled here, and with whom they have been in the habit of doing their business formerly. The returns are also selected by them, and are, of course, procured through the merchant who purchases the import cargo. The most valuable article of import is Sugar, of which they have brought about 6,000 peculs, of very fine, fair quality, this season. It is nearly all taken by the European merchants, and shipped for Europe. Siam Sugar, indeed, is almost the only article of any consequence, which

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comes to this market, at all adapted as a remittance to Europe, upon which the free-traders have to depend for dead weight, and the quantity is not nearly sufficient for the number of free-traders which come here. The Sapan-wood, Elephants' Teeth, and Gamboge are also, for the most part, sent to Europe. The Rice, Salt, Garrow-wood, Tobacco, &c. are taken off by the various native traders, who visit the settlement at stated periods during the year.

Of the numerous tribes who annually come to this place for the purposes of trade, the Siamese export the greatest quantity of manufactured goods, both Indian and European. Their return cargoes chiefly consist of Bengal Sannahs and Gurrahs, Chintzes (of twelve cubits), Madras Moodries, (blue,) Europe Long Cloths, Cambrics, Chintzes, Long Ells, Camlets, Woollens, a little Bees' Wax, Camphor, (Barus,) Gold Dust, and a few Ratans. In addition to these articles, there has been a very general inquiry this year (for the first time), for Cotton-twist. It does not appear, however, that any great quantity has been brought by the native traders, but considerable shipments have lately been made to Bankok by Europeans. The importation of Opium into the kingdom of Siam, we are informed, is prohibited; or at least, it is subjected to a species of tax which amounts to a prohibition. If any individual is discovered by the Government to be selling Opium, or to have it in his possession for the purpose of sale, for every chest that he may either so possess, or have sold, he is required to pay ten, or an equivalent of the same value; and if, as must almost invariably be the case, he is unable to meet this exorbitant demand, his whole property is forthwith confiscated; and if that is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the law, he is himself, together with his whole family, at once condemned to perpetual slavery. Notwithstanding the severity of this law, however, the junks regularly take from this, from one to five chests each; which shows that their hopes of being successful in smuggling it, and of being rewarded by obtaining ultimately a large profit, predominate, in their minds, over the fear of punishment.

The trade carried on by these vessels is entirely confined to Chinese, some of whom are natives of China; but the majority are descendants of Chinese, who have been long settled in that country. The Siamese are represented as being an exceedingly indolent race, and totally destitute of those habits of patient industry, and that spirit of enterprise and adventure, for which the Chinese have ever been distinguished; and the possession of which, is so necessary for the successful prosecution of objects of foreign commerce.

It appears, however, that till within the last few years, Rice was the principal object of culture. The cultivation of Sugar was commenced by the Chinese emigrants not many years ago, and is still in their hands; and is said to be increasing very rapidly. The climate and soil, it is ascertained, are exceedingly favourable; and the country, from its extent, is capable of producing an almost unlimited quantity. The very high rates which have been given for it for the last two years, and the still increasing demand, will doubtless act as a stimulus upon the cultivators; and the production will unquestionably, in a short time, be very considerably augmented. The cultivation of Rice, and the manufacture of Salt, is solely confined to the Siamese.

The junks of Siam are constructed upon the same principle as those of Canton and Amoy; and, like them, are calculated only to sail before the wind. The chief part of them leave Bankok in the month of January, and others in February and March. They invariably come down the eastern side of the Gulph, close in with the coast of Cambodia; as they are afraid of being driven by the N. E. winds and currents which prevail during that

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season into the bight on the western side of the Gulph, out of which it would be impossible for them to beat, and they would, of course, have to remain until the change of the monsoon, and then be obliged to return again to Siam, which would necessarily ruin their voyage. After they leave Pulo Oby, which is situated off the most southern point of Cambodia, they make as much easting as they possibly can, for five or six days, and then steer for these straits (Malacca). They are generally thirty or forty, and some time fifty, days, in making the passage. They usually leave Singapore with their return cargoes in the month of May, and invariably creep along the Malayan coast the whole way up. The commanders of these vessels are destitute of all knowledge of navigation as a science. They make no use of either books or charts, and have no nautical instrument except the compass. A junk of about 150 tons burthen carries from twenty-five to thirty-seven seamen.—*Singapore Chronicle, May 21st*, 1829.

The trade with Siam, as has been observed before, is one of the most valuable branches of commerce which Singapore enjoys. The number of junks or topes arrived here, (mostly all from Binghok,) from May, 1830, to May, 1831, amounted to 36 in number, the aggregate burden of which was 4,900 tons; being more than double the tonnage of the vessels reported from Cochin China. This, of course, is owing to the vessels being generally of a larger description; the usual tonnage of the Siam junks being from 200 to 300 tons each. Their import cargoes consist of much the same commodities as the Cochin China vessels convey hither, with the addition of Oil, Sapan-wood, Ivory, Cardamums, Paddy, Onions, and Iron Pans. Of Sugar, Rice, and Salt, they bring a much more plentiful supply than the Cochin Chinese. The value of the cargo varies, according to quantity and quality, from 5,000 to 12,000 Spanish dollars. Sugar, Rice, Salt, and Oil, are however their staple articles; of these, the Siamese junks brought last season, Sugar, to the extent of 14,260 peculs; Rice, 19,500; Salt, 15,600, and Oil, 230 peculs.

It must not be imagined that this extensive trade is conducted by the Siamese themselves; like the generality of the Malayan tribes, they are a most indolent race, mostly devoid of the spirit of industry and enterprise. The Chinese, either natives of China Proper, or descendants of those settled in Siam, manage the whole; and indeed to them the vessels and their cargoes invariably belong. To the industry of the numerous Chinese settled in Siam, we are further indebted for the cultivation of Sugar, the most important article of importation from that country; the Siamese taking on themselves the less difficult occupations of raising Paddy, manufacturing Salt, and probably preparing Cocoanut-oil, and collecting Gums and valuable wood found in their country.

The Siam junks likewise carry away a large quantity of British Piece Goods, in the return cargoes; as also much of Indian manufacture, such as Bengal Muslins, Chintz, Gurrahs, Sannahs, &c.—Opium, Gold Dust, Cotton Twist, Bees' Wax, Gambier, Ratans, Tea, Sago, Sea-weed, Cowries, and coarse Paper, likewise constitute articles of exportation with them, from this port. The following is a statement of the quantity of Printed Cottons, &c. taken away by them, last season:

Printed Cottons,	13,560	yards 10 corges, and 10 boxes.
Plain do,	3,59,238	,,
Camlets,	400	,,
Woollens,	100	pieces.
Handkerchiefs,	400	,,
Brit. Salendongs,	400	,,

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We think we cannot do better, in closing this account of the trade, than to give the following extract of a letter received lately from a valued friend, who resided in the country for some time.

"If there is a country on the globe filled with the ridiculous, as also with immense riches, it is Siam. It is truly a pity that so rich and fertile a country should be in no better hands. It is a fact worth knowing, that the Tea tree grows as luxuriantly here as in China: but mark the difference—in China it costs much trouble; in Siam, the lazy Siamese suffer it to grow wild;—yet in its wildness, it is equal to the Chinese plant. What would it be, if cultivated? But the summit of Buddhist felicity is absorption, and as that is not attainable, sleep is an excellent substitute;—so the Tea is left to grow as it can. The Silk Worm too abounds, also the mulberry tree, all wild for the same reason; and others besides, which relate to the Government.

"The heir apparent is about 20 years, and is immensely rich in gold, silver, and jewels; but a child in all his manners. He and his attendants play the most ridiculous grimaces.

"In this rich country, there must be mines of silver and of gold; of silver, it is evident; for several told us that in the rainy season, when the ground is drenched, pieces of silver are found as large as a tickal. Indigo too is luxuriant; so also is the Coffee plant: the fruits all grow wild;—still they are much finer and more numerous than any I have met with elsewhere. Of the mangoes, there are 30 species, most delicious; several species of the Mangostein, Oranges, &c. abound, all wild. In fact, this exuberant country, in the hands of Europeans, might become a perfect paradise, and a mart for half the world. Cotton is plentiful, and as fine as Silk; but these wretches do not know how to value it beyond stuffing beds and pillows. True, it is short, but it is wild."

A later communication dated last month informs us, that the country is quiet, the productions are abundant, and the river at Bankok is crowded with Chinese junks—*Singapore Chronicle, 28th July*, 1831.

COCHIN CHINESE TRADE.

The Singapore trade with Cochin China is not, by any means, so extensive and valuable as that with Siam. The native commerce with that country is also carried on by means of junks of the same size as those from Siam, as they vary from 100 to 200 tons. From thirty to forty of these craft have arrived this year from various ports along the whole line of coast of that immense country; as well as from the Island of Hai-lam and the Gulph of Tung-quin; the whole of which are usually termed "Cochin Chinese junks," or "topes."

Their Imports consist almost entirely of rice and salt; but they also bring a small quantity of stick-lac, gamboge, sapan-wood, tortoise-shell, coarse sugar, cocoanut-oil, hog's lard, and a few pigs, goats, and cocoanuts. A cargo of this description in such small vessels cannot be very valuable. They are said to be worth only from 1,000 to 4,000 or 5,000 dollars each.

The mode in which these traders transact their business is similar to that of the Chinese and Siamese. The principal part of these vessels, indeed, also belong to Chinese, chiefly natives of the province of Canton, who have emigrated to Cochin China. About one-fourth only are owned by native Cochin Chinese. The mode, certainly, in which business is conducted by the latter class, may be considered, in one particular, to differ, inasmuch as every thing is carried on through the medium of writing; the written language of Cochin China and of China Proper being exactly the same, and differing only in pronunciation. The return cargoes of these vessels are composed chiefly of opium, each tope taking from one to four chests. They also take

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a few pieces of long ells (scarlet), Europe long cloths, cambrics, Madras moodries, and a small quantity of gambier and ratans.

The importation of opium into any part of Cochin China is, as in Siam, strictly prohibited; but from the quantity which is annually taken from this place, it is quite clear that the law, which is even more severe than that of Siam, is very little regarded. In all countries, indeed, where arbitrary governments prevail, and where the liberties of the subject are always at the disposal of some tyrannical despot, the punishments awarded for the commission of the most trivial offences, are almost uniformly characterized by their extreme barbarism and cruelty. Death and mutilation are the common punishments in every part of Cochin China; and in the case of the enactment against the importation of opium, it would appear that the "rulers of the land" are more anxious to gratify their thirst for human blood, than to prevent the morals of their subjects from being corrupted by the unrestricted use of that pernicious drug. It is the duty of all good citizens in that country to inform of any one whom they may find in the act of selling opium; and if the informer succeeds in bringing the vender before his ruler, the sentence of the law, which is death, is immediately carried into execution, upon the unfortunate dealer in the drug: but should the party against whom the information is given, make his escape in the interim, the informer is forthwith doomed to the like punishment for his stupidity.

In the sketches which we give from time to time relative to the nature of the trade carried on betwixt Singapore and the adjacent countries, we repeat, that we wish it to be understood, that we do not vouch for the correctness of all the statements we make, on the authority of the natives, although we believe these sketches will be found to furnish a "tolerable correct outline" of the different branches of trade we touch upon, which is all we attempt, and all that we can ever hope to accomplish.—*Singapore Chronicle, June 4th*, 1829.

The number of junks or "topes," which arrived at Singapore from the different ports of Cochin China, from the 1st May, 1830, to 1st May, 1831, were 35—the total computed tonnage of which amounted to upwards of 2,225 tons; the smallest vessel carrying from 20 to 25, and the largest, from 175 to 159 tons.

The different ports the commanders of these vessels report themselves from, were Anam, Loknoi, Kangkao, Hallam, and Saigon; as also from the Camboja country: of these vessels, 14 were from Anam, 7 from Kangkao, 5 from Hallam; the remainder being from the other ports.

The imports by these vessels consist mostly of rice, salt, and sugar, but they also bring a variety of other useful productions, such as stick-lac, gambogc, raw silk, (inferior to the China silk,) silk goods, tobacco, garro-wood, earthen-ware, salted vegetables and other provisions, catching, or dried peas, straw mats, hog's lard, and some pigs. The value of these cargoes vary, according to the quality of the cargoes, and the size of the vessels; but the highest estimate of cargoes and vessels of the larger size, which arrived last season, may be computed at 9,000 Sp. Drs., while the average value of the whole may be taken at 1,000 Drs. The total amount in value of their cargoes, has been estimated at more than 80,000 Drs. Of this, are reckoned, about 8,500 Sugar, 17,800 Rice, and 12,500 Salt, valuing these articles at the market prices of the day.

The most valuable articles which the Cochin Chinese junks export from Singapore, on their return; consist principally of opium, plain and printed cottons, woollens, camlets, long ells, and Indian piece goods. In addition to these, they have taken away this season, quantities of ratans, birds' nests, gambier, pepper, bicho de mar, and various other productions of the archi-

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pelago; also iron, steel, flints, saltpetre, fowling pieces, tin, brimstone, and a variety of other articles.

We remarked, on a former occasion, that the demand for British cotton and woollen manufactures among the people of the China junks was trifling, in comparison with that made by the people of the Siam and Cochin China junks. We have endeavoured, in consequence, to ascertain the quantity of those articles exported by the Cochin Chinese, within the period specified, and the following statement is the result:

Printed cottons,	21,820	yards.
Plain do.	57,530	do.
Camlets,	3,300	do.
Long Ells,	8,000	do.
Woollens,	1,543	do.

The quantities taken by the Siamese topes, have been already noticed.

Of Opium, 42 chests, Patna and Benares, and about five chests, Malwa, were exported on the Cochin China vessels alone.

Trade with the West Coast of Borneo.

The commerce between Singapore and the west coast of the Island of Borneo, is carried on with the various native ports in the country of Borneo Proper, situated between Tanjong Dattoo and the northern extremity of the island, and with the Dutch settlements of Sambas, Mampawa, and Pontianak. The whole of this trade is conducted by Malays and Bugis, in prows belonging to the different ports from whence they come, of from 300 to 1,200 peculs burthen.

The prows from Borneo Proper are chiefly of the burthen of from 800 to 1,200 peculs—they carry from 40 to 60 men each, and are, like most other native vessels, well armed with long brass guns, *(lelas,)* as well as with spears, swords, and other small arms. About fifteen or twenty of these vessels trade with this port, and generally make two voyages in the course of the year. Their imports principally consist of pepper, camphor, bees' wax, birds' nests, tortoise-shell, mother o'pearl shells, and pearls; and each cargo, according to the size of the vessel, is said to be worth from 2,000 to 8,000 Spanish dollars. These cargoes they very readily dispose of here to the resident Chinese merchants, in barter for blue and white Madras cloths, Bengal chintzes and white goods, Europe chintzes and long cloths, iron, steel, cotton twist, (blue, red and white,) blue and yellow nankeens, Chinese gold thread, &c. These traders take no opium, as that drug is not allowed to be used by any of the natives of Borneo Proper.

From the particulars we have been able to collect from the Chinese merchants who deal with these people, and from the traders themselves, we should think that the annual amount of our trade with the natives of that part of the island, does not fall short of 60,000 or 70,000 Spanish dollars.

Our trade with the three Dutch settlements, however, is much more considerable. From Sambas, about fifteen or twenty prows visit us every six months, each bringing from 60 to 500 bunkals of gold dust, according to the means of the trader. The Sambas prows bring scarcely any thing else besides gold dust, on account of the heavy duties upon all other articles exported to a British port. From Mempawa and Pontianak, about twenty or thirty prows come here twice a year, bringing gold dust, diamonds, tin, and ratans. The export duty on all articles from these places, exported to a British settlement, is 12 per cent., except on gold and diamonds, which are free. The different cargoes from the settlements are said to vary in value from 2,000 to 20,000 dollars, and we are told, that not less than fifty separate arrivals take place in the course of the year. If we take the

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number of arrivals at fifty, and the value of each cargo at 5,000 dollars, which we believe is considerably under the average, the annual value of imports from these three settlements, will amount to no less a sum than 250,000 Spanish dollars.

In return, these traders chiefly take Bengal and Madras piece goods and iron. They take no British manufactured cottons, and no opium, in consequence of the protection the Dutch kindly give to the trade of the mother-country and her colonies, by their prohibitory duties. With the view, no doubt, of confining the trade of the various Dutch settlements with each other, and of preventing any part of it from falling into the hands of the English, they have very wisely imposed a duty of 35 per cent. on all British manufactured cottons, imported from any British possession, knowing the predilection of all the natives for British goods, and thinking probably, that they will be compelled to go to Java for them, where they know they cannot be obtained previous to their having paid to the government of Java an import duty of 30 per cent. ; and in addition to which, the native trader is compelled to pay an export duty of six per cent., or expecting, probably, that they will invest the proceeds of their cargoes in Netherlands manufactures. At all events, the system which is pursued by the Dutch, is expected to have the salutary effect of keeping the trade of their numerous settlements in their own hands ; so that they may reap the exclusive benefit of all the commerce which is carried on by the inhabitants of the various stations under their government. To effect this, every obstacle is thrown in the way of these people trading with us; for, although the Dutch authorities cannot refuse them a port-clearance for Singapore, yet they annoy them by every means in their power, and use every effort to induce them to go to Java; so that it has now become a common practice with these people, to clear out for Samarang, Grissee, or some other port in Java. Even this, however, does not exempt them from paying the same export duties as if they cleared for Singapore; for the Dutch have found from experience, that notwithstanding their regularly clearing outward for a Dutch port, still they invariably return from Singapore. The natives have been driven to this expedient, in order, in some measure, to avoid the annoyances to which they were subjected when they openly declared that they intended to proceed to this place ; to escape which, they most willingly pay the duty thus exacted from them by those who wish to be considered as the proprietors of commerce. The trade in opium being entirely monopolized by the Dutch Government, the drug is of course not allowed to be imported by the natives on any terms.

From every thing we can learn, the consumption of opium in Sambas, Pontianak, and Mampawa, and their dependencies, is very considerable ; although the Dutch Government disposes of but a very few chests, not more in the whole three settlements, it is said, than twenty or thirty chests annually.—If this branch of trade were placed on the same footing as Indian Piece Goods, we are told that not less than 400 chests annually would be legally imported into those places, and a duty of 12 per cent., cheerfully paid: instead of which, we suspect, (although it does not appear in the list of exports from this place,) that an immense quantity is now smuggled, from which, of course, no revenue is derived. If an *ad valorem* duty of 12 per cent, were levied on all that would be imported, it would doubtless amount to considerably more than the profits arising from the disposal of a few chests ; and it would also prevent smuggling ; so that the abolition of the monopoly would be beneficial to both the Government and the people, as it would increase the revenue of the one, and give a fresh stimulus to the honest industry of the other.—*Singapore Chronicle, November 5th,* 1829.

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Bugis Trade with Singapore, 1830.

General Observations regarding the Nation and Trade of the Bugis.

The word Bugis, though properly belonging only to one tribe on the Island of Celebes, is applied generally to all traders from the E. and S. W. coasts of Borneo, from Celebes itself, and from the islands to the southward of it, principally Booton, Bali, Lambok, Sumbawe, &c. The inhabitants of the Celebes, it appears, are divided into four or five distinct tribes, speaking as many different languages. These are the Bugis, the Maccassar, Mandar, Kaili, (or Kylie,) and Manado : of these, by far the most considerable in point of numbers and improvement, are the Bugis, who are themselves again subdivided into many nations, united, however, by the common ties of similar language and similar institutions. Among the Bugis nations there is but one tribe distinguished for maritime enterprise and commercial spirit—the Wajo, or more correctly Tuwajo, people. When therefore the trade of the Bugis is spoken of, it is, with very few exceptions, to be understood, as meaning the trade of this people only.

The original country of Wajo is nearly in the centre of the Celebes, on the northern bank of an extensive fresh-water lake, about 24 miles in breadth. The outlet from this lake is a river, which falls into the Bay of Boni, and is navigable for boats of 20 tons burden. This people, it is strange, are the sole native carriers of the archipelago, possessing an industry and enterprise far beyond the generality of Malayan tribes.

The times in which the prows arrive at Singapore are as follow:

From June to September, we have prows from the north-west coasts of Borneo, including those well-known ports, Sambas, Pontianak and Mampawa. These usually bring gold dust, birds' nests, sago, tortoise-shell, camphor, paddy, bicho de mar, ratans, pepper, sharks' fins, fish maws, sea-weed, garro-wood, and mats; for which in return, they export opium, iron-pans, rice, dates, gambier, stick-lac, salt, tobacco, nankeens, raw silk, handkerchiefs, chintzes, and other piece goods, principally those manufactured in Bengal and Madras. The greatest quantity of gold dust is brought from Sambas and Pontianak, from which ports alone, it is estimated, not less than 106 catties of this precious metal have arrived this year; though quantities are brought from many other minor ports in Borneo, and from Sumatra.

Those more properly known and distinguished as Bugis prows, begin to arrive in September, and continue to come during the two following months. At the end of November, and the earlier part of this month, when the N. E. monsoon sets in, they prepare for their departure.

Prows from the N. E. and E. coasts of Borneo usually arrive in September, and bring sarongs, tortoise-shell, Pamore iron, bicho de mar, ratans, and mats. In October, we usually have the prows from Bali, which bring principally sarongs, tobacco, rice, oil, and tallow. In November, prows arrive from the Celebes, Sumbawa, and other neighbouring islands, (Papua included,) which import gold dust, tortoise-shell, mother o'pearl shells, birds' nests, rice, kachang, tobacco, wax, sarongs, bicho de mar, and ratans. We have also, accasionally, prows from Madura, and from Java itself, bringing rice and oil. In return for these, the Bugis generally carry away, quantities of opium, iron, saltpetre, iron parangs, lead, earthen-ware, and woollens; which are brought to the Celebes, Bali, and other islands in that region.

The number of such prows which have visited Singapore this year, from May to the present period, may be estimated as follows : those from the N. W. and W. coasts of Borneo were about 90; from the E. coasts of Borneo, Celebes, and other islands in that neighbourhood, about 50; and from Bali, Lambok, and Sumbawa, about 40 : making altogether 180 prows.

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It is gratifying to find that our trade with the Bugis has been on the increase of late years. The amount of imports from Borneo, Celebes, Bali, &c., for 1828-29, was estimated at 10,40,761 Sicca Rupees, while those of 1829-30, are reckoned to have exceeded that sum, by 1,19,408 Sicca Rupees. In like manner, our exports to those countries, in 1828-29, were, 10,68,018 Sicca Rupees, while those in 1829-30, were 11,68,696 Sicca Rupees, being an increase in favor of the latter years, of 1,00,678 Sicca Rupees.

This favorable statement regards one important branch of our native trade, which, we are certain, could not continue to prosper, were any duties, however light, to be levied on the articles usually imported and exported by the inhabitants of the archipelago. The great aversion which they feel toward disclosing the real quantity and value of their cargoes, even in a free port, would render the interference of saucy and inquisitive custom-house officers doubly vexatious; and would, in fact, tend much to drive them away altogether from the port.—*Singapore Chronicle, December 16th*, 1830.

Within the last few days, four Bugis prows and a small brig have arrived from Bali, bringing in all about 1,500 corges of Bali cloths; 50 coyans of rice; one pecul of tortoise-shell; 20 catties of white, and 30 catties of black, birds' nests; one coyan of Bali tobacco, and 40,000 duck eggs. We have been informed by the Nakodah of the small brig, (which is only of about 40 tons burthen,) that he very readily disposed of his cargo at the following rates :—Rice, 50 dollars per coyan; Bali cloths, 10 dollars per corge; tortoise-shell, 900 to 1,000 dollars per pecul; birds' nests (white), 20 dollars, and black, 11 dollars, per catty; tobacco, 10 dollars per pecul, and eggs, seven dollars per thousand; for which he is to receive payment in Opium, and Bengal and Europe chintzes. About twenty prows are expected from Bali this season, with similar cargoes.—*Singapore, August*, 1829.

Trade of Campar with Singapore.

Campar is an ancient Malayan state, on the east coast of Sumatra, lying between the rivers of Siak and Dancer. The mouth of the Campar river is situated in about 0·38' N. latitude, and 102° 51' E. longitude, and extends in a southerly direction a short distance inland, and then branches off to the right and left. The country on the left branch of the river is called Campar Kiri, and that on the right is denominated Campar Kanan, or left and right Campar.

For twelve or fourteen days' journey up each branch of the river, the country is described as being low and flat; and to the extent of a mile or two on each side, it is said to be in a state of tolerable cultivation. The banks of both rivers, we are told, are studded with villages; but that the right branch is more populous, and the country under better cultivation. The principal productions are rice, cocoa and betel nuts, gambier, sugar-cane, and ratans. The people of Campar carry on a very considerable trade with the inhabitants of the interior, and with Singapore. The inhabitants of the central districts, bring coffee and cassia, which they barter for various kinds of Indian and European manufactures, which the prows take from Singapore.

The trade of Campar with this settlement, is entirely in the hands of Malays, (there being no Chinese settlers there,) and, is carried on by means of small prows, of from 50 to 200 peculs burthen, which regularly visit Singapore monthly, in small fleets of ten or twelve prows. The numerous straits in this neighbourhood, but more particularly those near the coast of Sumatra, are said to be infested with pirates, which obliges these traders to come in fleets, for mutual protection. They carry from 15 to 30 men, and

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are armed with two long brass guns, spears, swords, &c. which render them formidable opponents to the pirates; so much so, indeed, that they are seldom or never attacked.

The cargoes these vessels bring here, consist principally of coffee; but they also bring a few peculs of gambier, bees' wax, twine, and cassia, of an inferior quality; likewise elephants' teeth, rhinoceros' horns, and a few ratans. They vary in value, according to the size of the prow, from 500 to 2,200 Sp. Drs.

These articles they very readily dispose of almost immediately on arrival, to the Chinese merchants; and receive in return, blue and unbleached Madras cloths, raw silk, and cotton; Europe shirtings, cambrics, and chintzes; Batick and imitation Batick handkerchiefs and salendongs; camlets, lead, iron, steel, gold thread (China); Java tobacco, stick-lac, &c. &c.

These prows invariably belong to the people who live near the mouth of the river, from whom the traders who visit us, charter them for the voyage. For a prow of 20 peculs burthen, they pay thirty Spanish dollars, and engage to return within two months. The principal part of the cargo belongs to the Nakodah, or captain, but every one of the crew also has a small share. They usually remain here about a fortnight each trip; but as they cannot all finish their business at one time, they always wait for each other a few days, that they may all return again in company. On their arrival at Campar, after discharging their cargoes, and delivering up their prows to the owners, they immediately proceed to the disposal of their respective adventures, which they generally hawk about the country, and dispose of in small quantities at a time, and so slowly, that they are not unfrequently two or three months in getting quit of a whole cargo. They generally barter their goods for produce, and as soon as they have got a sufficient cargo collected for a prow, they immediately return with it to Singapore.

The bees' wax, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, and gambier, are obtained in the country of Campar, and are to be had at all the principal villages on the banks of the river.

Coffee, as we have already observed, is their principal article of import into this settlement, which, it appears, is brought a very considerable distance from the interior to the vicinity of Campar, where it is bartered for the description of goods the traders take from Singapore. This coffee, we are told, is brought from the rich country of Menangkabowe, the ancient seat of the Malays, and from the Limapuloh country, which are situated in the very centre of the island, and are consequently several days' journey inland. It is entirely conveyed from the place of its production to Campar, on men's heads, and in very small quantities at a time. The inland traders, we are informed, come down in small parties of eight or ten men, two of whom only carry about half a pecul of coffee each; the remainder being laden with provisions, &c. for the support of the party on the way. Not less than 800 or 1,000 peculs of this coffee are brought here by the Campar prows monthly; and as it is all conveyed from the interior in this exceedingly dilatory manner, it is very evident that the population of the districts which produce it, must be very great. As this coffee, likewise, is the produce of the countries in the interior, it will be seen, that our trade with them through Campar alone, is not by any means very inconsiderable; for, if we suppose that 100 of these prows, bringing 100 peculs of coffee each, come here annually, and that it brings 6½ dollars per pecul, it will give us the respectable sum of 65,000 dollars, as the annual amount of our trade with the Menangkabowe country by this means only.—*Singapore Chronicle,* 1829.

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TATEMENT *of the Value of the Trade between Calcutta and Singapore, Penang and Malacca.*

	Imports at Calcutta. Value in Sa. Rs.			Exports from Calcutta. Value in Sa. Rs.		
	Merchandize	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize	Treasure.	Total.
1829-30, ...	15,90,988	9,23,573	25,14,561	41,34,269	,,	41,34,269
1830-31*, ..	16,66,278	15,72,207	32,38,485	25,40,680	51,377	25,92,057
1831-32.						
Singapore, ... } Penang& Malacca, }	10,76,159	10,23,527	17,22,691 3,76,995	19,24,497	,,	16,35,814 2,88,683
			20,99,686			19,24,497
1832-33.						
Singapore, ...	5,84,936	12,65,725	18,50,661	24,22,202	33,100	24,55,302
Penang & Malacca,	2,65,906	1,62,175	4,28,081	5,13,151	,,	5,13,151
	8,50,842	14,27,900	22,78,742	29,35,353	33,100	29,68,453
1833-34.						
Singapore, ...	5,59,581	9,99,906	15,59,487	20,99,168	2,025	21,01,193
Penang & Malacca,	2,28,337	1,51,173	3,79,510	2,39,237	,,	2,39,237
	7,87,918	11,51,079	19,38,997	23,38,405	2,025	23,40,430
1834-35.						
Singapore, ..	41,01,831	12,30,615	23,32,446	19,51,117	13,375	19,64,492
Penang & Malacca,	3,60,894	1,12,400	4,73,294	3,69,889	,,	3,69,889
	14,62,725	13,43,015	28,05,740	23,21,006	13,375	23,34,381

It appears that the foregoing trade has declined since 1829-30, when the aggregate value of Imports and Exports, exceeded *Sixty-six* lacs, as shewn above;—in 1834-35, it was something more than *fifty-one* lacs of rupees.

* Up to 1830-31, inclusive, the Trade of Singapore was blended, in the Calcutta custom-house entries, with that of Penang and Malacca. The trade of these two places are continued under one head.

STATEMENT *of the number of Vessels trading between Bengal and Penang and Singapore, in the following years, shewing an increase in* 1834.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.
1829, ...	14	3,235
1830, ...	22	5,252
1831, ...	22	5,328
1832, ...	19	3,969
1833, ...	19	4,038
1834, ...	28	5,215

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Calcutta Imports from Singapore.

Species of Merchandize.	Quantity.			Value in Sa. Rs.		
	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35
Copper, Bz. mds.	3,140	73	528	1,02,015	2,374	11,893
Tin, (Block,) ,,	8,002	7,590	17,600	1,36,223	1,37,225	3,49,273
Piece Goods (White,) ps.	,,	12,762	1,950	,,	28,682	3,975
Ditto (Coloured,) ,,	1,847	150	1,731	5,858	975	15,781
Silk & Mixed, P. Goods,	211	,,	,,	3,816	,,	,,
Cot. Twist, (British,) lbs.	50,166	2,11,915	79,195	40,314	1,63,088	60,402
Alum, Bz. mds.	709	,,	2,142	1,595	,,	9,911
Beads and False Pearls,	,,	,,	,,	11,427	1,312	3,062
Camphor, Bz. mds.	158	94	81	6,338	4,643	3,318
Cassia, ,,	544	,,	,,	7,623	,,	,,
Cloves, ,,	7	155	409	176	4,274	13,845
Coffee, ,,	229	1	,,	2,754	17	,,
Cotton, ,,	,,	566	204	,,	7,366	5,645
Cubebs, ,,	48	539	760	970	8,701	13,980
Dammer, ,,	,,	222	162	,,	323	568
Gambier, ,,	365	1,205	3,005	1,201	4,217	10,159
Gum Benzoin, ,,	31	47	4	734	1,259	35
Gum Animi, ,,	2	,,	,,	20	,,	,,
Pepper, (Black,) ,,	15,916	4,249	15,321	1,19,885	36,880	1,61,545
Pepper, (Long,) ,,	1,180	1,665	2,276	6,000	10,137	16,213
Ratans, ,,	311	2,224	7,045	717	8,267	21,859
Betelnut, ,,	,,	,,	8,438	,,	,,	30,829
Sago, ,,	2,982	2,630	5,377	12,235	10,486	20,188
Sapan Wood, ,,	1,763	568	8,199	3,608	1,083	25,223
Mace and Nutmegs, ,,	469	488	120	37,125	18,514	11,994
Precious St. & Jewellery,	,,	,,	,,	5,940	4,356	14,150
Segars and Cheroots, ...	,,	,,	,,	12,322	47,488	1,34,109
Stick Lac, Bz. mds.	125	,,	,,	1,208	,,	,,
Tea, ,,	,,	,,	,,	610	,,	,,
Vermilion, boxes.	,,	36	,,	,,	2,880	,,
Quicksilver, Bz. mds.	,,	,,	256	,,	,,	23,344
Steel, ,,	,,	,,	1,328	,,	,,	8,242
Iron, ,,	,,	,,	971	,,	,,	3,256
Lead, ,,	,,	,,	3,392	,,	,,	20,367
Spelter, ,,	,,	,,	3,360	,,	,,	17,186
Stationery, ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2,600
Brandy, galls.	,,	,,	686	,,	,,	1,657
Gin, cases,	3,783	3,242	6,355	30,016	31,492	61,191
Arrack, galls.	137	,,	,,	274	,,	,,
Spars and Planks, ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,631
Bottles, (Empty,) dozens,	,,	1,203	,,	,,	1,011	,,
Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, ...	,,	,,	620	,,	,,	5,489
All other Articles, ...	,,	,,	,,	33,932	22,531	18,911
Merchandize, ...	...	...	...	5,84,936	5,59,581	11,01,831
Treasure, ...	...	...	...	12,65,725	9,99,906	12,30,615
Total Imports, Sa. Rs.	...	...	...	18,50,661	15,59,487	23,32,446

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Calcutta Exports to Singapore.

Species of Merchandize.	Quantity.			Value in Sa. Rs.		
	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35
Opium, chests,	1,456	1,537	1,261	17,88,552	15,25,423	12,51,823
Cotton, Bz. mds.	,,	,,	580	,,	,,	9,824
Cotton Piece Goods, ps.	2,50,182	2,75,629	2,93,442	3,79,739	3,87,391	3,92,711
Silk Piece Goods, ... ,,	931	314	800	4,764	2,135	4,030
Mixed Piece Goods, ,,	60	7	,,	600	35	,,
Sugar, Bz. mds.	,,	155	8	,,	1,238	62
Saltpetre, ... ,,	2,300	6,819	7,225	12,104	26,896	36,219
Rice, ... ,,	22,974	20,320	39,990	34,536	32,653	54,902
Wheat, ... ,,	17,740	13,780	20,860	22,853	19,656	29,290
Gram, ... ,,	4,826	200	5,848	5,609	200	7,813
Dholl and Peas, ... ,,	884	20	469	1,437	40	695
Safflower, ... ,,	181½	213	530	4,332	5,317	11,618
Flour, (Country,)... ,,	67	730½	40	209	2,162	160
Gunnies and Bags, Nos.	2,47,300	3,27,975	10,05,400	20,662	26,752	87,319
Canvas, bolts,	1,135	1,217	292	5,826	7,089	2,015
Segars, No.	,,	,,	3,71,000	,,	,,	4,454
Putchuck, Bz. mds.	51½	95	181	515	945	1,686
Re-Exports.						
Cotton Twist, bales,	25	8	,,	6,965	6,000	,,
Cotton P. Goods,(Bri.)ps.	6,092	656	100	24,392	2,300	1,200
Woollens, (British,) ,,	692	406	514	30,885	12,580	16,756
Copper, Bz. mds.	,,	49	,,	,,	1,476	,,
Cardamums, ... ,,	,,	14¾	,,	,,	1,022	,,
All other Articles,... ,,	,,	,,	,,	78,222	37,858	38,510
Merchandize, ...	...	...	...	24,22,202	20,99,168	19,51,117
Treasure, ...	...	...	...	33,100	2,025	13,375
Total Exports, Sa. Rs.	...	...	...	24,55,302	21,01,193	19,64,492

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PENANG.

Description of the Island,—its Population, &c.

Pulo Penang, or the island of Betel-nut, is situated off the west coast of the Malay peninsula. Its north-east point is in latitude 5° 25′ N., longitude 100° 19′. It is computed to contain nearly 160 square miles. The harbour is capacious, and affords good anchorage. Throughout the centre of the island there is a range of lofty hills. In 1785, it was granted to Francis Light, captain of a country ship, by the king of Queda, as a marriage portion with his daughter. Captain Light transferred it to the Honorable East India Company, and was by them appointed first governor of the island. From the appearance of the interior, and the number of tombs discovered there soon after the colony was formed, the tradition of its having been formerly inhabited, seems entitled to credit: when taken possession of, however, there were only a few miserable fishermen on the sea-coast. The inhabitants, as to races, exhibit an uncommon diversity. There are to be seen British, Dutch, Portuguese, Americans, Malays, Arabs, Parsees, Chinese, Chuliahs, Burmans, Siamese, Javanese, &c. &c.

In 1805, the colony having risen in importance, the Company determined to constitute it a regular government, subordinate only to the Governor General of India; but on account of the enormous expense incurred by the establishment, some modifications have since taken place. In 1830, it ceased being a regular government, and has become a residency, under the Bengal government. The same has taken place with Singapore and Malacca. There is a resident (a governor nominally), over the three settlements, and a deputy resident, or resident counsellor, at each place. There is a court of judicature, and a recorder, for the whole; consequently the judge must go on circuit at stated times, to each settlement. The population of Penang, according to the last census, ending 1833, amounted to 40,322 souls; and on the opposite shore, or Wellesly province, to 45.953.—*Chinese Repository, September*, 1834.

Penang and Malacca are free ports, and their port regulations the same as at Singapore. See page 279.

Penang has been a spice island from the period nearly of its first settlement. Pepper engrossed the consideration of capitalists for many years, and until the price fell so low, that the returns no more than repaid the outlay. But previous to this check, another source of gain opened, by the introduction to the island of the nutmeg and clove tree.

The cultivation of the true nutmeg and clove tree, began nearly about the same time at Bencoolen and Penang; and the greater success which attended it at the former settlement, than at the latter, was no doubt, owing to the fact of Penang having been then a mercantile, rather than a cultivating community.

In 1818, the bearing nutmeg trees on the island were estimated to be 6,900. Since that period, spices have been more extensively cultivated; there are now upwards of thirty spice plantations at this settlement, including province Wellesly.

The gross annual produce from the plantations may be roughly estimated at 130,000 lbs.; but young trees are yearly coming into bearing to swell this quantity: should the cultivation meet with no serious interruption, it may perhaps, in time, supply the whole of the English market with spices.

Since 1831, the cultivation of the clove has rapidly advanced, an additional number of about 50,000 having been planted*.

* According to competent authority, upwards of seven to eight hundred peculs of cloves are annually produced.

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The London dealers have long since unequivocally pronounced the Penang mace and clove to be the finest in the world; the former being more substantial and flaky, the latter more full and more luscious in clove than the importations from Amboyna; while the nutmegs are preferred to all others on account of their general superiority and freshness.—*From Remarks on the Climate, Soil and Cultivation of Penang, &c.* 1834.

The duty on foreign nutmegs imported into Great Britain is 3*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; when brought from any British possession it is only 2*s*. 6*d*. The duty on cloves, in like manner, is 3*s*. per lb. on foreign, and 2*s*. on those brought from any English possession. The difference in the duties is certainly an encouragement to British planters, but a further protection should still be afforded, by levying the higher duties on all nutmegs and cloves which are not actually produced in British possessions, though brought from them. This might be done, by requiring a certificate of place of growth, with each importation.

Since the reductions of duties on nutmegs and cloves, the consumption of both articles in Great Britain, has greatly increased. In 1829, the quantity of nutmegs retained for home consumption, was 113,273½ lbs. or nearly 855 peculs. The cloves entered for home consumption at present in Great Britain, amount to 60,000 lbs. or about 460 peculs a year, of which a part comes from Cayenne. If these quantities be correctly estimated, Penang alone produces, even now, more than sufficient for the consumption of Great Britain; and in time, when the plantations on this island are more matured, the total quantity produced in the Straits, will go a great way towards supplying the demand on the continent of Europe also.—*Singapore Chronicle, 15th May,* 1834.

Prices of Spices at Penang, 1820.

Nutmegs,	per pecul,	Sp. Dols.	110 *a* 120
Mace,	,,	,,	120 ,, 140
Cloves,	,,	,,	100 ,, 105

TRADE OF PENANG.

Extract from an Official Letter, dated 14th July, 1823, from the Secretary to the Government of Penang, to the Merchants of that Settlement.

"The amount of our imports and exports, not including treasure, nor that portion exempt from duty, nor that large portion which only sailed through the port, but such goods alone as paid duties, is thus exhibited in the custom-house returns for the following years:

Years. Value of Merchandize which paid duties,		Sp. Dlrs.
1816-17,		2,298,044
1817-18,		2,521,499
1822-23,	2,306,472	
Add value of Piece Goods, Siam trade, and Opium, which is included in the former years, but the duties on which have been remitted, since July, 1820,	1,243,219	
		3,549,691

"The above statement proves incontestably, that the general trade of the island now, far exceeds what it was during the two years preceding the occupation of Singapore.

"There is no doubt, however, that much of the trade which was formerly conducted with Penang, by the Rhio and Borneo boats, Bugguese prows and Junks, from Siam, Cochin China, and Amoy, has been lately diverted to Singapore. The Governor in Council was not unmindful, that during the past year, all the Bugguese prows have taken from that factory the

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Piece Goods, Opium, and China articles, with which the island formerly supplied them; and that the Siamese junks have, almost all of them, exchanged at that place their oil, sugars, &c. for the Europe and India articles they required."

The Trade of Penang in 1828-29, was as follows:

Imports.	Value, Sa. Rs.	Exports. Value, Sa. Rs.
From Calcutta,	... 10,94,986	3,57,126
,, Madras,	... 16,95,850	2,38,765
,, Bombay,	... 2,65,290	2,30,146
,, England,	... 1,67,670	50,668
,, China,	... 2,18,440	9,65,834
,, Siam,	... 1,77,610	96,093
,, Tenasserim,	... 1,77,010	1,55,152
,, Acheen,	... 8,08,513	10,75,842
,, Delhi, Sumatra,	... 2,04,905	1,58,930
,, Quedah,	... 2,21,200	1,35,930
,, Other places,	... 1,92,398	1,36,414
Total Merchandize,	... 52,23,872	36,00,900
,, Treasure,	... 8,32,232	7,19,876
Total Imports, Sa. Rs.	... 60,56,104	Total Exports, Sa. Rs. 43,20,776

Quantity of Straits produce exported by the Company's and country ships from Penang for China, as reported at the office of the Registrar of Exports and Imports, 1833.

Black Pepper,	peculs.	24,842
White ditto,	ditto	406
Tin,	ditto	4,048
Betelnut,	ditto	56,831
Ratans,	ditto	3,871

This statement affords a fair criterion of the resources of Penang for the principal articles of Straits produce, and sufficient encouragement for the resort of vessels in search of cargoes of that description. It is true, there has been a considerable falling off of trade here within the last four years; which has been owing principally to the death and removal of capitalists; as regards the staple and most valuable portion, that depending on intercourse with natives of the surrounding islands and provinces.—*Prince of Wales's Island Gazette, October 12th*, 1833.

MALACCA.

The total value of imports in 1828-29 was, Sa. Rs. 10,81,782; of exports, Sa. Rs. 6,72,211. The imports of specie, amounted to Sa. Rs. 4,19,717; and the exports amounted to Sa. Rs., 2,65,239. The value of imports from Calcutta is, Sa. Rs. 1,12,565; from Madras, 2,43,178; from England, 1,01,664; and from small native ports 2,98,591.

The accounts, however, of this government, as stated by Mr. Fullarton, are extremely defective.

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Malacca being situated between the two great emporiums of trade in the Eastern Archipelago, Penang, and Singapore; the one at the N. W. and the other at the S. E. of the Straits, has necessarily a trade limited to its own consumption and produce. Before the establishment of the two latter named settlements, and during the monopolizing sway of the Dutch there, it was a place of considerable traffic.—*Mortin's B. Colonies, Asia.*

For some years past, the trade of Penang and Malacca with Bengal, has been inconsiderable, contrasted with its former extent; during the last four official years, the average value of imports and exports collectively has not much exceeded seven and a half lacs of Rupees, only a small part of which appertains to Malacca: the accounts of both are blended.

Calcutta Imports from Penang and Malacca.

Species of Merchandize.	Quantity. 1831-32	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35
Copper, (old,) Bz. mds.	..	..	32	354¼
Tin, (Block,) ,,	3,840½	4,249½	1,717	1,900
Cotton Twist, British, lbs.	..	1,500	..	..
Cotton Piece Goods, British, pieces,	..	..	..	400
Beads, value, Rs.	..	1,378	..	..
Cutch, Bz. mds.	7½	..	..	..
Gambier, ,,	..	..	..	725
Betelnut, ,,	15,826	10,627	14,694	11,792
Dammer, ,,	..	615	449	394
Gum Benzoin, ,,	348	53	206	..
Pepper, (Black,) ,,	15,112	14,610	9,006	14,034
,, (Long,) ,,	38½	..	..	..
Precious stones, value, Rs.	..	..	1,000	183
Ratans, Bz. mds.	2,613	1,229	1,514	8,630
Sago, ,,	134	4	14½	136
Sapan Wood, ,,	54	..	..	..
Mace and Nutmegs, ,,	419¼	294½	494	482¼
Segars, value, Rs.	..	1,517	1,040	2,478
Stick Lac, Bz. mds.	410	119	80	..
Tortoise-shell, ,,	..	¼	¾	..
Tobacco, ,,	..	..	42	..
Gin, cases,	..	200	234	..
All other articles, value, Rs.	10,521	17,915	3,867	3,700
Total value of Merchandize, Sa. Rs.	2,81,864	2,65,906	2,28,337	3,60,894
Treasure, ,,	95,131	1,62,175	1,51,173	1,12,400½
Total value of Imports, Sa. Rs.	3,76,995	4,28,081	3,79,510	4,73,294½

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Calcutta Exports to Penang and Malacca.

Species of Merchandize.	Quantity. 1831-32	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35
Opium, chests,	88	341	172	216
Cotton piece goods, pieces,	22,571	4,516	4,837	23,783
Cotton & silk piece goods, (Mixed,) ,,	...	...	...	435
Silk piece goods, ,,	...	705	144	84
Cotton, Bz. mds.	...	...	78	1,216
Sugar, ,,	17½	...	...	...
Saltpetre, ,,	4	63	505	215
Rice, ,,	44,760	32,950	19,692	31,894
Wheat, ,,	7,060	4,932	3,048	13,650
Gram, Dholl, and Peas,,,	1,065	1,524	401	5,223
Gunnies and Bags, in No.	81,900	14,000	63,750	1,37,600
Canvas, bolts,	167	...	...	...
Putchuck, Bz. mds.	102½	52½	45	...
RE-EXPORTS.				...
Cotton piece goods, pieces,	...	229	...	...
Cotton piece goods, (British,) ,,	700	...	...	486
Cotton piece goods, (American,) ,,	535	...	...	...
Woollens, (British,) ,,	8	...	...	...
Copper, Bz. mds.	175	...	...	...
Wines, value, Rs.	2,342	...	...	...
All other articles, ,,	25,309	34,390	23,324	35,249
Total value of Merchandize, Sa. Rs.	2,88,683	5,13,151	2,39,237	3,69,889

Calcutta Imports from Sumatra and Java.

Articles.	Quantity. 1830-31	1831-32	1832-33	1823-34	1834-35
Betelnut, Bz. mds.	15,610	5,293	17,460	5,767	2,440
Beads, value, Rs.	..	1,067	..	..	..
Cubebs, Bz, mds.	..	..	..	..	75
Dammer, ,,	123	..	..	..	..
Gum Benzoin, ,,	686	450	20½	..	..
Pepper, value, Rs.	..	..	..	..	1,811
Pepper, (Black,) Bz. mds.	11,446	86	..	..	..
Pepper, (Long,) ,,	3,576	2,945	..	..	..
Ratans, value, Rs.	760	301	..	..	766
Spices, (Mace and Nutmegs,) Bz. mds.	23¼	150	..	81½	16
Segars and Cheroots, value, Rs.	3,400	..	..	..	..
Tortoise-shell, Bz. mds.	½	..	..	..	..
Sherry, dozens.	..	..	..	120	..
All other Articles, ,,	759	...	1,981	300	..
Total value of Merchandize, Sa. Rs.	1,70,727	51,274	34,441	28,501	32,735
Treasure, ,,	88,960	52,475	..	24,215	6,020
Total Imports, Sa. Rs.	2,59,687	1,03,749	34,441	52,716	38,755

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Calcutta Exports to Sumatra and Java.

Articles.	Quantity. 1830-31	1831-32	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35
Cotton Piece Goods, pieces,	18,473	19,045	5,966	12,843	1,582
Silk Piece Goods, ,,	103	75	..	..	..
Shawls and Scarfs, ,,	186	..	62	..	..
Opium, chests,	163	5	5	59	..
Canvas, bolts,	256	201	..	20	..
Indigo, Fy. mds.	..	3	..	..	..
Saltpetre, Bz. mds.	1,676	76	833	..	181
Safflower, ,,	..	2½	..	7	61
Rice, ,,	404	..	..	..	..
Gram, ,,	40	..	..	..	..
Wheat, ,,	4,200	4,500	2,000	4,730	3,000
Gunnies & Bags, Nos.	91,300	1,40,550	27,000	47,500	1,32,535
Putchuck, Bz. mds.	..	49	..	..	..
Re-Exports.					
Cotton Twist, lbs.	..	720	..	..	..
Woollens, (British,) pieces,	..	126	..	..	..
Cardamums, Bz. mds.	..	2¼	..	..	..
Gall nuts, ,,	..	37	..	..	..
Copper, ,,	..	44	..	..	..
All other articles, Rs.	15,615	11,039	759	2,177	1,320
Total value of Merchandize, Sa. Rs.	3,56,094	79,909	29,460	98,189	21,000

The average of seven years (1814-15 to 1820-21), amounted, in Imports and Exports, to upwards of *thirty-eight* lacs of rupees; whereas the average of five years 1830-31 to 1834-35, of the same trade, was only rupees 2,14,820, not much exceeding a twentieth part of the former.

It appears therefore that the foregoing trade has of late years dwindled into comparative insignificance, having merged into that of Singapore.

TRADE OF JAVA.

List of Exports from Java.

			1830	1831	1832
Coffee,	...	peculs,	288,742	299,086	314,173
Sugar,	...	,,	108,640	120,298	245,872
Tin,	...	,,	21,426	30,252	47,801
Pepper,	...	,,	6,061	7,836	7,075
Indigo,	...	pounds,	22,063	42,841	186,211
Rice,	...	peculs,	392,067	503,199	622,944

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		1830	1831	1832
Arrack,	... leaguers,	1,927	1,407	2,000
Hides,	... in No.	30,249	63,271	82,386
Ratans,	... peculs,	5,094	5,188	14,323
Tortoise-shell,	... ,,	43	95	141
Tripang,	... ,,	4,908	4,059	5,378
Birds' nests,	... ,,	261	246	322
Mace,	... ,,	177	745	947
Nutmegs,	... ,,	1,304	2,559	3,849
Cloves,	... ,,	803	1,531	5,144

The Imports in 1833 exceeded in value those of 1832, by f. 4,769,248; and the Exports, f. 1,514,798. The latter composed principally of the following:—coffee, peculs, 360,166;—sugar, peculs, 210,947;—indigo, lbs. 217,480;—rice, 30,344 koyans; and 1,664 leaguers of arrack.

The above document, on the authenticity of which we can rely, shews succinctly, the astonishing progress of the trade of Java during the three last years. There is a great increase in the export of all the articles, and these are, bonâ fide, the produce either of that valuable island itself, or of its dependencies.—*Singapore Chronicle, 29th August*, 1833.

Sourabaya, June, 1831.—Coffee to a considerable extent had been made deliverable in August and September, at 16½ to 17 guilders per pecul, and it was thought there was little chance of its being lower. At Samarang a considerable part of the crop was then already in, and the price had of late been steady at about 14½ guilders. Part of the crops in that quarter had been secured by Government and the maats-chappy, sometime previous, at 13 to 13½ guilders. The Sourabaya district, it was expected, would produce from 80,000 to 90,000 peculs of sugar this season.—*Singapore Chronicle, 14th July*, 1831.

JAVA.

Duties on Woollens and Cottons.

Translation of a Resolution published by the Java Government, on the 9th August, 1834.

1st. On the importation of foreign woollen or cotton goods, the duties fixed by the publication of the 14th Feb. 1834, shall be raised to 50 or 70 per cent, according as much importation takes place, direct or by a circuitous route, provided those goods shall have been manufactured in countries with which the kingdom of the Netherlands is not on terms of friendship, whether such importation is made on Dutch or foreign bottoms.

2nd. On the importation of foreign woollen or cotton goods into a port of Netherlands Indies, the commander, supercargo, or agent of the ship, or whoever it may concern, shall prove at Batavia to the director of government revenue, and elsewhere to the chief local authority, that they are manufactured in countries with which Holland is in terms of friendship; in case of such proof being deficient, the goods shall be subjected to the increased duty of 50 or 70 per cent.

3rd. As proof of the origin of such goods, shall be received original invoices and commercial letters, bearing indubitable marks of correctness. One year after the date of this, these documents must further be authenticated by the Netherlands consul residing at the place from which the goods were sent.—*Singapore Chronicle, July 24th*, 1834.

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Price Current at Batavia.

Articles.		1832 Sept.		1833 March.		1834 April.		1835 Jan.	
		*f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.	f.
Coffee, Java,	per pecul,	30 *a*	31	28 *a*	29	$28\frac{1}{2}$ *a*	29	$24\frac{1}{2}$ *a*	0
„ Padang,	„	0	0	26	27	26	$26\frac{1}{2}$	20	21
Sugar, 1st sort,	„	13	$13\frac{1}{2}$	13	14	12	13	11	$12\frac{1}{2}$
2nd ditto,	„	...		...		11	12	...	
Tin, Banca,	„	35	0	...		37	$37\frac{1}{2}$	36	0
Rice, White,	per 27 peculs,	110	115	...		120	130	110	115
„ Cargo,	„	75	0	...		110	115	100	105
Cubebs,	per peculs,	...		...		30	31	...	
Pepper, black,	„	12	13	13	14	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	14
Opium, Bengal,	per chest,	0	0	...		1,550	1,600	...	
Gunny-bags,	per 100,	24	25	...		27	29	...	
Coir Rope,	per pecul,	...		...		10	11	...	
Gambier Rio, in bond,	„	34	36	26	30	28	30	...	
Copper, Japan,	„	65	70	70	72	...		...	
Camphor, ditto, per tub of 108 lbs.		80	0	100	105	...		...	
Sapan Wood,	per pecul,	...		...		...		$3\frac{1}{2}$	5
Arrack, 1st sort,	per leaguer,	40	45	...		...		...	
2nd ditto,	„	30	35	...		...		...	
Sannahs,	per corge,	105	106	...		95	98	...	
Gurrahs,	„	52	55	...		45	50	...	
Chintzes,	„	44	45	...		48	50	...	

Government Sales at Batavia.

					Silver	Francs.
July 30th, 1833, Tin, Banca,	...	10,000	peculs,	at	34	64
——— Pepper, Black,	...	1,100	„	aver.	†14	63
August 1st, Coffee, ...	...	30,000	„	„	27	4
September 1st, ditto for sale,	...	30,000	„		0	0
September 10th, 1833, Coffee, Samarang,	...	8,000	„	at	25	20
„ „ Ditto ditto,	...	5,272	„	bought in.		
„ „ Ditto Passaroeang,	...	15,000	„	at	25	51
March 6th, 1834, ditto,	...	10,000	bought in,	at	27	50
„ Sugar, to be delivered at Passaroeang,	...	10,000	„	at	$10\frac{3}{4}$ to 11	
„ June 27th, Mace, Amboyna, 1st sort,	...	30	„	„	334	0
„ „ 2nd do.	...	15	„	„	200	0
„ „ 3rd do.	...	5	„	„	65	0
„ „ Nutmegs, 3rd do.	...	100	„	„	291	0
„ „ Coffee, Samarang,	...	1,000	„	„	27	0

Freight from Batavia to Europe under the British Flag.

			Exchange on London per £ Sterling at 6 months sight.
1832, September,	£ 4 0	to £4 10 per ton, all round,	f. 12
1833, March,	4 10	„ „	„ $12\frac{1}{2}$
1834, April,	4 0	„ „	„ $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$
1835, January, Sugar,	3 10	ditto 20 cwt.	„ $11\frac{3}{4}$
Rice,	3 10	ditto,	
Coffee,	4 0	ditto 18 ditto.	
Sapan Wood,	1 10	ditto 20 ditto.	
Tin,	1 10	ditto.	

* Florin of Batavia, value $19\frac{3}{4}$d sterling.

† Half silver and half copper money.

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COMMERCE OF MANILLA.

Tariff—1830.

Abstract of the new Duties and Regulations at the port of Manilla, ***now in operation*** for the Export Trade, and for all vessels arriving from China, India, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, South Sea Islands, &c. With regard to ships from Europe and America, they will not take effect till after six months from the date of the document, (November 23rd. 1830.)

Port Dues.—All foreign vessels, arriving for the purposes of trade, will pay two reals per ton, on the register tonnage.

All ditto coming and going in ballast, in distress, in want of repairs, water, provisions, &c., one real per ton.

Import Trade.

Prohibited.—Gunpowder ; Colonial produce of Asia and America, such as Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, Rum, Arrack, Tobacco, Cocoanut Oil, and Opium : the latter, if for re-exportation, may be placed in deposit on payment of the usual entrepôt duty of 2 per cent.

Duty Free.—All machinery, agricultural implements, roots and colouring matter for dyes (except cochineal), seeds, flowers, vegetables, and plants of all sorts, teak, large drawing paper, cotton yarn, excepting black, white, dark-blue, and ***morado****; gold and silver, specie or bullion, without exception of place or flag.

	Foreign. Vessels.	Span. Vessels.
Spanish produce and manufactures, certified by the custom-house, and imported from Spain, shall pay in	8 pr. ct.	3
But if brought from a foreign port, they shall be charged as foreign goods.		
Foreign goods coming from the free port of Cadiz ;—goods in general from Europe, and all countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn ; together with Ceylon cinnamon ; Malabar or Straits' pepper ; cloves, nutmegs, scented oils, and extracts ; bitters and medicaments of all sorts, China goods in general, and *(for a term of three years,)* long cloths, white sewing thread in balls, beer and cider, with all articles not otherwise classed, to pay	14 ,,	7
Exceptions.		
Writing paper of every description,	16 ,,	8
All other Indian piece goods, sundry coarse cloths from China, cloth made in whole or in part from Manilla hemp, druggets of cotton, or silk and cotton, Ginghams of blue stripes, and white ground, or blue and brown stripes, resembling the manufactures of Luconia ; Cambayas and handkerchiefs of white ground, with black, morado, or dark blue stripes, table cloths and towelling,	25 ,,	15
Madras Cambayas and handkerchiefs of every quality (at a valuation of Ds. 140 per corge,)	30 ,,	20
Diamonds, pearls, gems, and jewellery,	2 a $3\frac{1}{2}$,,	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$

* Morado is, by our Manilla correspondent, translated red-brown : we believe it is a mulberry color.

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All wines (except champagne), brandy, gin, aniseed, and other spirituous liquors, vinegar, olives, oil of ditto, wearing apparel, shoes, *machetes* or chopping knives, preserves and eatables in general; whether from Europe, China, the Cape of Good Hope, North or South America; as well as cotton twist of the excepted colours—white, black, dark, blue, or *morado*, 50 ,, 40

In Transitu.—All goods may be landed *in transitu*, for re-shipment, on payment of a duty of 2 per cent.

EXPORT TRADE.

On all produce to foreign ports, or to the free port of Cadiz; with the exception of Hemp, (*which for three years is duty free*,)	3	,,	1½
If to other ports of Spain, in Spanish vessels,			1
Dollars in all vessels,	8	,,	
Bullion,	6	,,	
Gold coin,	3	,,	
Gold dust,	½	,,	

Bullion and Specie to Spain, duty free.

We have extracted the above from an official document, which is very diffuse, and by no means remarkable for distinctness. Gunpowder and Tobacco, well known to be Government monopolies, are not mentioned; we have, however, included them.—*Canton Register, April*, 1831.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM MANILLA.—We have been informed that the permission to export a cargo of rice from Manila, granted to the French ship *Pactole*, was on the condition that two thousand dollars should be expended on the repairs of that vessel; the Spanish Government have adopted this procedure as a principle, and that all foreign vessels, which are thoroughly repaired at Manilla at a similar expenditure, will be allowed this privilege; whilst the export is not prohibited to Spaniards. The British vessel "*Lady of the Lake*," is now being repaired at Manilla under this new regulation.—*Canton Register, Jan.* 28, 1834.

MANILLA.—1829.

A Notification of H. M. the King of Spain was issued, authorising the cultivation of the Poppy in the Philippine Isles, and the exportation of the Opuim* produced, while the prohibition of the importation and use of Opium remains in force. An export duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* will be imposed.

A Royal Ordinance has been published for the establishment of a Public Bank, on the principle of a Joint Stock Company; and every possible encouragement in the form of freedom from duty, and of premium, is given to the exportation and manufacture of cotton; the introduction of machinery, the cultivation of indigo, coffee cocoa, cassia lignea, tea, the mulberry tree, cinnamon, cloves, and sugar.

* The Manilla Opium is said to be of superior quality:—it does not appear, as yet, to have had any effect on the Indian Opium Trade.

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Value of the Trade of Manilla.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize	Treasure.
1828.				
Spanish, ...	432,415	35,000	514,650	2,400
Foreign, ...	771,712	357,827	775,186	13,921
China Junks, ...	346,806	9,000	185,198	46,165
Spanish Dollars,...	1,550,933	401,827	1,475,034	62,486
1829.				
Spanish, ...	682,726	1,600	415,444	8,286
Foreign, ...	971,776	396,847	982,179	53,989
Spanish Dollars,...	1,654,502	398,447	1,397,623	62,275
1830.				
Spanish, ...	709,458	150	467,343	64,685
Foreign, ...	853,064	177,913	1,030,278	17,267
Spanish Dollars,...	1,562,522	178,063	1,497,621	81,952

1833.
Imports.

On Spanish Vessels.		Merchandize.
From Cadiz,	3 ...	51,663
,, Macao,	43 ...	399,471
,, Singapore,	2 ...	67,580
,, Jolo,	4 ...	6,872
	52	525,586
,, Macao, Silver, ...		31,730
Total, Spanish Imports,		557,316
By 46 Foreign Vessels,		494,588
Silver, ...		457,063
Total Imports,...........		1,508,967
Add Exports, ...		1,568,691
Total Trade of 1833, Sp. Dls.		3,077,658

1833.
Exports.

On Spanish Vessels.		Merchandize.
To Cadiz,	2 ...	89,087
,, Macao,	54 ...	369,478
,, Singapore,	3 ...	24,707
,, Ternate,	1 ...	29,108
,, Jolo,	2 ...	26,239
,, Sandwich Ids.	1 ...	11,167
	63	549,786
Silver to Cadiz, ...		163,895
Total Sp. Exports, ...		713,681
By 60 Foreign Vessels,		853,330
Silver to Chancheo, ...		1,680
Total Exports, Sp. ..... Dls., ...		1,568,691

Amount of Revenue produced by Customs.

	1828.	1829.	1830.
Spanish Dollars,	227,000	229,115	228,061

The chief part of the Trade by Spanish vessels, is with China ;—and the greatest proportion of that, by foreign vessels, with North America.

Formerly a considerable trade existed between Manilla and Bengal, but which has entirely ceased since 1831-32. In 1816-17 and 1817-18, respectively, it amounted to *thirty* and *thirty-two* lacs of rupees.—The imports at

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Calcutta being chiefly Bullion and Copper (South American); and the exports from hence to Manilla, principally Bengal Piece Goods; some Saltpetre and Opium: the foregoing was superceded by the short-lived trade between Bengal and South America, which has latterly become inconsiderable: indeed, as to Exports, has entirely ceased, since 1829-30.

Principal Articles of Export from Manilla.

		1828.	1829.	1830.
Indigo,	... quintals,	2,130	1,378	...
Ditto liquid,	... ditto,	...	10,431	13,863
Raw Sugar,	... peculs,	116,500	120,274	138,387
Cotton,	... ditto,	2,300	1,413	927
Coffee,	... ditto,	2,000	2,715	2,401
Hemp,	... ditto,	...	9,158	18,168
Rum,	... gallons,	...	7,889	19,551
Beech de Mer,	... peculs,	...	2,327	1,097
Ebony,	... ditto,	...	8,723	4,619
Sapan Wood,	... ditto,	...	11,675	11.594
Hides,	... No.	...	34,853	56,028
Rice,	... peculs,	70,000 cavan,	114,793 cavan,	197,486

Sugar.—The first exportations to any extent were made in the years 1812 and 13, in the latter year, 50,000 peculs; in 1814, 30,000, and in 1818, 200,000 peculs. The prices fluctuated from 9 to 5 Spanish dollars per pecul; it has latterly been from 4½ to 5½ dollars.

Coffee—Was not considered as an article of any importance till 1819; when the exportation was nearly 500 peculs—in the following year, 800 peculs: it is of an excellent quality.

Manilla Price Current.

Exports.		1830.	1831.
		Dollars.	Dollars.
Coffee, good and fine,	... per pecul,	6½ to 8	7 to 8
Cotton, screwed,	... ,,	12 ,, 14	13 ,, 14
Hemp, loose,	... ,,	7 ,, 7½	5¼ ,, 6¼
Indigo, 1st quality,	... ,,	65 ,, 70	40 ,, 60
,, 2nd ditto,	... ,,	30 ,, 50	30 ,, 50
Sugar, 1st quality,	... ,,	5¼ ,, 5½	4 ,, 4½
,, 2nd ditto,	... ,,	3½ ,, 4	3¼
Sapan-wood,	... ,,	¾ ,, 1¼	
Tortoise-shell,	... ,,	900 1,300	1,000 ,, 1,200
Rice, fine,	... ,,	⅞ ,, 1¼	
Pearl Shell,	... ,,	14 ,, 15	16½
Cocoanut Oil, (per jar of 14 gallons,)	... per jar,	1½ ,, 2½	

In June, 1833, 20,000 peculs of Sugar were held, at 5 to 5½ dollars per pecul.

Manilla Shipping.

Number of Ships and Vessels.

	1828.		1829.		1830.		1833.	
	Im.	Ex.	Im.	Ex.	Im.	Ex.	Im.	Ex.
Spanish ships and vessels,..	31	38	41	43	37	37	52	63
Foreign ditto ditto,.........	*47	46	78	80	73	74	†78	‡72
China Junks,..............	9	9	5		5		2	
Total,..	87	93	119	123	110	111	132	135
* Of those,								
English,..................	13		14		22		28	
American,.................	20		33		29		29	
Dutch,....................	5		6		4		1	
French,...................	3		7		8		8	
Portuguese,...............					3		3	
Danish,...................			5				2	
Prussian,.................			1				1	
Hamburg,..................			1				1	
Sandwich Islands,.........			2					

† 32 of those without cargoes. ‡ 12 ditto ditto.

COMMERCE OF AMERICA WITH CHINA.

The first vessel sent from the United States to China, was the *Empress*, of about 360 tons, built in America, and equipped with 43 persons, under the command of Captain John Green; Mr. Samuel Shaw, supercargo. She sailed from New York on the 22nd February, 1784, and reached Canton on the 30th August, from which she took her departure on the 27th December of the same year.

In the season 1784-5, two American ships were laden at Canton; they carried to America, with their other cargo, 880,100 lbs. of tea; in the next season, there was only one vessel, which exported 695,000 lbs. In 1786-7, there were five ships engaged in the trade; they exported 1,181,860 pounds of Tea; one of these ships was the "*Hope*;" other ships, which were in port during this and the following season, were the "*Washington*," the "*Asia*," and the "*Canton*;" the two last were from Philadelphia.

Method pursued by Americans in conducting Business at Canton.

On the arrival of the ship at Whampoa, the factor generally proceeds to Canton; there he calls upon the Hong merchants, or frequently, the Hong merchants send their pursers to wait upon him on his arrival. They do not send down to the ship, but to his place of business; he will then make an arrangement with one of the Hong merchants, to secure the ship; and generally we agree to trade with that Hong merchant, admitting that he will trade on as good terms as any other merchant in general; but we buy one-third or one-half of our cargo of him, and sometimes the whole.

We do not give more for teas we purchase of him than we give to others, in any way; we give him no further advantage than a preference of trade, if we can trade equally well with him. Do not give him any fee or douceur to become the security for the ship.

There are considerably more facilities in the port of Canton for transacting business, than in any port I have ever been in India. I arrived at Whampoa, on one voyage, when I was both master and supercargo of the ship, and laid there fifteen days; and loaded and sailed in that time. The average is about five or six weeks with the Boston and the New York ships; but the

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Philadelphia ships usually stay longer; they generally wait till their silk goods are manufactured; they have a great many shippers, and frequently will send two or three supercargoes. A person putting in 100,000 dollars, sends a person to manage the business, and another person sends another; there are a great number of share-holders, and their trade is different; so that there is generally some delay caused by it. I traded from America to China, from China to America, and from America to Amsterdam.

I have here an extract of an American newspaper, giving an account of one of my voyages; it is headed, "*Dispatch*." "The ship *Liverpool Packet*, Captain Coffin, sailed from Boston on the 21st July, 1824, for Canton, arrived there, changed her cargo, and returned to Boston in eight months and twenty-nine days; afterwards, sailed for Amsterdam, and performed the voyage there and back to Boston, in seventy days, changing cargo. Thus having completed two long and important voyages in eleven months and sixteen days."

I merely discharged my silk goods and some teas that answered for the Boston market, and brought on the remainder to Amsterdam, from whence I returned in ballast.

I have generally bought the greater part of my silk goods, and frequently considerable quantities of tea, to complete my cargo, of the outside merchants; generally, an outside merchant has some Hong merchant as his friend: goods are obliged to be shipped through one of the Hong merchants. They are bought of the outside merchant, and the probability is, that he pays the Hong merchant some trifling compensation for shipping his goods.

I have never found any difficulty in dealing with the outside merchants; but I have heard others say, there is not that security in trading with them: you are more liable to be imposed upon, which is not the case with the Hong merchants. The only security we have of there being no imposition on the part of the Hong merchants, is their own.

On the voyage I had five chests of tea, which proved to be filled up with saw-dust and brick-dust. It was the time of the great fire at Canton, and it was some of the old remains of the fire; they weighed about equal weight with chests of tea. When I went back, I took it to the Hong merchant, Puankhegua; and after sending his purser to see that it was his mark, he immediately, without saying any thing further, sent me 10 chests. He gave me to understand, that it was not intentional on his part. I have no doubt that it was done on board the chop boats. The people I purchased my goods of, are accountable for the goods till they get alongside of the ship. We buy the goods deliverable on board.

The tea returned by Puankhegua, was of as good a quality, as that which he had engaged to deliver before. I think we might trust as much to the Hong merchants in their dealing, as we can to merchants residing in other parts of the world.

A chop of tea is generally about 400 to 600 chests. It is a quantity of tea grown on one piece of ground by one man; and of black teas, it generally consists, sometimes it exceeds, 600 chests; and the green, about 400 chests.

The difference between the quality of the teas purchased by the East India Company, and those purchased by the Americans, I should think was about 10 per cent. in favor of the teas purchased by the former. Our green teas are equally as good as those imported by the Company. Souchong and Congo I have myself bought there, after it has been marked to go on board Company's ships, and paid a little higher for it. The Hong put other printed papers over their marks. They were intended for the Company's ships, I believe; but the merchants, wanting ready-money, sold them.

I have had credit in China when I have not had funds enough to load the ship. The first and last voyage, from Chumqua, one of the Hong merchants.

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I gave him my bill, payable at twelve months', or on my return. No other security than my own. I had only been acquainted with him on my first voyage there; but he considered, from my being in command of the vessel, and having the management of the business, being concerned with the supercargo, that I must be a respectable person, and of course he required no other security: the merchant I sailed for, had frequently had large credits. It is not an uncommon practice in Canton to give credit where the money for the payment of the goods is not immediately forthcoming: between thirty and forty thousand dollars, which I took out on one voyage, was to pay for a previous credit, which the owner had had. I never have found equal facility in any part of India. I paid interest at eight per cent. per annum.

The tea merchants usually arrive at Canton from November to December. I have purchased teas of an old season. The difference in the price at Canton, between the old and the new teas, is about four or five taels. In green teas, I do not think it is so much; we consider that the black teas injure by keeping. The difference in the American market, between the old and new teas, is perhaps two to three cents per pound, in the Congo tea; not so much in the Bohea tea; I never bought any old Bohea. Of the three cargoes of teas which I bought, part was disposed of in America: but the greater part went to Holland; and sold there, I think, at 21 stivers. The tea I purchased, part of it was from the Hong, and part of it from the outside merchants. I think that the tea was fully as good that I purchased of the out-side merchants, as that of the Hong; the out-side merchant that I purchased it from had been established for many years.

All the Chinese that can afford it, generally wear woollens, or camlets lined with furs, in the neighbourhood of Canton. During a part of the year, in the cold season, from March to April, I have seen it freeze in the Canton river at night: the latitude is between 22 and 23 degrees.—*From Evidence of Captain Abel Coffin, 2nd March,* 1830.

American Trade with China.—*Freight, Insurance, Cost of Ships, Ship Duty, Rates of Commission.*

A ship owner, within two years, offered to furnish first class ships at 30 dollars per ton; (that is about £6 10*s.*) to go from America, to load teas at Canton, and return to Europe or America; to take out any cargo that the freighter might wish to send; they generally go in ballast. Good American ships might be procured in any quantity, to go either from America or from Europe, at £7 10*s.* per ton of 50 cubic feet; the price was 30 dollars for 40 cubic feet, which makes £7 10*s.* for 50 cubic feet.

The Cost of a first-class ship in the United States would be £15 per ton, complete for sea; in London the price of a river-built ship, I believe, would cost £25, a Northern-built ship would cost £20. A British ship is more durable than an United State ship; but that part of the ship which decays more in the American than in the English, is very easily replaced in the United States: timber is very cheap; therefore, in a copper-fastened ship, the wood-part of it is a very small part of the expense.

Upon the average, the voyage takes 11 months, many go in 10 months; but it is fair to calculate a year: an American ship of 400 tons, going to China, is manned with 18, 19, or 20 men. The ordinary rate of premium on insurance has been two and a half per cent, at Lloyd's for a voyage out, from London to Canton. In an American ship, it would be two per cent., if the insurance were now to be done in London, on goods; on specie, less. The premium done in America has even gone so low as one and a half per cent. from the United States to Canton direct. The premium out and home from the United States, perhaps three to three and a half. The premiums generally lower in America than at Lloyd's; but the average classes are not the same, which sometimes makes the higher premium at Lloyd's

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more advantageous than the lower premiums in the united States.—*From Evidence of Mr. Joshua Bates, American Merchant,* 15*th March,* 1830.

The usual rate of freight between Boston and Canton, where a vessel has been taken up, has been heretofore about 40 dollars a ton measurment for the voyage out and home. A ship-owner will carry out specie, and take home the goods at 40 dollars a ton measurement; or on nankeens, 9 per cent. on the ship; on silk goods, 6½ per cent.; that covers all the charges, because we buy the goods free of expense, deliverable on board. The port charges in Canton are paid by the shipper out of that, except some small charge for factory hire. The insurance is not included. The rate of commission on the purchase of teas, 2 to 2½ per cent. upon the invoice price, is paid to the supercargoes or merchants there; some do the business at 2, and some at 2½ per cent. I have understood that the British merchants residing there, did the country business at 5 per cent. A person having the consignment of goods out and home, would probably do it at 4 per cent.; but 5 per cent., that is 2½ per cent. each way, is the highest commission.

American ships coming to Canton, are occasionally in the habit of running across to the Phillippines, and bringing back rice to China. The advantage from it is, they save what is called in China, the Cumshaw measurement, which is the ship duty. It is a present levied on the ship, a tonnage duty. On my vessel, 397 tons, it averaged from 4,500 to 4,800 dollars. The Chinese favour the admission of raw produce from other countries; of rice in particular. The Cumshaw is the same for every ship; the amount of it is about 1,900 taels. It is somewhere not far from that. The duty is calculated according to the distance between the centre of the mizenmast and the centre of the foremast, in length: and the breadth from the middle of the mainmast to the side of the ship, half the breadth: a vessel with two masts is measured from the end of the tiller to the foremast. —*From the Evidence of Captain Abel Coffin, 2nd March,* 1830.

ESTIMATE *of the Total Amount Value of the American Exports and Imports at China.*

Seasons.	No. of Ships.	Imports.	Exports.	* Total Imports and Exports.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1804- 5, —	34	3,535,818	3,842,000	7,397,818
1805- 6, —	42	5,326,358	5,127,000	10,453,358
1806- 7, —	37	3,877,362	4,294,000	8,171,362
1807- 8, —	33	3,940,090	3,476,000	7,416,090
1808- 9, —	8	479,850	808,000	1,287,850
1809-10, —	37	5,744,600	5,715,000	11,459,600
1810 11, —	16	2,898,800	2,973,000	5,871,800
1811-12, —	25	3,132,810	2,771,000	5,903,810
1812-13, —	8	1,453,000	620,000	2,073,000
1813-14 & 15, —	9	451,500	572,000	1,023,500
1815-16, —	30	2,527,500	4,220,000	6,747,500
1816-17, —	38	5,609,600	5,703,000	11,312,600
1817-18, —	39	7,076,828	6,777,000	13,853,828
1818-19, —	47	9,867,208	9,057,107	18,924,315
1819-20, —	43	8,185,800	8,173,000	16,358,800
1820-21, —	26	4,035,000	4,088,000	8,123,000
1821-22, —	45	8,199,741	7,058,741	15,258,482
1822-23, —	40	8,339,389	7,523,492	15,862,881
1823-24, —	34	6,315,127	5,677,149	11,992,276
1824-25, —	43	8,962,045	8,501,119	17,463,164
1825-26, —	42	7,776,301	8,949,562	16.725,863
1826-27, —	26	3,843,717	4,363,788	8,207,505
1827-28, —	20	6,238,788	6,559,925	12,798,713

* This column added by the Compiler.

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"This estimate was copied principally from the book of an American resident in Canton, but it was derived entirely from American sources—and therefore, I imagine it to be correct."—*Mr. C. Marjoribanks.*

IMPORTS *of* BULLION *at* CHINA *by* AMERICANS, *included in the foregoing Account.*

	Dollars.
From 1804-5 to 1817-18, (1813-14 and 1814-15 not stated,) the annual average of those 12 years, was,..	2,735,693
From 1818-19 to 1826-27, (1820-21 not stated,) the annual average of those 8 years, was, ...	5,411,962

Calculated from Parliamentary Papers.]

STATEMENT *of the Value of the Principal Articles imported at Canton, by Americans, in the following years.*

ARTICLES.	1818-19. Dollars.	1827-28. Dollars.	1831-32. Dollars.	1833-34. Dollars.
Furs and Skins, ...	442,296	243,636	166,736	100,347
Ginseng, Crude, ...	77,770	31,980	105,246	143,200
,, Clarified, ...	...	...	54,302	24,900
Betel-nut, ...	30,068	...	...	...
Sandal-wood, ...	91,368	132,650	7,000	8,935
Cloves, ...	10,260	...	...	...
Ebony, ...	2,149	...	...	...
Rice, ...	10,748	3,470	21,342	311,315
Tin, Block, ...	62,034	2,355	17,152	9,207
Ratans, ...	4,856	...	...	275
Tortoise-shell, ...	...	...	...	1,000
Opium, (Turkey,) ...	434,200	1,000,000	221,100	578,100
,, (Malwa,) ...	94,500	...	...	...
Spelter, ...	...	...	11,922	15,273
Lead, ...	76,176	193,476	112,014	161,844
Iron, ...	34,384	44,594	12,332	49,030
Steel, ...	...	...	...	980
Copper, ...	316,814	16,296	95,366	336,547
Tin Plates, ...	...	7,475	6,300	3,580
Cochineal, ...	63,000	265,310	75,200	154,875
Coral, ...	21,000	...	...	...
Quicksilver, ...	747,600	675,948	720,650	160,560
Cotton, ...	...	16,991	1,888	...
Cotton Yarn, ...	...	...	84,582	71,520
Broad Cloths, ...	...	254,268	102,540	732,700
Long Ells, ...	...	69,750	23,040	304,119
Camlets, ...	80,460	232,640	18,860	104,700
Bombazetts, ...	16,800	...	...	20,760
Cloth, ...	38,450	...	...	...
Chintz, ...	4,800	68,761	79,208	20,721
Long Cloths, ...	...	176,120	238,756	603,450
Cambrics, ...	...	21,046	12,984	2,964
Handkerchiefs, ...	...	33,022	36,849	26,246
Domestics, ...	...	...	31,002	65,486
Linen, ...	...	...	...	280
Drilling, ...	...	...	...	754
Prints, ...	...	...	...	4,367
Dimity cloth, ...	...	..	...	11,250

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Imports continued.	1818-19. Dollars.	1827-28. Dollars.	1831-32. Dollars.	1833-34. Dollars.
Morocco Skins,	—	—	500	—
Velvets,	—	—	—	240
Gin, cases,	5,000	—	—	—
Glass-ware,	1,600	—	2,000	—
Mirrors, pairs,	3,200	—	—	—
Glass, (Broken,)	1,668	—	—	—
Whalebone,	1,950	—	—	—
Watches,	—	—	10,000	—
Clocks, Jewellery, &c.	—	58,700	—	—
Musical Boxes,	—	—	—	3,240
Tobacco and Snuff,	—	—	6,010	750
Pearl Shell,	—	—	3,850	—
Cigars,	—	—	2,160	—
Wine,	—	—	2,300	—
Scrap Shell,	—	—	—	600
Do. Iron,	—	—	—	96
Articles not enumerated,	—	50,000	100,000	30,000
Total Merchandize,	2,673,151	3,598,488	2,383,191	4,064,211
Dollars,	7,414,000	2,640,300	667,252	1,029,178
Bills on England,	200,000	490,137	2,480,871	3,656,290
Respondentia Funds,	—	—	—	1,137,797
Balance,	—	—	467,924	—
Total Imports, Dollars,	10,287,151	6,728,925	5,999,238	9,887,476

STATEMENT *of the Value of the Principal Articles Exported from Canton, by Americans, in the following years.*

ARTICLES.	1818-19. Dollars.	1827-28. Dollars.	1831-32. Dollars.	1833-34. Dollars.
Tea*, †	3,457,256	2,744,970	3,539,765	6,681,195
Silks, Satins, Crapes, &c.	3,496,752	2,078,525	1,528,389	1,032,063
Raw Silk,	—	114,810	40,330	69,300
Sewing ditto,	345,660	74,025	140,000	29,110
Nankeens,	1,099,392	436,350	72,082	28,240
Grass Cloth,	—	—	—	65,682
Cassia,	141,064	107,664	37,180	94,658
Cassia Oil,	22,550	—	4,940	18,600
Rhubarb,	28,014	18,855	17,520	28,000
Gallingal,	3,766	—	—	—
Camphor,	21,622	15,000	600	—
China-ware,	44,964	13,260	7,550	23,796
Sugar,	304,157	18,900	10,544	22,500
Sugar Candy,	8,508	—	—	—
Vermilion,	48,070	—	13,146	9,036
Matting,	19,980	20,120	14,220	91,780
Sweetmeats,	—	—	16,515	20,254
Fire Screens,	—	—	—	16,576
Fire Works,	—	—	23,872	41,978
Gauze,	—	—	—	1,875
Pearl Buttons, Fans, &c.	—	20,562	11,084	8,465
Sundry Merchandize,	—	80,500	100,000	50,000
Total Merchandize to U. S.	9,041,755	5,735,541	5,577,737	8,333,108
To Europe,		533,020	130,000	558,238
South America,	—	166,174	150,000	598,753
Batavia,	—	33,190	—	—
Sandwich Islands,	—	92,000	—	—
Port charges,	—	169,000	142,000	210,000
Bills on London,	—	—	—	187,423
Total Exports, Dollars,	9,041,755	6,728,925	5,999,737	9,887,522

* For rates at which those teas were purchased, see page 104.

† Of this sum, 895,088 dollars was for tea for Europe.

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Remarks on the foregoing Statements of the American Trade with China :—

The greatest year of the Trade was 1818-19.

Imports at China.

The Trade in furs and skins* has fallen off, to less than one-fourth of the amount of what it was in 1818-19; the average of 14 years, 1804-5 to 1817-18, was 555,055 dollars.

The importation of Turkey Opium has always been very inconsiderable, compared with the extent of the India Opiun Trade; latterly not a twentieth part. The average of three years, 1816-17, to 1818-19 inclusive, was 585 peculs, previously it was much less.

Produce of the Eastern Islands decreased.

Broad Cloths much increased :—also cotton and linen piece goods, both in variety and quantity.

The exportation of British Woollens on America bottoms, for the Canton market, commenced in 1817 ;—in 1819, 4,957 pieces were imported, and in 1826-27, 27,176 pieces.

Dollars decreased, from nearly seven and half millions, in 1818-19, to little more than one million, in 1833-34, the balance of Trade being met chiefly by Bills on London.

Exports from China.

In 1833-34, the value in Teas was more than double that of 1818-19. Silks progressively declined ; Nankeens also decreased to a very inconsiderable amount, compared with former years. In 1818-19, the value of Nankeens is stated at upwards of a million of dollars; in 1833-34, at only 28,240 dollars,

Drugs and Vermilion also decreased.

Extract *of a Letter from* John Gladstone, Esq.

"The Trade from the North Pacific, carried on by the Americans, in furs, which ultimately find a market in China, is usually conducted in shares ; the owners having one-half, the captain, officers, and crew, the other half. In some instances, this interest in shares terminates in China ; in others, the return cargo from China is brought on for the divided account : and the profit of the whole voyage ultimately so divided. The American Trade to the South Pacific, for oil, is also invariably carried on in shares, as it is from London ; and in much the same proportion : but this system is not known in the direct Trade from America to India, or China ; nor in any other, but those named. At Boston and Salem, it is not unusual for ships and cargoes in direct Trade, to be owned by several persons, in small shares ; and in some instances, the Captain and Supercargo have such small shares in ship and cargo, the whole under the management of one ship's hus-

* The Imports by Americans at China commenced with furs and skins, which, about the year 1805, are stated to have yielded immense profits.—Mr. Henry Blanchard, in his Evidence, 20th March, 1821, says,—" An adventure which did not cost £100, principally in iron, in three years and a half, returned £30,000, arising solely from that fur trade, and out of that adventure." He adds, " I understand this person had got two or three smiths into his ship from other American vessels, by which he formed a great proportion of his iron into coarse articles of hard-ware, knives, fish-hooks, and other things. When he had expended those in barter, he proceeded to China with his skins, which he there sold, laid in another investment, and made several voyages between the coast of America and China, within that period. His name was Coffin."

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band : but the officers or crew are not admitted as parties in this system ; they have their wages as in all common cases."—*Parliamentary Papers*, 1821.

QUANTITY *of Tea Exported from Canton by the Americans, in the following years.*

Seasons.		For the United States.	For Europe.	Total.	Value.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1815-16,	...	4,514,280	2,731,010	7,245,290	No val. stated.
1816-17,	..	6,074,100	2,880,000	8,954,100	Ditto.
1817-18,	...	7,535,885	2,086,245	9,622,130	3,290,439
1818-19,	...	8,884,998	3,103,651	11,988,649	3,457,256
1827-28,	...	8,851,984	...	8,851,984	2,744.970
1831-32,	...	10,814,193	363,120	11,177,313	3,659,765
1833-34,	...	18,771,761	2,254,948	21,026,709	7,198,356

"The whole amount of Teas imported into the United States, in 1832, was 8,871,840 lbs., of which 44,735 lbs. were re-exported, with benefit of drawback."—*From an American paper.*

QUANTITY *and* VALUE *of the different sorts of Tea Imported into, and Exported from, the United States, during the year ended 30th of September*, 1832.—*(Papers laid before Congress, 15th of February*, 1833.*)*

Different Sorts of Tea.		Imports.	Exports.
		lbs.	lbs.
Bohea,	...	637,341	93,890
Souchong, and other Black,	...	2,960,764	521,501
Hyson Skin, and other Green,	...	1,345,600	13,004
Hyson and Young Hyson,	...	4,142,919	340,474
Imperial, and Gunpowder,	...	819,982	310,593
Total,		9,906,606	1,279,462
		Dollars.	Dollars.
Value of Teas Imported and Exported,...		2,788,353	702,014

The following is a Statement of the wholesale prices of TEA in New-York, on the 15th of January, 1834.

	Cts.		Dls. Cts.			Cts.		Dls. Cts.	
Imperial,	65	to	1 0	per lb.	Hyson skin,	25	to	0 50	per lb.
Gunpowder,	65	,,	1 0	,,	Souchong,	25	,,	0 40	,,
Hyson,	56	,,	0 88	,,	Bohea,	13	,,	0 16	,,
Young Hyson,	53	,,	0 80	,,					

From Mr. McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Navigation, 1834

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MALAY PENINSULA AND ISLANDS.

Monies, Weights and Measures.

The chief coin throughout Ultra Gangetic India is the Spanish dollar. The only native coin that we know of among the Malay states, is one made of tin, somewhat larger than the Chinese cash. Foreign monies have therefore free access into these states, especially the Spanish dollar and the Dutch coins in use at Batavia. Owing to a scarcity of these, other dollars, and rupees of several denominations, have come into use, wherever commerce has been carried to any considerable extent. In places under the British Government, sicca rupees, with their subdivisional annas and pice, have been introduced; but they have not become the chief commercial currency, except it be at Penang.

At *Singapore*, the Government accounts are kept in sicca rupees of 16 annas, and 192 pice. Commercial accounts are generally kept in dollars and cents. The current copper money is a mixture of Dutch doits, pice of the Company's coinage, and coin of private manufacture, of equal value with the doit: all which pass under the name of pice—ten pice make 1 fanam; and from 31 to 32 fanams make 1 ringit or dollar.

Malacca has the same currency as Singapore, with the addition of a few old Dutch monies; viz. the rix dollar and guilder, and their subdivisional parts. The first is a nominal coin of from 19 to 20 fanams, or about 192 doits. The guilder or rupee has the value of 12 fanams; half rupees are also met with. The copper coins are the cent, half cent, and quarter cent, the same as those originally coined for the Company's establishment at Bencoolen; also wangs, of 2 stivers: the striver is equal to 4 doits; these include a variety of copper coins of different countries.

At Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, the currency is less mixed than at Singapore and Malacca. Accounts are kept for the most part in sicca rupees, annas, and pice; but dollars always pass current, and are received into the Government treasury. They are divided into ten copangs, which is a nominal money of the value of ten pice. Gold coins are rarely met with in the Straits.

The same denominations of monies, as well as of weights and measures, prevail, with various degrees of relative distinction, throughout most of the Malay and Sumatran states.

Weights. The commercial weights in use, both among Europeans and the Malays, are the Chinese pecul, catty, and tael. A little discrepancy exists in the weight of the pecul and catty in some places; and sometimes there is a distinction made between the Chinese and Malay pecul; the latter is equal at Penang to 142⅔ lbs. avoirdupois. This discrepancy arises from the use of the bahar, which varies considerably in weight, and is divided into three Malay peculs. By the Malay pecul, goods are purchased from native vessels; but they are resold by the Chinese pecul. By the coyan of 40 Chinese peculs, grain, salt, &c., are sold. The Chinese dotchin (szema) is commonly met with; but among merchants, English weights and scales are generally used. Gold is weighed by the bunkal, equal to Sp. Dls. 2, or 832 grains troy, which is divided into 16 miams, each miam containing 12 sagas.

Measures. The measure of length frequently used by the Malays and other natives, is the hasta or cubit, equal to 18 English inches. But among Chinese as well as Europeans, the English yard is always used. The following are the terms employed in the land measure.

4	Hastas,	make	1	Depa,	= 2	English yards.
2	Depas,		1	Jumba,	= 4	" "
20	Jumbas,		1	Orlong,	= 80	" "

The chief measure of capacity is the gantang, divided into four chupahs: the gantang is equal to 27:—65 cubic inches; 800 gantangs are counted to a coyan.—*Chinese Commercial Guide*, 1834.

Eastern Archipelago.

From the review now taken, it will be seen how varied is the population of this archipelago, both in character and employments; and that it consists both of agricultural and commercial classes, of different ranks in the scale of each; from the wildest tribes, who seek a precarious subistence in their woods and forests, to the civilized Javan, who has drawn forth the riches of his unequalled soil, and made it the granary of these islands; and from the petty trader, who collects the scattered produce of the interior, to the Chinese capitalist, who receives it from him, and disperses it again to more distant regions, situated between the rich and populous continents of China on the one hand, and India on the other; and furnishing to Europe the means of an extensive commerce. The demand for the produce of those Islands is unfailing, and that produce is only limited by the extent of the population. By means of the variety of its tribes, their intermixture and connexion with each other, and the accessible nature of the coasts, washed by the smoothest seas in the world; while large and navigable rivers open communication with the interior, the stimulus of this commerce is propagated in successive waves through the whole; and the inexhaustible resources of the country are drawn forth in a manner, and to an extent, that could not otherwise have been obtained. Each is dependent on the other, and receives and communicates a portion of the general activity. Thus the savage and intractable Batta collects and furnishes the Camphor and Benjamin, the spontaneous produce of his woods; the equally barbarous Dyak and wild Harrafura ransack the bowels of the earth for its gold and its diamonds; the inhabitants of the Soolo, seeks for the pearl beneath the waters that surround him, and others traverse the shores for the tripang or sea slug, or descend into its rocky caverns for the Chinese luxury of birds' nests. Ascending from these, we find the more civilized Sumatran, whose agriculture is yet rude, employed in the raising of pepper; the native of Moluccas in the culture of the nutmeg, and the clove; the still higher Javan and Siamese, besides their abundant harvests of rice, supplying Europe with their coffee and sugar; and all impelled and set in motion by the spirit of commerce. Not less varied are the people who collect this produce from all these different quarters, till it is finally shipped for Europe, India, and China; from the petty bartering trader, who brings it from the interior to the ports and mouths of the river; the Malay, who conveys it from port to port; the more adventurous Bugguese, who sweeps the remote shores to concentrate their produce at the emporia, to the Chinese merchant, who sends his junks laden with this accumulated produce, to be dispersed through the empire of China, and furnishes Europeans with the cargoes of their ships. Through the same diverging channels are again circulated the manufactures of India and Europe; and thus a constant intercourse and circulation is maintained through the whole. How much this intercourse is facilitated by the nature of the countries, broken into innumerable islands, may be readily conceived, and the vastness of the field may be inferred, from the extent to which its commerce has actually been carried under every disadvantage of monopolizing policy, and of insecurity of person and property, by which the condition of the people has been depressed, and their increase prevented. When we consider that they are placed at the very threshold of China, a country overflowing with an enterprising and industrious population, anxious and eager to settle wherever

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security and protection are afforded, that it is this people who have chiefly contributed to maintain and support the energies of the native population, and have diffused the stimulus of their own activity wherever they have settled; and that protection only is wanted to accumulate them in any numbers, to create, it may be said, a second China, the resources and means of this extraordinary archipelago, will appear without limits.

Viewed in this light, Borneo and the Eastern Islands may become to China, what America is already to the nations of Europe. The superabundant and overflowing population of China affords an almost inexhaustible source of colonization; while the new and fertile soil of these islands offers the means of immediate and plentiful subsistence to any numbers who may settle in them. How rapidly, under such circumstances, these colonies may increase in population, where the climate is at least as congenial to the Chinese as that of America to Europeans, may be readily conceived from the experience which the latter has afforded. The wealth of their mines, and the extent of their own native population added to the greater proximity of China, are advantages which were not enjoyed by America, and must contribute to accelerate the progress of colonization.—*Calcutta Journal, 30th September*, 1823.

Some Account of the principal Articles of Export Trade from the Eastern Islands, and the Straits of Malacca.

BETEL-NUT TRADE.

All the countries of the Archipelago respectively produce enough of Areca for their own domestic consumption; but it is only the western countries, and especially the coast of Sumatra, where Pedier is the most remarkable place, that the Areca is in such abundance, as to be an article of Foreign export.

An intelligent friend has favoured us with some notes, taken whilst engaged in a trading voyage to the Coast of Pedier, during the early part of last year (1829), whose principal dealings were with the Rajahs of Sawang and Murdoo, two ports on that coast.

" The names of the different kinds of nut on the coast are, Chickna, Catna and Cota;—the first is the nut cut into pieces transversely; on drying it becomes red; this is sold from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bahars per bunkal*. The second or catna, is the betle-nut split lengthways in two pieces; this is sold at relative prices with the cota; the purchaser generally receiving a laksa (10,000 nuts) less than of cota for the bunkal. These kinds answer for the coast of Coromandel, and are chiefly shipped by the Chuliahs. The last kind is the cota, which principally finds its way to China; the Chinese, I understand, using it for a dye. At this time of the year (September), it is ten to one, if you can procure 6,000 peculs, on the whole range of coast; it is only owing to short exports this season, that we are enabled to procure a pecul; for the natives in the interior, this year, on coming down to the coast, and finding the article so little in demand, have kept the nut in husk, in expectation of a better mart next season, (it appears the worm does not attack the nut when kept in this state). Now the natives are bringing it down again, and merchants are getting it husked.

" Sawang is situated to the westward of a grove of arroa trees and a small range of high land, a little way from the beach. The arroa trees almost extend to the river's mouth. To the westward of it, there are few

* A bahar is 3 Malay peculs; a bunkal of gold is equal to 2 Sp. Drs. or 832 grains troy.

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or no trees. There is now a conspicuous flagstaff erected, which is to the westward of the river. Murdoo Point is just in sight of it. I received from the chief of Sawang, a list of what goods will answer in this season, with their prices. He has sent me an agreement, wherein he says, he will give half a laksa more than to any one else, if I return; but I have seen what faith may be put in their agreements, which however are invariably made."

Information communicated by the Tuanko Mahon, and Mursoor :—

"The months of May, June, July, and August, are best for betel-nut. 30,000 laksas may be obtained then, but June and July are the best months. This will be delivered from ports, under Sawang, all in the space of six miles, viz. Ayerlaboo, Sawang, Pantei Rajah, Trong Gading, Barachan, and Umpang Wa. In return for this quantity of nut, the following articles will be taken off :—

"Opium, 10 chests, say at dls. 1,000, Patna or Benares; Kain Golong China, 6 kaboens each, dark-blue; 2 chests of 200 pieces, dollars 500 to 575 per chest; Cambrics 5 cases, at dls. 65 per corge; 50 peculs Siam sticklac, at dls. 22 to 26 per pecul; Long cloths of different quality, 200 pieces, dls. 180 to 200, per corge, or even more; China earthen-ware, consisting of large and small dishes, small cups of coarse and fine quality, dls. 1,000 worth :—the Chuliahs at Singapore could point out the kinds; brass waiters or dishes, named tellaue 200 dls. 30 to 32 per case; Swedish bar iron, 300 peculs, 6 to 7 dls. per pecul; Swedish steel in tubs, 5 peculs, 9 to 10 dls. per pecul; fine musket powder in ½ and ¼ casks, about 50 barrels, at dls. 30 to 35; saltpetre, a few peculs; blue salempores, 50 corges, at dls. 60, rather fine; kain kora (40 dls.) 50 corges; 50 bales Bombay cotton, dls. 30 per bale; 3 pieces each, white, bottle-green, and black broad cloth, fine qualities 3 to 4½ per yard; 156 Company's muskets, 10 and 11 each.

"If half goods of the above description and half cash, you may get better prices, and cheaper nut."—*Singapore Chronicle, Sept. 9th*, 1830.

There has been a great diminution in the importations of betel-nut this year from the Pedier coast. The usual annual exportation hence (Penang) for China alone, has generally averaged from 75 to 80,000 peculs; but not more than 14,000 peculs have been shipped for that market: and it is estimated, that the whole quantity forthcoming this year from the coast, will fall short of 45,000 peculs, owing to a failure of the crop.

P. W. Island Gazette, Sept. 1834.

In 1821-22. 16,082 maunds of betel-nut, value sicca rupees 44,914, were imported into Calcutta from the coast of Pedier; 1820 to 1822, it averaged about 3 rupees per maund.

Imports of Eastern Betel-nut at Calcutta.

1832-33.		1833-34.		1834-35.	
	Value.		Value.		Value.
Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
29,931	55,743	22,602	55,042	23,017	85,263

A vast quantity of betel-nut is grown in lower Bengal for native consumption; the betel-nut imported from the eastward is used chiefly for dying, in the upper provinces.

Betel-nut Imported into Calcutta from the Interior :—

1833-34, 38,907 Mds., 1834-35; 40,617 Mds.

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BICHO DE MAR, OR BICHE DE MER.

This slug, *(Anchidium ?)* as its name imports, is a product of the sea, and resembles that often seen in damp places on land. It forms the most important article of commerce between the islands of the Indian archipelago and China, excepting, perhaps, pepper. It is found on all the islands from New Holland to Sumatra, and also on most of those in the Pacific. It is produced in the the greatest abundance on small coral islands, especially those to the south and east of the Sooloo group. Among the islanders it is known by the name of *tripang;* the Chinese, at Canton, call it *Hoy-shum* (hae-shin). It is an ill looking animal, and has but few powers of locomotion in common with other *Gasteropodæ.* It is sometimes two feet long; but its common length is from four to ten inches, and its diameter, two. Its tentaculæ are short, and when the animal is captured, are folded up under its body. It is taken with the hand by natives, who often dive for it; and after it has been cleansed, dried, and smoked, it is fit for the markets. For a long time, the Chinese were the sole carriers of the article; but recently, foreigners have engaged in the trade, and found it profitable. In the markets it appears hard and rigid, and has a dirty brown colour. The Chinese use it by itself, or as an ingredient in other dishes, and in large quantities. The varieties into which they divide it are about thirty, varying in price from Sp. Drs. 80, down to Sp. Drs. 1½ per pecul. About 7,000 peculs come annually from Macassar, and much more than that from Manilla.

BIRDS' NESTS.

These, which owe their celebrity only to the whimsical luxury of the Chinese, are brought principally from Java and Sumatra: though they are found on most of the rocky islets of the Indian archipelago. The nest is the habitation of a small swallow, named (from the circumstance of having an edible house), *Hirundo esculenta.* They are composed of a mucilaginous substance; but as yet have never been analysed sufficiently accurately to show the constituents: externally they resemble ill concocted, fibrous isinglass, and are of a white color, inclining to red; their thickness is little more than that of a silver spoon, and the weight from a quarter to half an ounce. When dry, they are brittle, and wrinkled; the size is near that of a goose egg. Those that are dry, white, and clean, are the most valuable. They are packed in bundles, with split ratans run through them, to preserve the shape. Those procured after the young are fledged, and denominated Foot, are not saleable in China.

The quality of the nests varies according to the situation and extent of the caves, and the time at which they are taken. If procured before the eggs have been laid, the nests are of the best kind; if they contain eggs only, they are still valuable; but if the young are in the nests, or have left them, the whole are then nearly worthless, being dark-colored, streaked with blood, and intermixed with feathers and dirt. The nests are procurable twice every year: the best are found in deep damp caves, which, if not injured, will continue to produce indefinitely. It was once thought, that the caves near the sea-coast were the most productive; but some of the most profitable yet found, are situated fifty miles in the interior. This fact seems to be against the opinion, that the nests are composed of the spawn of fish, or of Bicho de Mar.

The method of procuring these nests resembles somewhat that of catching birds, practised on the Orkney Isles. Some of the caves are so precipitous, that no one, but those accustomed to the employment from their youth, can obtain the nests, " being only approachable," says Crawfurd, " by a perpen-

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dicular descent of many hundred feet, by ladders of bamboo and ratan, over a sea rolling violently against the rocks. When the mouth of the cave is attained, the perilous task of taking the nests must often be performed by torch-light; by penetrating into recesses of the rock, where the slightest slip would be instantly fatal to the adventurers, who see nothing below them, but the turbulent surf making its way into the chasms of the rock." Such is the price paid to gratify luxury.

After they are obtained, they are separated from feathers and dirt, are carefully dried and packed, and are then fit for the market. The Chinese, who are the only people that purchase them for their own use, bring them in junks to the Chinese market, where they command extravagant prices: the best or white kind often worth Sp. Drs. 4,000 per pecul, which is nearly twice their weight in silver. The middling kind is worth from Sp. Drs. 1,200 to Sp. Drs. 1,800, and the worst or those procured after fledging, Sp. Drs. 150, or Sp. Drs. 200, per pecul. The most part of the best kind is sent to Peking, for the use of the court. It appears, therefore, that this curious dish is only an article of expensive luxury among the Chinese; the Japanese do not use it at all, and how the former people acquired the habit of using it, is only less singular than their persevering in it. They consider the birds' nests as a great stimulant and tonic; but their best quality, perhaps, is their being perfectly harmless. The labor bestowed to render them fit for the table is enormous: every feather, stick, or impurity of any kind, is carefully removed; and then, after undergoing many washings and preparations, it is made into a soft, delicious jelly. The sale of birds' nests is a monopoly with all the Governments in whose dominions they are found. About 243,000 peculs, at a value of Sp. Drs. 1,263,570, are annually brought to Canton. These come from the islands of Java, Sumatra, Macassar, and those of the Sooloo group. Java alone sends about 27,000 lbs. mostly of the first quality, estimated at Sp. Drs. 60,000.

BRASS LEAF.

This article is manufactured by the Chinese for the Indian markets. It is worth from Sp. Drs. 45 to Sp. Drs. 50 a box.

CAMPHOR.

This well-known gum is brought from Sumatra and Borneo. In those islands, the tree is confined to a small extent of country. In Sumatra, the best gum is obtained in the district of Baroos, and hence all similarly good, brought from those two islands, is called *Baroos* Camphor. The tree, *Dryobalanops Camphora*, is found no where else in the world, and there only extends three degrees north of the equator. To collect it, the natives go into the forests, cut down the trees, and split them open, and scrape the gum from the fragments; it is there found in small pieces, or as a thick gum, ready for use. It is said, that not a tenth of the trees yield any gum or oil; and as they are not cultivated, camphor is becoming gradually more and more scarce. Before killing the trees, it cannot be ascertained whether they are productive or not. It is divided into three sorts: the best is in lumps, apparently crystalized in the fissures of the tree; the second is somewhat brownish, with but few sticks in it; while the last and worst, is the refuse scrapings. In packing it, particular care should be taken that the boxes are sound, else its volatility will cause it to decrease materially. Good Camphor is strong and penetrating, of a bitterish aromatic taste, and when bitten, imparts a cooling sensation to the mouth. All that is produced in

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Sumatra and Borneo, about 800 peculs annually, is brought to China; the high price, near Sp. Drs. 18 a pound, paid for it by the Chinese, induces the sellers to bring it to this market. The proportion between the prices of Baroos and Japan Camphor is as 18 to 1, though no perceptible difference can be seen between them.

Nearly all the Camphor carried to Europe and America, is obtained from the *Laurus Camphora*, a tree which grows in China, Japan, and Formosa. The tree, including the roots, is cut into small pieces, and boiled; the sublimed gum is received into inverted straw cones. It is then made into greyish cakes, of a crumbling consistency, and brought to market. That from Japan is esteemed the best, though that from Formosa is good. The Dutch, in seven years, imported into Europe, from Japan alone, 310,520 lbs. Its price varies from Sp. Drs. 20 to Sp. Drs. 30 per pecul, while the Baroos is Sp. Drs. 1,000 to Sp. Drs. 2,000. The wood of the Laurus makes a very good material for trunks, boxes, drawers, &c. as the scent preserves it for a long time from insects: the wood that has been boiled is worth but little, being porous and scentless.

CHINA ROOT.

This is the root of the Smilax China, a climbing plant. The roots are joined, knobbed, thick, of a brown color, and break short; when cut, the surface is smooth, close, and glossy; but if old and wormy, dust flies from it when broken. The market price varies from Sp. Dr. 3½ to Sp. Drs. 4 per pecul. It is used by the Chinese extensively, as a medicine, and is exported to India for the same purpose.

CUBEBS.

These are the fruit of the *Piper cubeba*, a vine growing in China, Java, and Nepaul, and resemble pepper corns so closely, that externally they are only distinguished from them by a process on that side by which they were attached to the stalk. Cubebs have a greyish brown color, with a wrinkled pericarp, enclosing a single seed, and a warm, pungent taste, with a pleasant, aromatic smell. The heavy, plump, and large fruit is the best; if not ripe, the seed is soft, and the covering much wrinkled. Cubebs are valued in the China market from Sp. Drs. 18 to Sp. Drs. 20 per pecul; 18,500 lbs. were imported into England in 1830, from the East, but the Dutch carry on the largest trade in this article.

CUDBEAR

Is a powder used in dyeing violet or crimson; it is produced from the *Lichen Tartaricus*, a plant found in Iceland. Its colors are not durable, when it is employed alone; and it is therefore used as a body to other more expensive dyes, as indigo, cochineal, &c. making them more lively. It is used but little by the Chinese, and the demand in the China market is not great.

CUTCH, OR TERRA JAPONICA.

This, for a long time, was regarded as an earth, and supposed to be brought from Japan; but it is now ascertained to be a gummy resin, which is extracted from the *Acacia catechu*, a tree growing in Persia, near the gulf of Cutch. It is imported from Bombay and Bengal; that brought from the former place is friable, and of a red brown color, and

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more hard and firm than that from Bengal. The cakes resemble those of chocolate, but when broken, they have a streaked appearance. Good cutch has a bright uniform color, a sweetish, astringent taste, melts in the mouth, and is free from any grittiness. But it varies considerably even when good; some kinds being ponderous and compact, others very light and friable; some more, and others less astringent; which differences seem to result from the manner and the seasons in which it is obtained. It is also found in Pegu, Siam, and Singapore, from whence it is brought to Canton. The value varies from Sp. Drs. 4 to Sp. Drs. 5 per pecul.

GAMBIER.

As Gambier appears likely to become a staple article of export from this settlement* to England, it may be worth while to make a few observations on it.

Mr. MacCulloch, in his valuable "Dictionary of Commerce," notices two kinds, the *Acacia Catechu*, and the *Uncaria Gambier*. The Gambier obtained from the former tree, is commonly called Cutch, and is made extensively on the Malabar Coast, in Pegue, and other places. The substance is obtained by boiling the heart of the tree for a few hours; when it hardens by cooling. The Gambier so well known here, is obtained by boiling the leaves of the Uncaria Gambier, a shrub from 6 to 8 feet in height, and is prepared in large quantities on this island, and on the neighbouring one of *Bintang*. The quantity said to be exported from Rhio annually, amounts to 80,000 peculs, most of which finds its way into Java, where, we believe, it is used as a dye. It yields a good revenue to the Dutch Government, as the import duty in Java is 8 guilders per pecul, if brought from a Dutch settlement, and by Dutch vessels; and 12 guilders, if by British vessels. That produced of late in this island is estimated at about 20,000 peculs, in one year; and has hitherto been chiefly bought up by the Bugis, in their periodical visits to this port. It is likewise exported occasionally to Calcutta.

The method employed in preparing the extract is thus correctly related by Mr. Finlayson: "The leaves are collected three or four times a year; they are thrown into a large cauldron, the bottom of which is formed of iron, the upper part of bark, and boiled for five or six hours, until a strong decoction is obtained; the leaves are then withdrawn, and allowed to strain over the vessel, which is kept boiling for as many hours more, until the decoction is inspissated; it is then allowed to cool; when the catechu subsides, the water is drawn off; a soft soapy substance remains, which is cut into large masses: these are further divided by a knife into small cubes, about an inch square, or into still smaller pieces, which are laid in frames to dry. This catechu has more regular uniform appearance than that of Bengal: it is perhaps also less pure."

In Mr. MacCulloch's notice of Gambier, it appears from experiments made, that Gambier contains a large portion of tannin: one lb., according to Mr. Perks, being "equivalent to 7 or 8 lbs. of oak bark, for tanning leather." It appears also, that the very heavy duty of £ 3 per cwt. has hitherto prevented its being extensively used in tanneries; but as the duty is now reduced to 1*s.* per cwt., we infer that Gambier will henceforth become a staple article of export to England from this settlement.

We observed, that a large quantity was shipped on the two vessels which left for England since our last, (April, 1834,) and extensive purchases are still making for further shipment.

* Singapore.

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Should the result we anticipate take place, the advantages this settlement must derive, will be extensive. A new impetus will be given to the Chinese, to plant the shrub more extensively, than at present; and many portions of the island now covered with jungle, will be made to bloom with cultivation. As the culture of the Gambier plant enlarges, so will the rearing of pepper vines increase: for it has invariably been found, that pepper thrives better on this island, in the vicinity of Gambier plantations, where the refuse of the boiled leaves are scattered about the stems, than in other spots. The quantity of pepper produced at present on the island, may be estimated at eight to ten thousand peculs.

Dr. Bennett, who has visited this settlement, published a few observations on Gambier, as cultivated in these parts, and calls it the *Gambier Nauclea.* He asserts, that its medicinal properties are astringent, and it is considered useful in diarrhœa and dysentery, in gleet, catarrhal affections, &c. The dose is usually from twelve grains to one drachm.

There are different qualities of the extract—the first and purest being white and brittle, having an earthy appearance, when rubbed between the fingers, (whence the name of Terra Japonica, as it was supposed at first to come from Japan,) and is formed into small round cakes. This kind is occasionally brought from Siac. The second quality is of a brownish yellow colour, and when broken, has a light-brown earthy appearance; it is formed either into oblong cakes, or made into a solid cube form. The third quality contains more impurities than the preceding, and is sometimes formed into small circular cakes.—*Singapore Chronicle*, 1*st May*, 1834.

Bintang Island (contiguous to and about double the size of Singapore), produces about 60,000 peculs of Gambier, most of which is sent to Java.

Gambier still continues in good demand at our quotations*, for shipment to Europe. The importations from Rhio this week amount to 305 peculs of inferior yellow to black, which is purchased there at guilders 4 to 4½, and sold here chiefly to the Chinese dealers, at guilders 5, cash.—*Singapore Price Current*, 15*th May*, 1834.

Export of Gambier from Singapore, 1830-31, 12,395 peculs, value Sp. Drs. 21,420, to England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, China, Java, Siam, Cochin-China, Camboja, Celebes, Borneo, Bali, Straits, Sumatra, and neighbouring islands.

GAMBIER.—SINGAPORE—IMPORTS AT CALCUTTA.

	Maunds.	Value. Rupees.
1830-31,	5,269	11,211
1831-32,	4,448	12,111
1832-33,	356	1,261
1833-34,	1,205	4,217
1834-35,	3,730	12,477

DAMMER OR DAMAR.

This is a resin flowing spontaneously from several species of pine in the Malay peninsula. It is found in large, hard lumps, both under the trees and on their trunks. It is mixed with a softer kind, which makes it less brittle; and is then used, like pitch, for closing seams in boats and other wooden vessels.

* Gambier, Singapore and Rhio, 2 to 2¼ Sp. Drs. per pecul.

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DRAGON'S BLOOD.

This resinous gum has been long known; it received its present name from the ancient Greeks, who used it extensively. It is also a favorite substance with the alchemists in making their mixtures. It is the concrete juice of the *Calamus rotang*, a large ratan, which grows in Borneo and Sumatra. It is found in the market either in oval drops, or in large and impure masses, composed of several tiers. That which is good is of a bright crimson when powdered, and if held up to the light in masses, is a little transparent. The tiers are usually the firmest, and the most resinous and pure. If it is black when made fine, or very friable in lump, it is inferior. It is often adulterated with other gums; but that which is genuine, melts readily, and burns wholly away: is scarcely soluble in water, but fluent in alcohol. Its uses are various—in painting, medicine, varnishing, and other arts. The best is procured at Banjermassin in Borneo, and is brought to this market in reeds; its price varies from Sp. Drs. 80. to Sp. Drs. 100, a pecul. The Chinese hold Dragon's Blood in much estimation, and are the principal consumers of it in the east.—*Chinese Repository, February*, 1834.

GINSENG*.

"The Chinese writers call this plant a precious gift of nature, sweeter than honey and the honey-comb, more valuable than fine gold and jewels or pearls, a glorious gift of Heaven, bestowed by the God of Nature on Chinese alone; thereby denoting the peculiar favour to the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. Placed on a par with the philosopher's stone, it is called the food of immortality, and it passes amongst the priests and physicians for an universal remedy; wholesome for all weakness of the body; a sweet soother of the mind; and, in short, applicable to all diseases."

The Chinese supposed that this plant was peculiar to their own country, and prided themselves on the distinction; but the Americans lately discovered, that it is indigenous to the United States, and might be collected there in far greater abundance than even in Tartary. The exportation in 1828, probably did not amount to less than 750 cwt.†

It grows in Chinese Mogul Tartary, in the tract from the Canadian lakes to Georgia, and also in some parts of Borneo. It delights in a fertile and cool shady spot, on the declivity of high hills; and if it were made an object of sufficient attention, it does not seem probable that any difficulty would be experienced in discovering a friendly soil and climate in the country, where there are so many varieties of both. We subjoin some further particulars of this root, only adding here, that the botanical name, which the writer gives to it, is *Panax quinquefolia*.

"Ginseng is much esteemed by the great ones of China. The stalk of this plant, which, in a healthy state, attains a height of about a foot from the ground, is of a dark-red; it has elliptical leaves, three of which always grow together; each of them is again divided into five smaller leaves. The

* Gin-sen; *Gin* in Chinese signifies a man, and *Sen*, a plant, or simple; as much as to say, the humane simple, or the simple that resembles a man.

It is commonly found under a tree called Kia-chu, little differing from the Sycamore. Although they fetch it from several places; yet the best come heretofore from Petcu; that which is at this day in use, is taken in Leaotum, a province depending upon China, and situate in Oriental Tartary.—*Memoirs of China*, 1699.

† Ginseng imported by Americans at Canton, 1833-34—

3,580	peculs, crude, at	40	Drs.	1,43,200
415	ditto, clarified, at	60	,,	24,900
3,995	peculs.		Sp. Drs.	1,68,100

Arabs, as well as the Chinese, hold the numbers three and five in much sacredness. The growth of this singular production is extremely slow: when fifteen years old, the root is not more than an inch in diameter; every year the plant makes a new shoot upwards, which shews the age of it. The Ginseng plant bears but a few seeds, two or three grains are all that can be gathered from one stem: these should be of a bright-red colour; but in Coti, they are purple; in shape and size, they are not much unlike seeds of the honeysuckle. In America, ripen in September; in Coti, in July: the taste is aromatic, leaving a pleasant bitterness on the palate.

"In China, the greatest care is taken in gathering this valuable root. It is not done until it has attained the highest perfection and maturity: this is during the autumn and winter. In America they long committed, from ignorance and inattention, the great fault of collecting the root from the spring to the first frost. As it is always soft and watery at this season, it naturally shrunk together in drying, became hard, and lost not only its weight, but its goodness. This mistake is yet committed in some parts of the United States, where the inhabitants make the collecting of the root only an occasional object; and when they are hunting or travelling, dig up the plants at the seasons when they happen to meet with them. But by this they deprive the ground of a very valuable production, which would be far more valuable if it were tended and cultivated with due care. Though the Ginseng roots thus collected by ignorant persons, do not fetch in China the high prices which are given for such as have attained their proper maturity, yet the demand for them is not less brisk. The American merchants in the interior purchase large quantities, by the pound, of the country people, who employ themselves in digging and collecting this root, and gain considerably by exporting it to China.

"But the profit is incomparably greater, when the roots, perfectly ripe and dry, are carefully gathered at the proper time, and brought to Macao or Canton. The Americans having made themselves better acquainted with the nature of the plant, and the taste of the Chinese, employ more care in gathering, and greater skill in digging it. One man can gather about eight or nine pounds daily.

"In China, they understand the art of preparing the Ginseng in such a manner, that it appears semi-transparent; in this case, a much higher value is set upon it; in America, they have also learnt this art, and the process is very simple. The merchants in the American commercial towns, purchase the roots so prepared, and rendered partly transparent, at six or seven dollars per piece, and sell them in China, according to the quality, at from fifty to one hundred dollars each."

PUTCHUCK.

This is a medicine brought from India and Persia, and appears to be the roots of a plant which grows in those countries. The color and smell are similar to that of Rhubarb, and when chewed, it becomes mucilaginous in the mouth. The price varies from Sp. Drs. 12 to Sp. Drs. 14 per pecul.

RATANS

Are the branches of the *Calamus rotang*, the same plant which produces the Dragon's blood. They are found in most of the islands of the Indian archipelago, but in the greatest perfection in the district of Banjermassing, in Borneo. The young shoots are the most valuable for their strength and pliability. After being stripped of the epidermis, the ratans are doubled and tied up in bundles containing a hundred each. As they require no cultivation, the natives are enabled to sell them at a very cheap rate. They are brought to Canton in junks, and sell from Sp. Drs. 2½ to

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Sp. Drs. 4½ per pecul. Foreign vessels also bring them, principally from the Straits of Malacca, as dunnage, or on freight. The Chinese use them for cordage, chairs, mats, beds, &c. Ratan ropes, bamboo timbers, and palm leaf boards make a common house for the poor in China.

RHUBARB.

This drug is the dried roots of the *Rheum palmatum*, a plant which grows in Tartary and China. From these countries, it is carried to St. Petersburg and Smyrna. The rhubarb from Russia, which is the best, owes its reputation, for goodness, to the care taken in curing and assorting it. The Chinese dig the roots early in the spring, before the leaves appear; cut them into long, flat pieces; dry them for two or three days in the shade, and then string them on cords in cool places, and dry them thoroughly. Rhubarb is often spoiled by moisture in drying, when it becomes light and spongy: it is liable also to be eaten by worms. Good rhubarb is of a firm texture; when cut, has a lively, mottled appearance, and is perfectly dry. The taste is bitter, acrid, and unpleasant, and the smell somewhat aromatic. If, when chewed, it becomes mucilaginous, it is not good; it also imparts to the spittle a deep saffron tinge. If black or green, when broken, it ought to be rejected. Rhubarb varies in its prices; from Sp. Drs. 38 to Sp. Drs. 40 per pecul; for those roots cured without splitting Sp. Drs. 65 to Sp. Drs. 70 a pecul for the cut. The Rhubarb found in the China market has always been inferior to that brought from Russia and Turkey.—*Chinese Repository, February*, 1834.

THE EASTERN PEPPER TRADE.

The pepper countries extend from about the longitude of 96° to that of 115° E. (to the eastward of which none is to be found), and reach from 5° S. latitude to about 12° N., when it again ceases. Within these limits we have Sumatra, Borneo, the Malayan Peninsula, and certain countries laying on the east coast of the Gulph of Siam.

The whole produce of the Island of Sumatra is estimated not to fall short of 190,000 peculs, the S. W. coast being said to produce 150,000, and the N. E. coast 40,000 peculs. The pepper ports and districts are on the S. W. coast; and the amounts of their produce, as given in a recent estimate, is as follows: viz.

Port and district of Truman,	40,000
District of Poolo Dux,	4,000
Ditto of Claut,	30,000
Coast from Tampat Tuan to Soosoo,	33,000
Port of Soosoo,	1,000
Kooalla Battoo,	20,000
Analaboo,	2,000
District to the north of Analaboo,	20,000
Peculs,	150,000

Here it is of importance to remark, that the culture and production is extremely fluctuating—a circumstance arising partly from the character of the culture, partly from the nature of the soil; and, perhaps, in no inconsiderable degree, from the character of the cultivator.

The north coast of Sumatra, from Pedier down to the Carimons, it is estimated, produces 40,000 peculs: Prince of Wales' Island is the principal depôt for this, from whence the greatest part is exported to Bengal and

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China. The produce of Prince of Wales' island itself is about 15,000 peculs*.

Of the islands at the mouth of the Straits of Malacca, Bintang, on which Rhio is situated, and adjacent islands, produces 10,000 peculs, and Lingin, about 2,000. A large proportion of this is brought to the emporium of Singapore, which exports annually about 21,000 peculs: some to Bengal and China, but principally to Europe direct, in free traders.

The west coast of the Malayan Peninsula produces no pepper; with the exception of about 4,000 peculs afforded by the territory of Malacca.

On the east coast of the peninsula, the production of pepper is very considerable. The ports of Patani and Calantan, (chiefly the latter,) yield about 16,000 peculs annually, and Tringanoo, about 8,000. A portion of this is brought to Singapore and Penang; but we believe the greater proportion goes direct to China in junks; of which three large ones frequent Tringanoo annually, and one Calantan. The Americans, too, occasionally visit these two ports. In the year 1821, three vessels of considerable burthen obtained cargoes.

The east coast of the Gulph of Siam, from the latitude of 10½° to that of 12½° N., affords an extensive produce of pepper. It is scarcely known, even by name, to the traders of Europe. The principal ports here are Chantibul, Tungyai, Pangsom, and Kampot; the two first being under the dominion of Siam, and the two latter under that of Cambojia. The whole produce is estimated at not less than 65,000 peculs; 40,000 of which are brought at once to the capital of Siam, as a tribute to the king, and the whole finds its way to China in junks.

It remains only to estimate the produce of the Island of Borneo. The state of Borneo, properly so called, the most populous and considerable of that vast and trackless region, is, we believe, the only part of the island which now yields any supply of pepper worth mentioning; for that of Banjermassing has long ceased to be of any consideration. The whole produce of Borneo is estimated at about 20,000 peculs; of which, a large share is carried to China direct in junks; some by Portuguese vessels, and about 7,000 peculs are now annually brought by the native craft of the country itself, to Singapore.

The data which have been stated, will enable us to estimate the whole production of the Malayan Archipelago, including that of the Peninsula of Malacca, and that of the east coast of the Gulf of Siam, at 330,000 peculs; and as there is no other part of the world that affords pepper, excepting the western coast of the Peninsula of India; (and this affords 30,000 peculs, not more than one-eleventh part of what the places we have enumerated produce,) we have accordingly, at one view, the whole production of the earth, being 360,000 peculs, or 48,000,000 lbs.†

* In 1802, the whole quantity of pepper produced in that year, on the island, was estimated at something between sixteen and twenty thousand peculs. Taking the medium quantity at 12 dollars, which was the selling price, this article must have amounted to 216,000 dollars. The island pepper is more esteemed than that which comes from the Malay continent and Sumatra; and it sells for about one dollar more per pecul. The difference is occasioned by the haste of the Malays to gather the fruit before it is sufficiently ripe.—*Dr. W. Hunter.*

In 1823, only about 3,000 peculs of pepper were produced on Penang; the pepper gardens having been allowed to go to decay, in consequence of preference to the cultivation of coffee.

† The production of Eastern Pepper has been ascertained to be greatly reduced since 1827, to the extent of one-third.

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On the Qualities of the different varieties of Pepper.

The best is that of Malabar; the pepper of the east coast of the Gulf of Siam is considered next; then follow those of Calantan, Borneo, the west coast of Sumatra; and at the bottom of the list, is the pepper of Rhio; which have been lately recognized in the markets of Europe by the name of heavy pepper. The fact is, that the avidity of the cultivators and dealers to bring it to market, has tempted them to pluck it before it is ripe; and from thence it turns out light, hollow, and ill colored.—*Asiatic Observer, Jan.* 1824.

Rhio, 1824.—The duties on the exportation of pepper, and which operate on the produce of the plantations of the adjacent islands, as well as that of Bintang, have been farmed for 24,120 guilders for the current year. As the farmer is authorised to levy one guilder and a half on each pecul, it would appear, that the whole produce of Rhio, and its dependencies, is estimated at sixteen thousand peculs. In 1833, Bintang was estimated to produce from 8 to 9,000 peculs of pepper, which is carried to Singapore.

Siam.—Pepper is another article, the culture of which is in the hands of the Chinese. The east coast of the gulf, about the latitude of 11 and 12°, are the countries in which this branch of agriculture is successfully carried on. The quantity of this article, which is exported, and almost entirely to China, is about sixty thousand peculs, which is four times the quantity produced upon Prince of Wales's Island, and equal to the whole production of the west coast of Sumatra, hitherto considered to afford the great bulk of all the pepper of commerce. The Siamese minister informed the mission, that upwards of forty thousand peculs were annually given in as tribute to the king. The branch of revenue arising from this monopoly is realized nearly on the same principles as the forced deliveries of the Dutch, in the same production, in Coffee, and in other articles.—*Crawfurd's Mission to Siam*, 1823.

The *Kent*, like most of the American vessels that have visited our port, has not succeeded in obtaining a full cargo on the west coast, and several others we know, have not been able to obtain a grain of pepper; the scarcity of which is attributed to an apprehended failure two or three years ago in the rice crop, in some of the principal ports, which led the natives to neglect their gardens, and delay preparing new ones. Three or four years must elapse from the date of planting, before the vine bears any produce; and it is not until the fifth or sixth year, that they yield abundantly. On the east coast pepper appears to be equally scarce, as the importations from thence since the 2nd instant, have not exceeded 2,300 peculs, which have been readily purchased by the Chinese, at from Drs. 6·70 to 6·80 per pecul; but we have not heard of any quantity exchanging hands: the price demanded by holders being Drs. 7·20 to 9·30.—*P. W. Island Gaz. September*, 1834.

PEPPER, SINGAPORE, 1830-31.

Imported:—from Rhio, neighbouring islands, E. C. Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Cochin-China, Bali, Siam, and Straits, 18,205 peculs, value Sp. Drs. 76,217.

Exported:—32,054 peculs, value Sp. Drs. 161,983; 14,889 peculs of which to England: the rest to other places.

In 1833-34, Singapore produced from eight to ten thousand peculs of pepper.

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Respecting the Mode of weighing Pepper.

Extract from a letter from an experienced commander and trader in the country service, to another commander in the same service, dated 24th April, 1824.

" A pecul to the southward weighs 2,250 Drs. You of course expect to gain on every pecul 150 Drs. weight, as I can well vouch that the standard pecul at the northern ports is 2,400 Drs., and which the Americans always insist upon having been the regular Acheen pecul; for in weighing Gold Thread, or any article by the catty, they always allow 24 Drs., consequently, if they purchase at this, it proves the standard.

" Upon the principle of your gaining upon each pecul, the weight of 150 Drs., you would have a surplus upon the amount shipped, of 272 peculs. A. and myself, who I believe are as fully experienced on that coast as any person here, never did, by any chance, turn over-weight, excepting I believe the last time I was on the coast employed by — and Co. of Singapore, to procure pepper for them on account of the Company, when I must have had seven per cent. over.

"*Green* pepper, just plucked, is spread in the sun, with boiling water poured over it to turn it instantly black, and in which state it is brought to the scales; and on the same bags, after being weighed twice, it is fifty chances to one that you have a deficiency, rather than a surplus, delivering at this port, (Singapore.)

" I have felt anxious to direct your attention to the weights in use at the northern ports, for which there is no standard, as at Penang; the pecul there being invariably 2,250 Spanish Dollars' weight. At the northern ports they are subject to be regulated by the usage of certain traders, whether native or European; this renders them so various, that in most cases, the attention of the trading parties is, in the first place, directed to the adjustment of weights. The weight of 2,300 Spanish Dollars may be considered a standard; so that in cases, where an adjustment has been over-looked, this will be given and received as a pecul. In one place, the natives are in so rude a state, that stones, which they have been accustomed to estimate as two peculs, is the only mode of weighing they will allow. In some cases, the pecul is rendered at 2,400 Spanish Dollars' weight, and this weight is always insisted upon by the Chinese junks; and I am told, also by the American traders, yielding a surplus, which may probably entirely disappear in their long voyage."

SARSAPARILLA—MALACCA.

" The Sarsaparilla root, which is yearly imported to India from England, at such an expensive rate; and a medicine that is so much used, and that is still not so much as it deserves to be, on account of its expense, grows in great abundance a few miles in the interior, and may be had for a mere trifle."—*(Letter dated Singapore, 12th Nov.* 1829.)

SAGO—SINGAPORE.

The preparation of this article, for consumption in Europe, as well as India, is exclusively confined to this settlement.

Sago Tamping is brought to Singapore chiefly from *Apong* and *Mandha;* the former, an island forming the east bank of Brewer's Straits, and the latter, lying between the Campar and Indrageree rivers in Sumatra. Large quantities arrive also from *Bungoran, Seamtan, Ranton, Mukah Tabong, Tingie Sarassan, Ketaman,* and *Siac;* all of which, we believe, are situated on, or close to, the east coast of Sumatra. From Borneo, we likewise receive a considerable quantity, both of the Tamping and of Sago coarsely prepared.

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The total quantity reported during the last official year (1833-34) was 6,401 peculs, and 252,900 bundles; of which, Borneo afforded 4,872 peculs and 18,600 bundles, the rest being chiefly from the places above enumerated.

The Tampings*, when brought here, fetch 8 to 12 Drs. the 100, according to the demand.

The following is the method which the Chinese manufacturers here use, in converting the crude meal into what is commonly called Pearl Sago.

The fresher the meal, the better it is, requiring less labour, and affording superior sago. The raw material becomes sour in proportion to the time it has been extracted from the tree. The Sago brought here from Borneo, in large quantities, and sold per pecul, (not the Sago Tamping,) is incapable of being refined, and can only be used as it is.

The process of refining commences by opening the Tamping, and taking out the Sago-flour, for the purpose of purification, which is always done by water, and that must be of the purest kind, and totally free from all vegetable matter, or the Sago would turn red in a few months.

Sago, for exportation, is packed in cases which contain somewhat more than a pecul, and the cost is always included in the price given for the commodity. There are about ten sago manufactories on the island, which give employment to upwards of 200 Chinese. A number of carpenters are likewise constantly employed in making boxes.

The following is a close calculation of the quantity of Pearl Sago manufactured at this settlement, and exported to various parts, during the official year 1833-34.

	Peculs.		Peculs.
To England, ...	17,030	To Hamburgh, ...	1,870
,, Calcutta, ...	1,700	,, America, ...	300
,, Bombay,..	970	,, Madras, ...	260
,, China and Manilla, ..	300	,, Sundry places, as Ceylon, Penang, Malacca, &c.	520
,, Cape, ...	150		
		Total peculs,	23,100

The price 2½ to 3 Sp. Drs. per pecul.

The greater part of the coarse Borneo Sago, imported in the same period, was exported to Malacca and Penang; where, probably, it is used as an article of food, as it is here, by the poorer classes of natives.

As Sago has now become a staple article of our commerce, it may be well worth the attention of some enterprising individual, to try whether the cultivation of the tree here would prove advantageous or not. There is abundance of low marshy land, composed of alluvial soil, and in the immediate vicinity of our rivers, which may answer the purpose, being apparently calculated for no other. A plantation once set, requires little more than being kept free from underwood, which may be done by the labour of one man.—*Singapore Chronicle, 8th May*, 1834.

SAGO—*Imports at Calcutta.*

	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.	1834-35.
Maunds..	1,453	2,140	2,986	2,644	5,513

Value about four rupees per maund.

Sago—Tampings.

A good sago tree yields from forty to fifty Tampings, and the worst ever cut down, about twenty-five; this is on Appong. The Tamping of Appong is

* See annexed article respecting Tampings.

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to that of Mandha, as four is to five, and is a rough measure made of the leaves of the sago tree, of a conical form, twenty to thirty inches long, with a base of about eight inches diameter; both ends of this are stuffed with the refuse pith, to prevent the escape of the farina; and the Tamping of Appong holds, on an average, nineteen pounds avoirdupois; thus, seven Tampings very nearly equal a pecul.

One hundred Tampings of Appong may always be purchased on the spot, cheap or dear; at other places, it matters not, for 61-4 reals, or Sp. dollars 5-12, as a Spanish dollar or a real, is the same thing with them, and both go alike for 246 doits, or 82 cents of a Spanish dollar of Singapore; if the person in quest of sago takes doits, they must be of the small kind, but thick. At Mandha, on the same principle, the same number of Tampings may be had for Spanish dollars 9-61. Now the Appong measure yields 14 peculs, 29 catties; and the Mandha, 17 peculs, 86 catties—a difference against Appong of Spanish dollars 2-51, and all because, they say, it has been the *adat* or custom, to sell it so.

Sago once made is obliged to be kept wet, or it would spoil in a few days; again, kept constantly wet, the Tamping leaves soon rot; cultivators cannot therefore keep a stock ready, but at a greater risk than these savages choose to undergo. They have a method of frying the meal over the fire, called there Sago Randang, which sells for a real, or 82 cents of a Spanish dollar; for sixteen of their Gantams are equal to twenty of Singapore, or one pecul. This, however, will not keep long, as damp throws it all into a glutinous mass, and in a short time, spoils it; and it may easily be supposed, that their situations are not very dry and airy. At Appong, the Sago is made by Orang-utang, or people of the woods, who speak a jargon of Malayan; are not Mahommedans, and eat the hogs, deer, &c. with which their island abounds.

The SANDAL-WOOD of the Indian islands is considered inferior to that of Malabar; yet no distinction is made between them in the market of China. The highest perfumed wood is that nearest the root of the tree; and for this reason, the largest billets are the highest priced. The Sandal-wood of Timur, and the other easterly islands, from whence, for the convenience of the markets, it is imported into Java; costs there, according to its quality, from 8 to 13 Spanish dollars per pecul. This making no allowance, however, for inferiority of quality, is 45 per cent. cheaper than the Malabar Sandal-wood. In China, the great market for this commodity, the wood is sorted into three classes, which bear the following relative values expressed in figures, 24, 22, and 17. The quantity of Sandal-wood imported into China from Malabar, annually, is about 3,000 peculs, 3,571½ cwts. There are no means of ascertaining the importation from the Indian islands; but the produce of the island of Timur alone is not under 8,000 peculs, or 9,524 cwt.

SAPAN-WOOD grows abundantly in several of the Indian islands, and is exported to Europe and China. It is generally obtained at the cheap rate of about one Spanish dollar the pecul, and used as dunnage.

About 1819-20 the SASSAFRAS tree was discovered in great quantities in the Island of Banca, and cut down for commercial purposes. The charge of hewing the wood, and preparing it for market, has been estimated at about 2 Spanish Dollars the pecul, or 7s. 5¾d. per cwt.

The EBONY of the Indian islands is much inferior to that of the Mauritius, being generally of a paler colour, and of less hardness. It is found in considerable quantities, and is an article of exportation to China.

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MALAY TIN.

Tin would appear to have been first discovered in Banka, about a century ago, from which period the mines were worked, and the metal sold under the exclusive monopoly of the Sultan of Palembang, to whom the island belonged, until the year 1811, when it was ceded to the British Government. The Dutch, however, had a commercial contract with the Sultan, by which he delivered to them the principal part of the Tin produced, at six and eight dollars the pecul.

In the most prosperous times of the mines, the delivery is said to have amounted to 60,000 peculs annually; but the produce in latter years cannot be taken at higher than 30,000 peculs, or half that quantity. The highest annual produce during the period the island was in our possession, was 25,000 peculs.

The mines are almost exclusively worked by Chinese, under the authorities of the Government, who deliver the metal in slabs, at a fixed rate per pecul. This was, on our first establishment, at the rate of six dollars, and afterwards at eight; but I should consider ten dollars the pecul, as a fair renumeration for their labour; and, if the tin were paid for at this rate, I think a regular supply of from 20,000 to 30,000 peculs might always be calculated upon. The price for which we sold the Tin, at Batavia, seldom exceeded fifteen dollars the pecul; but of late years, the price in China has exceeded twenty dollars the pecul; and this last rate may, I think, be taken at present as the fair average selling price in the archipelago. It is not unusual to calculate the freight of the Tin from the Malay islands to China, at one dollar per pecul.

The washed ore is said to yield, on smelting, from fifty to seventy parts of pure metal in 100 of ore; and when it is found to afford less than thirty parts, it is not considered worth smelting at all. The smelters find abundance of fuel from the adjacent forests, and are in consequence abundantly supplied with charcoal.

Besides the produce of Banka, Tin from numerous other parts of the Malayan peninsula and islands, enters largely into the market, and to an extent not much short of the quantity furnished from Banka. A considerable quantity also comes from Siam; and I think we cannot estimate the gross amount, including that from Banka, at less than 50,000 peculs per annum.

The principal demand for Banka and Malay tin, is in China, where, I should not suppose it to be less than 20,000 peculs in the year. Bengal takes off from 6,000 to 10,000 peculs, and the remainder goes to America and Europe. The quality is, in China, considered superior to the British Tin, and it sells accordingly for about one dollar the pecul more.

Japan also has a considerable demand for Tin, which is only very imperfectly supplied by the Dutch.—*Crawfurd.*

TIN—SIAM.

Tin, in Siam, is diffused over more extensive geographical limits than in any other part of the world; and for productiveness, the mines of Junk Ceylon may be considered to stand next in rank to those of Banka, if they be not indeed in this respect equal to them: neither, however, the mines of this metal, nor those of Copper, Lead, or Gold, have, in Siam, experienced the benefit of the industry and enterprise of the Chinese, and the produce therefore is comparatively of small importance. The Tin and Gold mines are wrought by the Siamese; those of Copper and Lead, by some of the mountain tribes, who deliver them as tribute. The quantity of Tin which finds its way

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to the capital, and is from thence exported, amounts to eight thousand peculs, or about five hundred tons.—*Crawford's Mission to Siam*, 1823.

The importation of Block Tin at Canton, in the British Trade, from 1827-28 to 1833-34, fluctuated from about 3,000 to nearly 6,0C0 peculs, and its prices, from 20 to 16 Sp. Drs. per pecul ; a large quantity is imported by Junks.

The exports of this article from Singapore were, in 1829, 25,000 peculs; 1832-33, 46,000 peculs ; 1833-34, 35,383 peculs.

The price of Banca Tin, at Singapore, from 16 to 17 Drs. per pecul: the value of Straits Tin, is from 1½ to 2 Drs. less.

Imports of Block Tin at Calcutta.

	Bz. mds.		Bz. mds.
1829-30,	18,288	1832-33,	12,545
1830-31,	16,680	1833-34,	9,476
1831-32,	12,898	1834 35,	20,327

Progressively decreased till the last year, when it will be seen that it exceeded any other year of the above series.

The average value of Block Tin, at Calcutta, may be taken at about 22 Rs. per maund.

On the supposed Adulteration of Banka Tin.—By J. Prinsep, Esq. Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint.

The Tin trade of Singapore with China has suffered materially, of late, by a supposition, that the metal has been brought to market mixed with lead and other inferior metals. A great deal of it was sacrificed thus, at a depreciation of 25 per cent. in Canton; and the evil continuing unabated, the merchants of Singapore (after much discussion in the newspapers) in July last (1831), transmitted a number of specimens of the rejected tin to the Mint Master in Calcutta, to be submitted to chemical examination.

Mr. Prinsep, after describing his analysis, concludes his report by saying :— " With regard to the present samples, I should pronounce them perfectly good, in a mercantile sense, and by no means liable to the deduction of 25 per cent. on their value, stated to have been exacted in the China market; each percentage of lead in the compound, should give an abatement of full three per cent. in the price, setting aside all consideration of the utility of the tin being diminished by the adulteration. A small addition, however, of one or two per cent. of lead, would be hardly discoverable in practice.

" For the satisfaction of those who would repeat the analysis of any of the specimens, I beg to state briefly the process pursued :

" 100 grs. were digested in boiling nitric acid, until converted entirely into a white sub-nitrate. The solution was then evaporated to dryness. And the precipitate redigested in boiling distilled water, and filtered; the sub-nitrate converted into a peroxide, at a red heat, furnished the proportion of tin; while the filtered liquor and washings, concentrated and treated with sulphate of ammonia, yielding the lead, in the shape of sulphate; the remaining solution was tested with prussiate of potash, for iron and copper, and lastly, with carbonate of potash for zinc.

" The peroxide of tin was separately examined for antimony, arsenic, tungsten, &c. but without finding traces thereof, unless the yellow colour of the oxide might be attributable to a slight contamination with antimony, a point requiring further experiment to determine satisfactorily; but from its minuteness, not of much consequence on the present occasion. I have since tried M. Gay Lessac's method of separating antimony from a nitro-muriatic solution of tin, by the immersion of a plate of tin, but without discovering any traces of the suspected metal."

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From a communication in a Canton Register of March, 1831, signed, "*A Sufferer by Singapore Tin,*" it appears, that

"Tin, after being brought by native craft in small parcels and various figures, to Singapore, is there remelted.

"The furnaces so employed, exclusively belong to Singapore Chinamen; which Chinamen, on discovery, generously offered directly to guarantee the tin at five per cent.

"The principal Chinaman owning these furnaces, has been more than once, compelled by Singapore merchants, and by others with their knowledge, to refund large sums for tin so adulterated, and sent on to China, and which he would, most likely, not have done, had he not been aware of the impurity of the tin."

GOLD OF SUMATRA.

The country of Limong, on the Island of Sumatra, immediately contiguous to the Residency of Fort Marlborough, and between seventy and eighty miles inland, produces the finest Gold and Gold-dust on that island. The Limong gold merchants repair annually to Marlborough, for the purchase of Opium and such other articles, as they give Gold of so pure a nature, as to contain little or no alloy. The Gold is found sometimes in dust, and often lodged in a very hard stone. It is of a whitish colour, and resembles that in which the veins run in the Gold mines of Tiltil in Chili. The Gold is extracted by beating the compound mass, in order to disengage it from the stone, which flies off in splinters, and leaves the Gold cleared of it. This is the mode used by a rude people, by which a part of the gold must be lost in the splinters of the stone which fly off in beating the mass. They are totally ignorant of the advantage of grinding it to a gross powder, mix it with Quicksilver, and separating the earthen and stony particles from those of the Gold, by the action of a stream of water on this paste, carrying off the former, and leaving the latter precipitated to the bottom by their greater weight. They are almost entirely ignorant of the principles of assaying and amalgamation, but are extremely expert in separating particles of foreign metals from Gold-dust, by a very superior acuteness of vision, no doubt arising from experience, and not a peculiar gift. They have people among them who are gold-cleaners by occupation.

The merchants, who bring the Gold for sale, are not themselves the finders or gatherers of it, but receive it for merchandise from the Malays, inhabiting the interior parts of the country.—By Mr. Macdonald—*Asiatic Researches, vol.* i. *p*. 336.

GOLD OF MALACCA.

From specimens of ores of gold found in the hills east of Malacca, it would appear that the matrix is most frequently quartz: and although we can not distinctly prove that the Malacca Peninsula was the Golden Chersonese of the ancients, it certainly yields at this day, Gold in sufficient quantities to render the assumption probable.—*Captain Low,* (*Madras Army*) *Asiatic Society*, 1828.

If the gold and tin mines in the vicinity of Malacca were scientifically worked, they would prove of great value; at present, the Malay and Chinese miners seldom dig below six or ten feet, and as the veins become thin, remove from place to place; the Gold from *Hooloo Pahang* (one hundred miles inland from Malacca) is of the purest quality, and there are some small mines of Gold at the foot of Mount Ophir, about thirty-six miles from Malacca.—*Martin's History of the British Colonies.*

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GOLD—CELEBES.

"During my stay here, I saw the Sultan purchase ten barrels of gunpowder from a Passier prow, at forty-five reals per barrel of half a pecul; this was American powder. The usual price is from thirty to ninety reals per pecul; muskets fifteen reals each; and when such prices are considered, it need not be wondered at, that such an extensive trade should be carried on; for on every part of this coast, it is the same, and there is not a single individual who has not his connexions at Boni, or some part of the island in the neighbourhood of Macassar. The Americans sell their gunpowder at the rate of twenty-two and twenty-four dollars per pecul, and their muskets, seven dollars each. What must then be their profit when they dispose of them again at these prices, taking in return, Gold of the finest quality, at the rate of twenty-three and twenty-five reals per buncal, or tael, which they shall sell at Singapore for thirty dollars, or seventy-eight Java rupees? One of the principal Rajah's brothers told me, he would within five days produce 10,000 buncals of Gold, 5,000 of which should be in lumps of one, two, and three catties each, if I would give in return muskets, Palembang-made cannon, gunpowder, and five chests of opium; and in the course of one year, he would engage any quantity (for similar articles) in pieces, and five to ten catties of Gold, if they should be preferred to the small lumps or dust. In fact, he said, the quantum of gold which he himself and his brother could produce, would be equal to the payment of the largest importation of arms and ammunition; and the policy amongst them was, to bring forward no more than what was absolutely necessary for such purchase. That such is their policy, I am almost certain; that there is but little doubt that immense quantities of the purest Gold could be procured, for particular parts of the country abound in it. Great care is taken to keep strangers from it; so these Rajahs have only to shake off their slothful habits, and go with their people to collect it."—*Mr. Dalton's Account of the Diacks of Borneo*, 1831.

GOLD DUST—SINGAPORE.

This precious metal forms one of the most valuable of our imports. The quantity annually brought into the settlement, by native traders, is of such an extent, that we are induced to give it particular notice.

The principal portion comes from Pahang, on the east coast of the peninsula, and is mostly brought here in the sampang pucats, which trade between this and Pahang; indeed it forms the most valuable article of export from that port. The Pahang Gold, we believe, is considered superior to all other brought into the settlement.

The following is a statement of the quantities which have arrived since May last, from the different ports from whence Gold-dust usually comes; we have no doubt, that more has been brought privately by natives, which was not reported at the office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports.

	From Ports on the East Coast of the Peninsula.		
Pahang. ....bunkals,	4,285	Calantan, ...bunkals,	300
	On Borneo.		
Sambas, ...	1,508	Soongai Raya,............	417
Pontiana, ...	633	Cota Ringin, ...	5
Bintoolo, ...	20	Passier, ...	53
Banjar, ...	27		
	On Sumatra.		
Jambie, ...	104	Campar, ...	160
	On Celebes.		
Kylie, ...			500

From Neighbouring Islands.

Polo Tamblan, ...	12	Lingin, ...	10
Rhio, ...	9		

Total, bunkals, 8,103
Or 405 catties, 3 bunkals*.

The greater part of this immense quantity is sent to Calcutta, where it forms a good remittance for Opium and other articles imported from Bengal.—*Sing. Chron. Jan 20th*, 1830.

It has been observed to us, that an erroneous idea exists with regard to the real value of a pecul of Gold-dust. A common catty weighs but 23 dollars; whereas a catty of Gold-dust is equal in weight to 40 dollars; being nearly double; or rather, one common catty and a pound. It stands therefore, that a pecul of Gold-dust actually weighs a common pecul and three-fourths, or nearly; should the quantity of Gold-dust hitherto imported and exported from the settlement have been reckoned in the official statements, only at the rate of a common pecul, it is to be supposed, there must exist an important mistake in the valuation.

Singapore, June, 1835.

		Sp. Drs.		Sp. Drs.
Gold-dust of Pahang and Siac,..............	per bunkal,	28	*a*	30
Of other parts,..................................		25	*a*	28

At Calcutta, June, 1835, Gold Dust, per sicca weight, Sa. Rs. 12 12.

Quality of Eastern Gold Dust.

The valuation of the Gold appears to be estimated by the eye only, and such a mode must be entirely guess-work, as the dust consists of small independent numerous particles of various sizes, colours, and fineness, which cannot admit either of individual or aggregate appreciation. Importers of Gold in this form are commonly disappointed in the result, and it is impossible to offer them any guide in the assay, as the quality of different parcels varies from the Calcutta standard, or $\frac{1}{12}$th alloy, to five carats worse, or more than $\frac{1}{4}$th alloy; this too, after melting, when alone it admits of assay, as in its original state every few grains may be of a different quality. But in melting the Gold, a loss occurs, for the dust is mixed with minute particles of other metal and of sand, which do not blend with the fused mass, and are so much deducted from its out-turn. The amount of the loss is various, according to the proportion of adulteration; but it is commonly above 10, and has amounted to 15 per cent. The diminution of value arising from this cause might very easily be obviated, and gold dust should be melted and run into ingots before it is purchased, when the importer will be sure of his weight at least. In this form too, it will be more possible to estimate the quality with some approximation to the truth.—*Dr. H. H. Wilson.*

* Gold is weighed by the bunkal, equal to Sp. Drs. 2, or 832 grs. Troy, which is divided into 16 miams, each miam containing 12 sagas.

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APPENDIX.

CHINA TRADE.

A Bill *to regulate the Trade to China and India,* 28*th August,* 1833.

Whereas the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in Tea, now enjoyed by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, will cease from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-four.

And whereas it is expedient, that the Trade with China, and the Trade in Tea, should be open to all His Majesty's Subjects; and that the Restrictions imposed on the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects with Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of Trade heretofore enjoyed by the said Company, should be removed.

Be it therefore Enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from after the said 22nd day of April, *one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-four,* an Act passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force with respect to Trade from and to Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and to make further provisions with respect to such Trade, and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for the registering of Vessels, so far as it relates to Vessels registered in India," shall be Repealed; except such parts thereof as any way relate to Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives of any of the Territories, Countries, Islands, or Places within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company, but so as not to revive any Acts or parts of Acts by the said Act repealed; and except also as to such Voyages and Adventures as shall have been actually commenced under the Authority of the said Act; and except as to any Suits and Proceedings which may have been commenced, and shall be depending on the 22*nd day of April, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-four;* and from and after the said 22*nd day of April, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-four,* the Enactments hereinafter contained shall come into operation.

II.—And be it further Enacted, that so much of an Act passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the general regulation of the Customs," as prohibits the Importation of Tea; unless from the Place of its growth, and by the East India Company, and into the Port of London; and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation into the United Kingdom of Goods from China, unless by the East India Company, and into the Port of London; as also so much of the said Act as requires that the Manifests of Ships departing from Places in China shall be authenticated by the Chief Super-

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cargo of the East India Company; and also that so much of another Act, passed in the said Sixth year of the Reign of his said late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad," as prohibits the Importation of Tea into any of the British Possessions in America, and into the Island of Mauritius, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British Possessions in America, and unless by the East India Company, or with their Licence, shall be from and after the 22nd day of April, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-four, Repealed, and thenceforth, (notwithstanding any Provision, enactment, matter or thing, made for the purpose of protecting the exclusive Rights of Trade heretofore enjoyed by the said Act or any other Act of Parliament contained,) it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade, with any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the Streights of Magellan.

III.—Provided always, and be it Enacted, that the person having the command of any Ship or Vessel arriving at any Place in the possession of or under the government of the said Company, shall make out, sign, and deliver to the principal Officer of the Customs, or other Persons thereunto lawfully authorized, a true and perfect List, specifying the Names, capacities, and descriptions of all Persons, who shall have been on board such Ship or Vessel, at the time of its arrival; and if any Person having the command of such Ship or Vessel shall not make out, sign, and deliver such List, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds: one-half part of which Penalty shall belong to such Person or Persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other half part to the said Company; and if the said Company shall inform or sue for the same, then the whole of the said Penalty shall belong to the said Company.

IV.—And be it Enacted, that the Penalty or Forfeiture aforesaid, shall be recoverable by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in *India*, or elsewhere, or in any Courts in India, to which jurisdiction may hereafter be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in that behalf, to be commenced in the Country, Presidency, Colony, or Settlement where the Offender may happen to be, or by conviction in a summary way before two Justices of the Peace in the United Kingdon, or in India, of the Country or Presidency where such Offender may happen to be, and upon such Conviction, the Penalty or Forfeiture aforesaid, shall and may be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender, and for want of such sufficient distress, every such Offender may be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for the space of three calender months.

V.—And whereas, it is expedient for the objects of Trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British Authority in the said dominions; Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any Commission or Commissions, or Warrant or Warrants, under his Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding three of His Majesty's Subjects, to be Superintendents of the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects, to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade; and by any such commissions or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said Superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief Superintendent), and to appoint such Officers to assist them in the execution of their duty, and to grant such Salaries to such Superintendents and Officers as His Majesty shall from time to time deem expedient.

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VI.—And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such order or orders, commission or commissions, as to His Majesty in Council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said Superintendents, or any of them, Powers and Authorities over and in respect of the Trade and Commerce of His Majesty's Subjects, within any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue Directions and Regulations touching the said Trade and Commerce, and for the government of His Majesty's Subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonment for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and to create a Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by His Majesty's Subjects, within the said dominions and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas, within one hundred miles of the Coast of China, and to appoint one of the Superintendents herein-before-mentioned to the office, to hold such court, and other officers, for executing the process thereof; and to grant such salaries to such officers as to His Majesty in Council shall appear reasonable.

VII.—And be it Enacted, that no Superintendent or Commissioner, appointed under the authority of this act, shall accept, for or in discharge of his duties, any gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, other than the Salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid; or be engaged in any Trade or Traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

VIII.—And be it Enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time, to impose and to empower such persons as His Majesty in Council shall think fit, to collect and levy from or on account of any Ship or Vessel entering any port or place, where the said Superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such duty on Tonnage and Goods, as shall from time to time be specified in such order or orders, not exceeding in respect of tonnage, the sum of five shillings for every ton; and not exceeding in respect of goods, the sum of ten shillings for every one hundred pounds of the value of the same: the fund arising from the collection of which duties shall be appropriated in such manner as His Majesty in Council shall direct, towards defraying the expences of the establishments, by this Act authorized, within the said dominions. Provided always, that every order in Council issued by authority of this Act shall be published in the London Gazettes; and that every such order in Council, and the amount of expence incurred, and of duties raised under this act, shall be annually laid before both Houses of Purliament*.

IX. And be it Enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act,

* This article rescinded, as follows:

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court of St. James's, the 5th day of March, 1834, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by an order of His Majesty in Council, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1833, made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 3rd and 4th year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," certain duties were imposed on British ships and goods on board thereof, trading to Canton, and certain Regulations thereon were made for the raising and application of the said duties; and whereas it is expedient, that the said order should be revoked, rescinded, annulled, and made void.

It is therefore ordered, by His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that the said order be, and the same is, hereby revoked, rescinded, annulled, and made void.

WM. L. BATHURST.

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then and in every such case, such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action will have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the country or place where the cause of action shall have arisen and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place, not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts, having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any Justice of the Peace for acts done in the execution of his office by an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of king George the Second, intituled, "An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace, more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants," and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority, and in execution of this Act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other country or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the Jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

An Act to provide for the Collection and Management of the Duties on Tea.

29th *August*, 1833.—Whereas the exclusive right of trading in Tea now enjoyed by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies will, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-four, terminate, and it is therefore necessary to make further provisions for the regulations of the Trade in Tea, and the duties payable the.eon, and to transfer the management of the said duties from the Commissioners of Excise to the Commissioners of Customs; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-four, it shall be lawful to import any Tea into the United Kingdom from the Cape of Good Hope and from places Eastward of the same to the Straits of Magellan, and not from any other places, in such and the like manner as if the same were set forth in an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament for the general regulation of the Customs.

II.—And be it further Enacted, that it shall be lawful to import any Tea into any of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or into the British possesions of America, from the Cape of Good Hope and places Eastward of the same to the Straits of Magellan, or from the United Kingdom, and not from any other places in such and the like manner as if the

same were set forth in an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad.

III.—And be it further Enacted, that from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-four, the duties of excise payable upon Tea in the United Kingdom shall cease and determine, except as hereafter provided, and that in lieu of such duties there shall be paid the several duties of Customs as the same are set forth in the table following; and such duties shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, and shall be appropriated and applied in like manner as if the same had been imposed by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament for granting duties of Customs; (that is to say,)

TABLE OF DUTIES ON TEA IN WARE-HOUSE, OR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	£	s.	d.
Tea, videlicet			
—, Bohea,.......................... the pound	0	1	6
—, Congou, Twankey, Hyson Skin, Orange, Pekoe, and Campoy,... .... the pound	0	2	2
—, Souchong, Flowery Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated,.......................... the pound	0	3	0

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the duties payable upon Tea, which shall have been sold by the East India Company at their public sales prior to the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four: Provided also, that the allowance commonly called draft now made by the Commissioners of excise in the weighing of Tea, shall be made by the Commissioners of Customs under the authority of this Act.

IV.—And be it further Enacted, that no abatement of duty shall be made on account of damage received by any Tea during the voyage; but it shall be lawful for the importer to separate the damaged parts, and to abandon the same to the Commissioners of the Customs for the duty.

V.—And be it further Enacted, that if different sorts of Tea mixed together be imported in the same package, the whole shall be liable to the highest rate of duty to which any of such sorts would be separately liable: and if two or more sorts of Tea not perfectly mixed together be imported in one package, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized, sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the same manner as any forfeiture incurred under any law relating to the Customs.

VI.—And be it further Enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury by any warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to order and direct, that the importation of Tea, and the duties thereon, shall be under the management of the Commissioners of Customs instead of the management of the Commissioners of Excise, and from and after the time specified in any such warrant, the same shall be transferred accordingly; provided always that until the transfer of such management, and of the custody of Tea in ware-house, shall have been fully made under the directions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, any Act, Matter, or thing done, or performed by, to, or with the Commissioners of Excise or their officers, shall have the same effect in law as if the same had been done or performed by, to, or with the Commissioners of the Customs, or their officers under the authority of this Act; but nothing herein-before-contained shall extend to alter or affect any Law of Excise relating to licences for the sale of Tea, or re-

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lating to Permits for the removal of Tea, or otherwise to the internal management of Tea by the Commissioners of Excise, after the duties of importation on the same shall have been paid, and after the same have been delivered out of the charge of the officers of the Customs.

VII.—And be it further Enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by any warrant or order under the hands of any two or more of them, to discontinue the practice of requiring and issuing Permits for the removal of Tea, and to make and establish any other Rule, Regulations, and Restrictions, either of Customs or Excise, in lieu of such practice, as to them shall, after the discontinuance of the same, appear necessary for the security of the Revenue; and all Rules, Regulations and Restrictions so made and established shall have the force of Law as fully as if the same were embodied in this act, and shall be obeyed and enforced in like manner as any Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions of Customs or Excise respectively are or can be obeyed or enforced under the Provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the Customs or to the Excise respectively; and copies of such Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions shall be laid before Parliament.

RATES *to be charged by the* EAST INDIA COMPANY, *for the* MANAGEMENT AND SALE, *and also for* WARE-HOUSE RENT, OF TEA, *imported by Private Merchants, whether hypothecated to the Company or otherwise placed under their care.*

MANAGEMENT AND SALE.

When the packages are received in good condition, and the gross weight shall be twenty-eight pounds and upwards; for cartage, housing, ordinary mending, taring, weighing, shewing to the buyers, printing catalogues, setting at the sales at the East Indian House, or shewing and attendance in case the importer shall sell the Tea by private sale; and delivery, 4*s*. 3*d*. per cwt. gross.

When the package shall be under twenty-eight pounds gross weight, the charge will be in proportion to the difference in expense of management occasioned by that particular mode of package.

If the packages prove broken, so as to require the use of new wood in mending them, moderate charges will be made for such repairs, in addition to the rate for management.

The landing or import rates payable to the dock companies will be advanced in the first instance by the East India Company, and become a distinct charge to the importer; but the Company will not undertake to settle the charges for mending or coopering which the packages may undergo before they shall be delivered from the ship into their custody at landing; the terms for performing such work, and payment for the same, will remain wholly with the parties interested in the ship, or with the importers or consignees of the teas. It will therefore be incumbent upon those parties to inform themselves at the earliest period, of the condition in which their respective consignments have been brought, in view to that object.

WARE-HOUSE RENT.

The weekly rates for ware-house rent, and payable upon each parcel of a ship's cargo, from the day on which the first parcel of Teas by that ship may be delivered into the Company's ware-houses, will be as follow: viz.

		Per week.
Large chests (above 200 lbs. gross),	..	one penny half-penny.
Half chests (above 130 lbs. and not exceeding 200 lbs. gross),	..	one penny.

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Chests and boxes weighing 28 lbs. and not
exceeding 130 lbs. gross, .. one half-penny.
Boxes under 28 lbs. gross, .. one farthing.

In case where the Tea shall be sold at the Company's sales, the weekly rent will be charged to the importer until the prompt day; if the Teas shall not be sold at the Company's sales, the whole ware-house rent, until the period of delivery, will of course remain a charge upon the Tea, and be payable by the importer, or the party to whom he may transfer his property therein.

DOCUMENTS *relative to the Stoppage of the* TRADE *at* CANTON, *in consequence of the Proceedings of* LORD NAPIER.

At a general meeting of British subjects, convened on the morning of the 16th of August, 1834, by circular notice from the Secretary to His Majesty's Superintendents, and held at 11 o'clock on that day, in the Hall of the British Consulate, Lord Napier read the following letter:

From the Hong merchants to Messrs. Jardine, Dent, and others, 15th of August, 1834.

A respectful notification.—On the 9th (13th August), we received your answer, stating, that the copies, which we had respectfully made and sent to you, of four orders from His Excellency the Governor, had been offered to your honorable officer, but he had refused to receive them. We find on examination that the great commands of His Excellency the Governor, have all been enacted in accordance with the established laws of the Celestial Empire. Now your honorable officer has come to Canton to examine and have superintendence of the affairs of merchant vessels of your honorable country;—but having come to the dominions of the Celestial Empire, he certainly should obey with trembling awe (!) the laws and rules of the Celestial Empire, just as persons of another country going to your honorable country, must also obey the regulations of your honorable country.

Now the refusal to receive the Governmental orders is disobedience to the laws of the Celestial Empire. We are official merchants, and in all public affairs must entirely and implicitly obey and act up to the established laws. Since now your honorable officer will not act in obedience to the established laws, we dare not hold commercial intercourse with the gentlemen of your honorable nation, and can only detail the circumstances in a full report to the great officers, that they may put a stop to buying and selling.

For this special purpose we write, we pray you to return an answer. This is what we have to impose on you. With compliments, &c.

(The names of eleven Hong merchants are subscribed).

The Parsee Merchants at Canton.

We publish to-day some correspondence, which has not hitherto appeared in print, between the Parsee merchants at Canton and Lord Napier, relative to the stoppage of Trade at that port. This we believe has been sent to us as a justification of the course pursued by the former on the above occasion. The Parsees, however, it is to be observed, together with the British residents in China, agreed in the most formal manner to refer the Chinese authorities to the Superintendent on all official matters, and stated their determination to consult his wishes and regulations as far as they had then been made known. Had this firm and politic step been followed up, as there was reason to suppose it would be, at the time it was taken, the result, there is ground to believe, would have been satisfactory. The

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Chinese were startled at the unanimity they found prevailing, where previously they had seen only discord and opposition, and signs of vacillation were apparent in their measures. At this critical juncture, they discovered a portion of the commercial community, against which they were acting, disposed to give in. They seized the favourable opportunity, a meeting was proposed at the Consoo house, and the Parsees, who only a few days before had resolved to have nothing whatever to say to the Hong merchants on public matters, attended in a body, entered into a long discussion regarding Lord Napier and the Trade, and finally took upon themselves to forward a chop, or sort of mandate from the Chinese Government, to His Lordship. Now, how this can be defended on any grounds whatever, we do not see. We are given, indeed, to understand from their letter to Lord Napier, that the Parsees apprehended the most dreadful consequence to their constituents from a continuation of the restriction on trade; and that they were bound, therefore, in justice to those constituents, to adopt the course they took. But this can hardly be admitted as an excuse for the violation of a solemn engagement; and moreover, it does not appear that their constituents of the English merchants in Canton who remained staunch, or that they themselves, would have suffered more in proportion than others.—*Bombay Courier*, 13*th December*, 1834.

To THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent of the British Traders, in China.

My Lord,—We the undersigned Parsee merchants beg leave respectfully to address your Lordship on the subject of the extreme difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, by the present position of affairs between your Lordship and the Chinese Government.

In common with all British subjects, we hailed your Lordship here with joy, and looked for the happiest result to the Trade, and well-being of foreigners in China. We did not expect that the change in Trade could be brought about without some difficulty, and were prepared to postpone our individual interests to the general good. We received the first order of the stoppage of the Chinese Government in such cases, and thought it would soon yield to your Lordship's measures.

We can however no longer conceal from ourselves, that the affair has assumed an appearance which does not hold forth early adjustment, and we therefore respectfully lay before your Lordship the dreadful consequence which must result to our constituents, whose interest we are not authorized to commit by any act of our own, and whose commercial existence may perhaps depend upon the consequences which must ensue to them, if the present stoppage of the trade be not speedily removed.

The months of August and September are those in which the principal sales of cotton, &c. are made here, and the Chinese buyers, though accustomed to the arrival of several ships at a time, may form some dangerous combinations against the importers, when the large quantity which will arrive during the present difficulties, comes to be brought into market at once.

Our constituents in India, calculating also upon the usual promptitude of remittance for their goods, will contract engagements depending on such remittances, and the consequence of their being detained here need not be described to your Lordship. The ship-owners must also be great sufferers, if their ships are detained; their expenses are heavy, and many of the voyages depend on agreements which they will not be able to fulfil, unless the trade be speedily renewed. Indeed, whichever way we look, ruin appears certain, if the present state of things lasts but a short time longer. We are

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convinced your Lordship will devise some measures for relieving us from this most perilous situation, and avert the ruin, which we are sure, it cannot be your Lordship's wish, nor His Majesty's benevolent intention, should be entailed on us.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DADABHOY RUSTUMJEE,
And other Parsee Merchants.

Canton, 10th September, 1834.

Canton, 10th Sept. 1834.

To DADABHOY RUSTUMJEE,
And other Parsee Merchants.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial, stating the "extreme difficulties in which you find yourselves involved by the present position of affairs between myself and the Chinese Government, &c. &c."

I can assure you I am very sensible of the cruelty and injustice with which the said Government has acted towards the British merchants, and that I will relax no endeavour to restore matters to their former course. It would be highly inexpedient to enter into premature discussion on these points. I therefore can only repeat, that they shall continue to have my best and most deliberate attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.

To THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

My Lord,—We had the honor to receive your Lordship's acknowledgment of our Memorial of the 10th instant, and we felt grateful for the assurance, that your Lordship would use every exertion to relieve us from the distress occasioned by the present unhappy position of affairs with the Chinese Government. We consider it is our duty to inform your Lordship, that we met the Hong merchants this-day at the Consoo house, by their invitation, and were there informed by Howqua, the senior Hong merchant, that he had used every exertion in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties, but in vain. The Viceroy has notified to him, that he is resolved to stop all the commercial intercourse, till your Lordship has left Canton, and the frigates been ordered away. We beg respectfully to lay before your Lordship, the Chinese chop we have received on the subject. It is farthest from our wish to embarrass your Lordship, which we do most respectfully, merely repeating what we stated in our former Memorial, that the consequence of the continuance of the present state of things, will be utter ruin to thousands of our countrymen depending on the China Trade. The Hong merchants represented the case as pregnant with damage to property and even life, from causes over which they have no controul; and recognising us as peaceable merchants, have recommended our leaving Canton, offering us chops. We therefore once more beseech your Lordship earnestly to consider our case, and adopt measures for relieving us from the distress under which we now suffer, and the ruin which nothing but speedy resumption of the Trade can now avert.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DADABHOY RUSTUMJEE,
And other Parsee Merchants.

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To DADABHOY RUSTUMJEE,
And other Parsee Merchants.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and beg to acquaint you, whatever you were told at the Consoo house, by Howqua and the other Hong merchant, that the whole is false. I may say, that I believe that you are indebted to Howqua himself for the stoppage of the Trade. You are British subjects, and entitled to the same protection as Englishmen themselves. If you take my advice, you will remain where you are; and if a few days do not put an end to this unnatural state of affairs, let the blame rest on the head of the guilty.

Your's, &c.
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.

LORD NAPIER'S *Observations on Governor Loo's Edict, dated the 2nd of September.*

Canton, September 8th, 1834.

To WILLIAM SPROTT BOYD, ESQ.
Secretary to the Merchants' Meeting.

SIR,

WHEREAS, Mr. Morrison has laid before me the translation of an Edict of the 2nd of September, issued by Loo, Governor of Canton and Kwanse, and Ke, Fooyuen, of the province of Canton, wherein, among other things, it is stated, that, "on examination of the rules of the Celestial Empire, they find that ministers have no outward intercourse with outside barbarians, and that it cannot be known whether Lord Napier is a merchant or an officer," I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the said Hong merchants, and Loo and Ke, that during the last 200 years, a constant personal intercourse has been maintained between the Viceroy of Canton and the British subjects resorting thither; for example, in the year 1637, on the part of Captain Waddell, after having destroyed the fort at the Bogue. In 1734, on the part of the supercargoes of the East India Company. In 1742, on the part of Commodore Anson. In 1754, on the part of the supercargoes. In 1759, on the part of Mr. Flint and the supercargoes. In 1792, on the part of a Committee from England. In 1795, on the part of the supercargoes. In 1805, on the part of Mr. Roberts, and Sir George Staunton. In 1806, on the part of Mr. Roberts, and again on the part of Mr. Drummond and Mr. Elphinstone. In 1811, on the part of Sir George Staunton. In 1816, on the part of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe and Captain Clavel, R. N.; and on many other occasions, by the chiefs of the factory, on their annual return from Macao to Canton. So far, therefore, the allegation of the said Loo and Ke is not founded on fact.

Again, that they know not whether Lord Napier is an officer or a merchant, is equally false; for the Kawng-chow-foo, the Chaou-chow-foo, and Kwang-chow-he waited on Lord Napier, when they saw him in the uniform of a Captain in the British Navy, and when they might have assured themselves of that fact, as well as of all others connected with his mission to China, had they carried his letter to the Viceroy, or had his Excellency given him the same reception as had been usually accorded to others.

AND WHEREAS, it is further stated in the said Edict, that the trade was stopped by the request of the Hong merchants on the 16th of last month; but that he, the Viceroy, replied to them, "Commanding indulgence and delay," which command was issued on the 18th ultimo, and was never obeyed by the Hong merchants; AND WHEREAS, in the present Edict of the

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2nd instant, it is now declared by Loo and Ke, that from the 6th day of August, all buying and selling on the part of the English nation is wholly put a stop to, with the exception of all goods, the sale or purchase of which was settled previously to the stoppage; And Whereas, in full reliance on the honor of the Viceroy and the authority of the Edict, "commanding temporary indulgence and delay," the British merchants have transacted considerable business with the merchants of China, between the 18th of the last month, and the 2nd of the present; and in the face of that Edict, and in the forgetfulness of his "command, to grant indulgence and delay," the Viceroy now joins with the Fooyuen, in the very unjust measure of stopping the Trade altogether from the 16th of last month, to the great prejudice, not only of the British merchants, but of that of the subjects of his imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, I do hereby, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, protest against this act of unprecedented tyranny and injustice, thus decreed by the said Viceroy and Fooyuen.

And Whereas, notice has been taken, in the said Edict of the 2nd instant, of the expected arrivals of ships from England with cargoes to be given in exchange for teas and other merchandize; And Whereas all merchandize is allowed to be embarked up to the 16th ultimo, and ought in justice to be extended to the 2nd instant; and as the permission to embark such merchandize, implies the delivery of outward cargoes for such purpose, and still the Trade is wholly put a stop to, which prevents the delivery of such cargoes and the embarkation of the merchandize already so permitted to be shipped, I do hereby again protest, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, against the absurd and tyrannical assumption of power on the part of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

And Whereas, by a letter of the Hong merchants of September the 6th, giving notice, "that the Governor has ordered all the forts and guard-houses; that the English boats and ships are only allowed to go out of port, and are not allowed to enter," and that such a prohibition is altogether at variance with the Edict, permitting a certain part of the Trade to be embarked, I have to request that you will hereby give notice to the Hong merchants, that it is a very serious offence to fire upon or otherwise to insult the British flag.

And Whereas, they are already aware that there are two frigates now in the river, bearing very heavy guns, for the express purpose of protecting the British Trade, I would warn the Hong merchants, again and again, that if any disagreeable consequences shall ensue from the said Edicts, that they themselves with the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are responsible for the whole: Recommend them then to take warning in time, they have opened the preliminaries of war; they destroy Trade, and incur the loss of life on the part of the unoffending people, rather than grant to me the same courtesy which has been granted to others before me. They are all aware that the King, my master, sent me here in consequence of Howqua's advice to Governor Le, and therefore, why do they vainly contend against their own actions to the destruction of Trade, and the misery of thousands? But let the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor know this, that I will lose no time in sending this true statement to his imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, at Peking, and I will also report to his justice and indignation, the false and treacherous conduct of Governor Loo, and that of the present Kwangchow-foo, who has tortured the Linguists, and cruelly imprisoned a respectable individual, Sun-shing, a security merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie; purporting, that I arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship; Whereas, they are both aware that I made my passage and arrived in one of

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the ships of war now at anchor in the river. His imperial Majesty will not permit such folly, wickedness, and cruelty to go unpunished: therefore, tremble, Governor Loo, intensely tremble.

AND AGAIN, Governor Loo has the assurance to state in the Edict of the 2nd instant, that "the King, my master, has hitherto been reverently obedient." I must now request you to declare to them, that His Majesty, the King of England, is a great and powerful monarch; that he rules over an extent of territory in the four quarters of the world, more comprehensive in space, and infinitely more so in power, than the whole empire of China; that he commands armies of bold and fierce soldiers, who have conquered wherever they went; and that he is possessed of great ships of war, carrying even as many as 120 guns, which pass quietly along the seas, where no native of China has ever yet dared to show his face. Let the Governor then judge, if such a monarch will be reverently obedient to any one.

AND NOW, I beg you to inform the Hong merchants, knowing their duplicity, I suspect they will not communicate the foregoing to the Governor and to the Lieutenant-Governor. I would therefore give them warning, that if I do not receive an answer from His Excellency, touching the points narrated in this letter, by Monday the 15th, I will publish it through the streets, and circulate copies among the people; one of which may peradventure find its way into His Excellency's presence.

I beg to remain,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER.

Governor Loo's Reply to Lord Napier's Observations, dated 8th Sept. 1834.
EDICT.

Loo, Governor of Canton, &c. to the Hong merchants, requiring their acquaintance with the contents hereof.

In every thing relating to the trade of the English barbarians at Canton, there have long been established rules. There has never been such a thing as the residence here of a barbarian officer or superintendent. The great ministers of the Celestial Empire, unless with regard to affairs of going to court and carrying tribute, or in consequence of imperial commands, are not permitted to have interviews with outside barbarians. The affairs of the former *Ming* (dynasty) need not be brought into discussion. How have any officers of the great *Tsing* dynasty had intercourse to and fro with barbarians? As to the intercourse between barbarian officers and those who have formerly held the office of Governor in the years of Keen-lang and Kea-ring (1766 to 1821), referred to in the paper copied by the said merchants; perhaps, when the said nation has sent tribute, there may have been interviews given to the tribute-bearers; otherwise, there certainly has not been this ceremony. This even the said nation's private merchants must all be aware of. I, the Governor, have been obedient, maintaining the national dignity. From the first I have not been commencing what is strange, or sounding forth my loftiness.

In 10th year of Taou Kwang, the said Hong merchants having reported, that the English Company would, after the 13th year of Taou Kwang, be dissolved and ended; that the merchants of the said nation would trade for themselves, and that they feared affairs would be under no general control, the then Governor Le commanded them to enjoin orders on the said nation's merchants, to send a letter home, that if the Company was ended and dispersed, a chief (taepan) should still be appointed to come to Canton, to

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manage affairs. The books of records are still existing, there is no word of a superintendent. The said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, styles himself superintendent, come to Canton. Whether a superintendent should be appointed over the said nation's barbarian merchants, or not, it is in itself needless to inquire about minutely; but we Chinese will still manage through the medium of merchants, there can be no alteration made for officers to manage. Besides, the business is one newly commencing, it is incumbent to present a memorial, requesting the mandate of the great Emperor to be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, brought not any written communication from the said nation's king. Suddenly he came. I, the Governor, knew not what man he was—knew not what business he was to transact. I sent the said merchants to inquire and investigate, &c. to require him to inform them of the causes of his coming, and what was the nature of the business he was to perform, to afford grounds for a full memorial. In what was this not accordant with reason! Even though the said barbarian eye were indeed an officer, why should he communicate to the merchants of the central flowery nation, not a word! If unwilling to converse with the said merchants, still what should prevent him from commanding the said nation's private merchants to revolve the matter with them, and inform them fully. But on four successive occasions, when they inquired and investigated, he remained as though he heard not, determined in the wish to have official correspondence and letters to and fro with all the public offices of the inner land. The said nation and this inner land have heretofore had no interchange of official communications and letters. Nor in the Celestial Empire is there this rule. How could I, the Governor, in opposition to rule, permit?

The said (Hong) merchants had before solicited, that a stop should be put to the said nation's buying and selling. I, the Governor, because the said nation had had an open market here for upwards of a hundred years, and because the nation's king had several times sent tribute, so that I could not but call him reverently obedient; but still more because the said nation's separate merchants, had, many of them crossed the seas, and come from a distance, so that I would not, for the fault of one man, involve the mercantile multitude: I therefore replied, commanding an indulgent delay. Again, apprehending that the said merchants, enjoining the orders, had not attained perfect clearness, I also sent officers to proceed to the barbarian factories, and personally make inquiry. On the part of me, the Governor, it was the utmost, the extreme of careful regard and perfect kindness; but the said barbarian eye, even in the presence of the deputed officers, did not speak plainly of the object of his mission. Still apprehending that their words might not be truly delivered, I commanded them to take with them linguists, and proceed thither. When the flowery (Chinese) and barbarians have oral intercourse, linguists interpret what is said. Throughout the empire it is in all cases thus, yet neither would the said barbarian eye employ the linguists to interpret for him; so that the deputed officers could not say every thing.

Since the said barbarian eye has come for the purpose of examining and directing Trade, but did not tell clearly the object of his mission, whether after the Company was dispersed, affairs should be conducted as before or not, or how they should be conducted, by what means could Trade be carried on, I could not but, according to law, close the ships' holds: that I, the Governor, did it not willingly, but with extreme pain of mind, has been already clearly explained in the proclamation. The said merchants having orally stated that they had fully taken accounts of the goods, the purchase

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of which was settled before the 12th of last moon, (i. e. the 16th of August,) and had wholly stopped, not having since had any commercial dealing. I therefore ordered the stoppage from the day of the said merchants' petition: it was in no way a former and a latter, two modes of acting. I the Governor six times successively issued official replies, all in comformity with the old established regulations; I in no way forced into difficulties, nor did I thrust forward my own notions: neither did I, by a single word, rudely reprehend the said barbarian eye. The replies have all been printed, and publicly displayed; all eyes may see them. Even the said nation's king, if he see them, cannot say that I, the Governor, have not spoken what is reasonable.

The said barbarian eye has not learned to rouse from his previous errors, but has further called to him many persons, bringing in boats, military weapons, which have been moved into the barbarian factory: a great opposition towards the laws and prohibitions, into the important territory of the provincial city. How can out-side barbarians presume to bring military weapons, causing alarm to the inhabitants! I therefore commanded the fort, named Lee-tih, that should any Sampan boats proceed towards the city, they should be stopped, and authoritatively informed, that if the said barbarian vessels perversely opposed and disobeyed, the military would, of course, fire off the guns, which would be but what their own offence brought on them. Yet several times, when barbarian merchants were stopped, they were at once sent back to the place whence they came, without being brought to investigation or punishment. Thus it may be seen, that I, the Governor, have not tyrannically treated the out-side barbarians. Even with regard to the said barbarian eye, when, instance upon instance, he has presumed on force and power, what difficulty would there be in my meeting him with military terrors! But I cannot bear forcibly to drive him out. The Celestial Empire cherishes those from afar virtuously. What it values, is the subjection of men by reason; it esteems not awing them by force. The said barbarian eye has now again opposed the laws in commanding the ships of war to push forward into the inner river, and in allowing the barbarian forces to fire guns, attacking and wounding our soldiers, and alarming our resident people. This is still more out of the bounds of reason, and renders still more unintelligible, what it is he wishes to do.

The soldiers and horses of the Celestial Empire, its thundering forces, guns, and weapons, assembled on the hills: if they were desired to make a great display of conquering chastisement, how could the petty little war ships afford any protection! Besides, all the merchants trading here, I, the Governor, treat most liberally—what need is there of protection? By such ignorant and absurd conduct, entering far into the important territory, he is already within my grasp. Arrangements have been now made, to assemble a large force, ranged out both by sea and land: what difficulty will there be in immediately destroying and eradicating? Therefore, that I am slow, dilatory, and cannot bear to do so, is because I consider that such movements are not according to the wishes of the said nation's King; nor are they according to the wishes of the several merchants. I, the Governor, looking up, embody the heaven-like benevolence of the great Emperor. Only by reforming his errors can he avoid cutting himself off, and obtain reformation. If the said barbarian eye will speedily repent of his errors, withdraw the ships of war, and remain obedient to the old rules, I will yet give him some slight indulgence. If he still adhere to stupidity, and do not arouse—maintain his wickedness and do not change, he will be sinning against the great Emperor, and I, the Governor, will certainly find it diffi-

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cult again to display endurance and forbearance. I apprehended that when the Celestial troops once come, even precious stones will burn before them. On no account defer repentance till afterwards.

Uniting circumstances, I issue this order. When the order reaches the said Hong merchants, let them immediately act in obedience to it, and make it known to all the English merchants, with even temper reasoning upon it. If hereafter things come to a rupture, do not say, that I, the Governor, caused it by my errors. Let them also enjoin the orders on the said barbarian eye;—and let them write home to cause it to be known. A special order.

Taou-kwang, 14th year, 8th moon, 9th day, (September the 11th, 1834.)

The reasons of the retirement of Lord Napier, from the limits where H. M. Commission was only in force, are explained in the following letters to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and the British merchants of Canton; and these reasons are not to be mingled with others arising from the state of His Lordship's health.

Canton, 14th September, 1834.

To W. SPROTT BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date 11th September, 1834, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason His Excellency the Governor into a more becoming line of conduct, would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the Hoppo, in his reply of the 7th September, 1834, to a petition from Messrs. Whiteman and Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request, that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities, to order up the British cutter now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

Gentlemen,—My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday, would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you, that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely, to retire and admit the opening of the Trade. When I consider that the subject in dispute, is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised; thereby indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive, when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I consider it my duty to use every effort to carry His Majesty's instructions, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance.

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I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the Trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of,

Gentlemen, your very faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.

To the British Merchants of Canton.

AFFAIR *between H. M. Ships Imogene and Andromache, and the Chinese War Junks and Forts,* 1834.

At half past 12 on the 7th September, 1834, H. M. Ships *Imogene* and *Andromache*, under the command of Captain Blackwood, got under weigh, to proceed through the Bogue. A stir was immediately perceived among the War Junks, in Anson's Bay, and the Chunpee and Taykoktay forts. All of them at first commenced firing blank cartridge, and two forts followed up immediately with shot, which from the distance fell far short and astern of H. M. Ships. The Junks, about a dozen in number, got as far as they could into the shoaly recesses of Anson's Bay. As H. M. Ships neared and got within range of the Bogue forts, the wind suddenly shifted to the north; the Imogene standing toward Wangtong fort on one tack, and the Andromache towards Anunghoy on the other. The Imogene waited until Wangtong had fired several shots, when the last one having nearly reached her, was answered by two; another was answered by two more in quick succession: the Andromache in the meanwhile returning the fire of the Anunghoy battery, with several well aimed shot, some of which plunged into the parapet with prodigious effect, and raised clouds of dust, while others passed clean through the embrazures. The British fire while it lasted silenced the forts; but as it soon appeared, that any pause on the part of the ships produced a renewal from the batteries, it became necessary to discontinue the order to cease firing on the main deck. The action was most brisk on getting into the middle of the channel; but the Chinese fired like men in a panic, aiming very wild, or rather letting fly as the ships arrived nearly at the line of fire for each gun as it was laid. There could not have been much reloading or training of the guns, after the first discharge. The only tolerable firing was on the part of Wangtong fort, on the island, from which the Imogene received several shot, one of them coming through the side of the quarter-deck, knocking down and slightly bruizing a seaman with the splinters, and grazing the fore part of the mainmast; a great many more passed between the hammocks and the awning; and the interest which one, new to the species of argumentation, took in such a splendid sight, on a fine day (which it was), now and then received a rude interruption by the whistling of a shot close to the head. The whole of this slowly working passage occupied nearly an hour and three quarters, during which the frequent tacks so often exposed H. M. Ships to be raked by the batteries, that the little or no damage experienced from the enemy, sufficiently demonstrates their want of steadiness and skill. They ought to have sunk both ships. The round stern armaments proved extremely useful. The perfect indifference with which the *Louisa* cutter was manœuvred through the passage, by Capt. Elliot sitting upon deck under an umbrella, must have provoked the spleen of the Chinese; for several of their shot struck her; one of them cutting nearly a third through the mast, and another injuring the gunwale of the jolly boat. The lascars behaved extremely well on this occasion; the cutter being on some tacks, nearly as much exposed to the fire of her friends as of

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the forts ;—soon after having effected the passage and hammered the batteries to their perfect satisfaction, the wind obliged H. M. Ships to anchor below Tiger island.

Perpetual calms or baffling airs kept them at anchor here until the afternoon of the 9th, when they weighed to pass Tiger island. In the interim the Chinese were observed very busy in adding to their means of annoyance ; a number of boats bringing additional supplies of arms and men, and a parade of some hundred matchlock men, took place on the rampart. As the ships got under weigh with a fair breeze, the larboard guns were duly trained and prepared. The battery reserved its fire longer than it was expected; but the moment the first shot had passed the ship's bows, a most tremendous and well directed cannonade, was opened from them. The ships steered close under the fort, not more than 200 yards from it ; the parapet overlooking them. The crews gave a loud cheer just as they got in front of the battery, and the effect was evident, in slackening the enemy's fire. Some grape shot of a rude cast, reached the ships in a spent state ; which was answered with grape and canister, and the musquetry of the marines and top-men. One of their shot killed the captain of the Imogene's forecastle, and three more were wounded, but not severely. The Andromache had a seaman killed on the main deck, and three wounded. So many thirty-two pounders entered the embrasures, or shattered the stone parapet, that the Chinese loss must have been considerable. A jos house within the fort was a heap of ruins. This battery got very severely punished ; more business having been done in a shorter time than on the former occasion. The ships then anchored below second bar, for want of wind.

We learn that on the ships passing out, all the damage done to the Chinese forts was observed to be very carefully repaired, and the paint restored in a manner to resemble old work ; so that no traces of destruction should remain. This is very charaeteristic of the Chinese system of deception, and their perpetual efforts to save appearances.—*Canton Register, October 7th,* 1834.

Governor Loo, has received the Emperor's reply to his despatch announcing the departure of the frigates ; expressive of satisfaction on the occasion ; but the language used, is of that qualified nature, which leads him to expect that he will still be removed from his high office, on the grounds of dissatisfaction formerly announced to him.—*Canton Register, 4th Nov.* 1834.

DEFENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

We consider it an act of justice to publish the letter from an eye witness, in defence of his Majesty's Ships, and for greater clearness, shall briefly recount the circumstances commented on. The frigates passed the Bogue on Sunday the 7th September, and did not reach Whampoa till Thursday the 11th, up to which day, we are able to prove, the chief superintendent was anxiously expecting their boats to arrive in Canton. Without the boats he could not proceed to the frigates. He was in consequence absolutely helpless, in the power of the Chinese, and until Friday, the 12th, without even a communication from the frigates, or the means of communicating with them. If he afterwards requested, that on arriving at Whampoa, nothing further should be done, it may be conjectured as probably occasioned by the prospect of a favourable settlement which at that time existed ; or with a view to avoid the bloodshed which it must have cost the Chinese had we forced the defences, which in the intervening days they were enabled to prepare ; whereas could the boats have come up earlier they would have

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taken the Chinese by surprise, and have probably met with no opposition. We are aware, and never attempted to keep out of the view of our readers, that the weather was most unfavourable for the progress up the river of His Majesty's Ships. The Editor of the Canton Register merely expressed his regret at the delay thus occasioned, and added his opinion as to what might have been the probable result, could their movements have been accelerated.

EXTRACTS *from Dr.* COLLEDGE'S *private notes respecting* LORD NAPIER'S VOYAGE FROM CANTON TO MACAO.

On Sunday the 21st inst. about 6 P. M. Howqua and Mowqua waited upon me for the purpose of delivering the chop (or usual pass for foreigners) to proceed to Macao*, and I in conformity with the arrangement which had been acceded to by myself on the part of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, was prepared with an order from His Lordship for H. M. Ships "Imogene" and "Andromache," to leave Whampoa; which order I promised to deliver to Howqua and Mowqua on their procuring Lord Napier and suite a proper conveyance to Macao by the Heang-shang passage; stipulating that the conveyance should in every respect be suited to the rank and dignity of His Lordship's high office, as the representative of our most Gracious Monarch William the IV.

This compact was made by myself on the part of Lord Napier, and by Howqua and Mowqua on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton, at the Consoo House, on the 19th instant in the presence of my friend William Jardine, Esquire, in nearly the following words:

"I, T. R. Colledge, engage on the part of the Chief Superintendent of British Commerce in China, the Right Honorable Lord Napier, that His Lordship does grant an order for H. M. Ships now at Whampoa, to sail for Lintin, on my receiving a chop from the Viceroy for His Lordship and suite to proceed to Macoa, Lord Napier's ill state of health not permitting him to correspond with your authorities longer on this subject. One condition I deem it expedient to impose, which is, that H. M. Ships do not submit to any ostentatious display on the part of your (the Chinese) Government." Howqua replied, "Mr. Colledge, your proposition is of a most serious nature, and from my knowledge of your character I doubt not the honesty of it. Shake hands with me and Mowqua, and let Mr. Jardine do so likewise." We all joined hands. Howqua and Mowqua then left us to go to the Viceroy; and in the evening, returned with an answer, that all was arranged according to my proposition, and that no mark of insult would be shewn to the ships passing the Bogue forts. The following morning, Howqua and Mowqua sent to say, that we could not leave Canton that day, as they, the merchants, were engaged in a further discussion with the Viceroy, relating to our departure, which lasted until 10½ P. M., when I again saw Mowqua, who told me, all was finally settled, and that we might go next day. The foregoing is the substance of the agreement, and both Mr. Jardine and myself expected, that Lord Napier and suite would be permitted to go to Macao in the usual manner foreigners do, viz. stopping only at the Heang-shang chop house. However, to my great mortification, we had not left Canton two hours, before I discovered we were under a convoy of armed boats, and that

* A letter of DELTA, notices a singular circumstance, which we believe to be strictly true, viz. that on the Hong merchants' applying for Lord Napier's chop for proceeding to Macao, they were compelled by the Viceroy and his Council to sign a bond, that neither his Lordship nor any of His Britannic Majesty's Ships shall again molest the Canton government.—*Canton Register*, 14*th October*, 1834.

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we should not be allowed to pass beyond a few miles from Canton that night, the boats having anchored at the Pagoda fort in sight of a part of Canton.

Monday, 22nd, we again got under way, and proceeded slowly and tediously under a convoy of eight armed boats, two transports carrying military, and another boat with a civil Mandarin in charge of the whole squadron.

Although the wind was generally favorable, we did not reach Heang-shang till about midnight of the 23rd, and it is now that I have to describe a scene of treachery practised upon His Lordship, which was not only annoying, but so greatly injurious, as to exasperate the symptoms of his complaint, and cause a relapse of such as he had nearly recovered from previously to his leaving Canton. We were detained here from the time of anchoring the boats on the 23rd, until 1 P. M. of the 25th, amidst a noise and confusion, beating of gongs, &c., His Lordship could barely support. This was by me repeatedly complained of. At day-break of the 25th, I sent a message to the civil Mandarin, through a linguist, informing him, that I could no longer hold myself responsible for the safety of His Lordship, if such an unwarrantable course of oppression was persisted in; that I had no medicine with me applicable to the change that had taken place in His Lordship's complaint, &c. The linguist was received by the Mandarin, but could elicit nothing satisfactory as to the probable time we should proceed to Macao. Provoked at length beyond all endurance, by this cruel display of power, I requested the linguist to accompany me to the Mandarin's boat, which he did without any kind of reluctance; and on his, the linguist, sending up my name, an interview was immediately afforded me. Through him I explained most fully Lord Napier's sufferings, and the danger of delay under such circumstances. The Mandarin replied, that he must consult with the Heang-shang authorities before he could promise to release us; but that he would lose no time in representing my statement. No further communication took place until 1 P. M. when this said Mandarin, accompanied by two others of an inferior rank to himself, came to us, and handed to me the Heang-shang pass. I consider that Lord Napier's illness was much aggravated by this unjustifiable, and (as far as I can learn), unprecedental detention.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE,
Surgeon to H. B. M. Superintendents.

Macao, 28th Sept. 1834.

CORRESPONDENCE *respecting the Demise of* LORD NAPIER, *late Chief Superintendent at China.*

To HOWQUA AND MOWQUA,

GENTLEMEN,—It is my painful duty to announce to you the demise of His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Commerce, the Right Honorable Lord Napier, this-day, at 10-20 P. M.; and to request that you will cause this sad event to be made known to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.

Macao, 11th Oct. 1834.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedt. servant,
(Signed) T. R. COLLEDGE,
Surgeon to His Majesty's Superintendents.

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Answer from Senior Hong Merchants, to Mr. Colledge's letter announcing the demise of Lord Napier.

A respectful reply. We have received your honorable letter, stating, that the officer of your honorable nation expired*, in consequence of illness, on the 19th day of the 8th moon; and entrusting us to announce it to His Excellency the Governor. We have reported it on your behalf.

For this purpose we reply, and present our compliments.

(Signed) WOO-SHAAN-YUNG, (HOWQUA.)
LOO-WAN-KIN, (MOWQUA.)

Second Answer from the Senior Hong Merchants to Mr. Colledge.

To Mr. COLLEDGE,—*9th moon, 18th day, (October 20th,* 1834.*)*

A respectful communication. We the other day received your letter, informing us of your honorable officer Napier having expired. We have reported it on your behalf to the Governor, and have before sent an answer to you. We have now received an edict from the Governor in reply; which, as is right, we copy and send for your perusal, praying you to examine accordingly. This is the task we impose, and for this purpose we write; and presenting compliments, &c.

(Signed) WOO-SHAAN-YUNG.
LOO-WAN-KIN.

To Mr. COLLEDGE,—*9th moon, 21st day, (Oct. 23rd,* 1834.*)*

GOVERNOR'S EDICT.

Loo, Governor of the Provinces Kwang-tung and Kwangse, &c. &c. in reply.

The report being authenticated, its contents are fully known. Await also a proclamation in answer from the Hoppo.

(Thouk wang, 14th year, 9th moon, 18th day, (October 20th, 1834.)

Letter from the Hong Merchants, with two Documents from the Governor, October 23rd, 1834.

A respectful communication. We have received from the Governor an order, requiring us to make to you, gentlemen, the following communication:

Hitherto ships of your honorable nation, that have come to Canton, when they have happened to have had any (official) business, have always had it transacted by means of orders sent to the Company's *Taepan,* (or chief supercargo,) for him to deliberate and act. This method has been obediently adhered to for a long time past. Now the Company's trade to Canton has been dissolved, and the ships of your honorable nation, which come to Canton to trade, are separated and dispersed without a head. Should, some day, any business arise, with whom shall mature consultation be entered into? It is requisite and necessary that your honorable nation should appoint a man acquainted with affairs to perform the special duties of a leader. Therefore an order has been sent requiring us to transmit orders to you, gentlemen, that you should send a letter to your country, calling for the appointment of a trading TAEPAN, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton to have the general direction. It is unnecessary to appoint a barbarian eye to come to Canton, thereby causing impediments, and difficulty in acting. And previous to the arrival at Canton of a taepan acquainted with affairs, we pray you, gentlemen, publicly to bring forward some one,

* The Chinese express the decease of individuals by different terms, appropriate to their respective ranks. The word appropriate for speaking of the demise of a nobleman, which was used in the translation of Mr. Colledge's letter, is here exchanged for a term that denotes the death of any of the lowest degree of rank, or of no rank at all.

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whom we may consult together on all public affairs, and to give us information thereof, to enable us to report in answer to his Excellency the Governor.

We now take an order from the Governor, and an official reply made by the Governor to a report, and copying both, send them for your perusal, praying you to send both home to your country. This is what we earnestly solicit, and for this purpose we write, presenting at the same time our compliments, &c.

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants).

To * * * *

and other gentlemen of his honorable nation. (one copy was sent to each principal commercial house.)

9th moon, 21st day, (October 23rd.)

Edict from the Governor above referred to, October 19th, 1834.

Loo, Governor of the Provinces Kwang-tung and Kwangse, &c. &c. To the Hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents hereof.

In the trade of the English barbarians to Canton, the responsibility of transacting all public affairs has hitherto rested on the said nation's taepan. This year the Company has been terminated and dispersed, and without any other appointment having been made of a taepan, a barbarian eye, Lord Napier, came to Canton, saying, that he came for the purpose of examining into the affairs of trade. I, the Governor, commanded the merchants to inquire and investigate. The said barbarian eye, did not obey the old regulations, but was throughout perversely obstinate. Now the assistant Foo, magistrate at Macao, has reported, that Lord Napier has, at Macao, expired in consequence of illness. For all affairs of trade, it is requisite and necessary to choose a person as head and director, that there may be some one to sustain the responsibility. The merchants have already been before commanded to examine and deliberate, but have not yet made any report in answer. Uniting the circumstances, this order is issued. When the order reaches the said Hong merchants, let them immediately obey, and act accordingly; and instantly make known to all the separate merchants of the said nation, that they are in a general body to examine, and deliberate, what person ought to be made the head for directing the said nation's trade, and forthwith to report in answer. Thereafter the responsibility of conducting public affairs shall rest on the barbarian merchant who becomes head and director.

At the same time, cause the said barbarian merchants immediately to send a letter home to their country, calling for another taepan to come to Canton, to direct and manage. In the Celestial Empire, responsibility in the management of commercial affairs, &c. is laid upon the Hong merchants. It is requisite that the said nation should also select a commercial man acquainted with affairs to come hither. It is unnecessary again to appoint a barbarian eye or superintendent, thereby causing hinderances and impediments.

Let the said merchants take also the circumstances of their enjoining these orders, and report in answer, for thorough investigation to be made. Oppose not, these are the orders.—Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 17th day, (October 19th, 1834).

Reply from the Governor to a report made by the Hong merchants, above referred to, October 20th, 1834.

Loo, Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse Provinces, &c. &c. in reply.

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On examination, it appears that with regard to the trade of the English barbarians at Canton, in all public affairs, I, the Governor, with the superintendent of customs at Canton, have always made the said senior merchants responsible for enjoining orders on the taepan, for him to act. Now the Company has terminated, and is dissolved, and the said nations barbarian merchants come hither to trade, each for himself. If some other taepan be not appointed, all affairs will become scattered, out of order, and without arrangement. Just as is the case with the barbarian ships now anchored in the offing of Motaou (Tung Koo*), which neither come up to Whampoa to trade, nor yet get under weigh. And the said nations sampan vessels presume of themselves to sail in and out, not submitting to examination. And when ordered to inquire and investigate, the Hong merchants make excuses of ignorance. What state of things is this?

With respect to the barbarian merchants, whether they have, or have not, a directing head, is in itself a point that needs no great inquiry into. But we of the central, flowery (or civilized) nation, in all matters of the outside barbarians, that relate to public affairs, always make the said senior merchants alone responsible. If the said merchants have any matter of a public nature, on what person, then, shall they enjoin orders to act? Or shall they go to the extent of quietly leaving the matter disregarded?

When I, the Governor, commanded to decide respecting a person to be a directing head, it was with consideration for the said senior merchants' transaction of public affairs; it was not at all in regard to the barbarians' buying and selling. What the said merchants have reported is wholly with respect to the bartering of goods. There is no regard shown as to public affairs. This is indeed a great misunderstanding. Let them again consult and deliberate, with their whole minds, and report in answer; and at the same time, let them act in obedience to the other order, and make known to the said nation's separate merchants, that they are immediately with haste to send a letter home to their country, calling for the renewed appointment of a commercial man, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton, and sustain the duties of taepan, to direct buying and selling, and to restrain and control all the merchants; especially, do not again cause a barbarian eye to come hither to control affairs; thereby occasioning, as Lord Napier did, the creation of disturbances, in vain. All nations trading at Canton do so, in consequence of the good favour of the Celestial Empire towards men from afar. It is altogether necessary that they should obey and act accordingly to the old rules; then may there be mutual tranquillity.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 18th day.

Canton Edicts.

(From the Chinese Repository, December 1834.)

We have no pleasure, but rather the opposite feeling, in laying before our readers, the two following official papers. The first, (or something like it,) is an annual production, usually published at the commencement of the business season. In consequence of a remonstrance, it did not make its appearance during the last two years; but to make up for that deficiency, the present edition has been published by the chief magistrates of Nanhae and Pwanyu. The contrast which is drawn in this paper, between the members of the present co-hong and the shameless merchants of former times, is a curious specimen of Chinese rhetoric, and shows how much it behooves the present fraternity to have "a tender regard for their face,"

* The stay of the ships at Tungkoo was owing entirely to the wanton delay of the Chinese official underlings.

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lest they should lose their present high reputation for propriety and respectability. It is much to be regretted, that the "barbarians" should ever afford any occasion for such a proclamation; and we would never screen from just reproach, such as are guilty; but we greatly err in the opinion, if it is not the duty of the foreign residents to protest against such documents, being placarded before their own eyes, and on their own dwellings. If there are malefactors, let them be tried and punished according to the law; but let not the community suffer such wrongful insult and injury.

PROCLAMATION *against the Hong merchants conniving at and abetting vice in foreigners, issued by the Governor and Hoppo, November 15th,* 1834.

Loo, Governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Pang, superintendent of Customs of Canton, &c. hereby issue a severe interdict.

The barbarians of outside nations, who trade within the central territories, are all in their spoken language unintelligible to, and in their written language different from, (the Chinese.) It is therefore very difficult for them to understand clearly the proprieties, the laws, and the prohibitory orders of the Celestial Empire; and on this account, Hong security merchants and linguists, have been appointed to rule and control commercial transactions. These persons ought, doubtless, continually to instruct and guide (the barbarians); to repress their pride and profligacy; and to insist on causing them to turn with all their hearts towards renovation; that both parties may enjoy the repose of gladness and gain; every one keeping in his own sphere, and minding his proper business. Moreover, the security merchants are all men of property and respectable family; it the more behooves them, therefore, to have a tender regard for their face and reputation, to trade with fairness and equity, not to cheat or deceive; then they will certainly be able to obtain the confidence of men from a distance.

Now we find on inquiry, that formerly there was a set of lawless, shameless Hong merchants, who, whenever the barbarians entered the port, and look lodgings, endeavored to make gain of them. For this purpose they adopted a hundred schemes to meet their wishes; brought young boys for them, to act as servants and attendants, or procured boat prostitutes for them to gratify their libidinous dispositions; by so doing, not only ruining the morals and manners of the public, but also, it is to be apprehended, creating disturbances.

About this (the present) time, the foreign ships are successively arriving, and it is really feared that lawless vagabonds will again tread in their old footsteps. Therefore, besides ordering strict search to be made for the purpose of seizure, we unite in issuing this severe interdict. To this end, we address it to the security merchants, the linguists, and the patrol and watchmen behind the factories, requiring their universal acquaintance herewith.

Hereafter, all are peremptorily required to have a tender regard for their face and reputation, and to repent with bitter contrition, of their former faults. At every landing-place behind the Hongs, (i. e. in the front of the factories,) where barbarians reside, they must not allow the tanka boats to anchor. And when barbarians pass up or down between Canton and Whampoa, they must not seek out and hire for them tanka boats having families on board.

As to the foreign menials whom they bring with them, they are in every way sufficient to attend on and serve the barbarian merchants; they are not at all permitted to hire and employ natives. If any presume to continue to hire Chinese and young boys for them as servants, or forming unlawful connections with barbarians, lead them clandestinely to the tanka boats, to

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drink wine and sleep with courtezans; or, under the darkness of night, secretly take shore-prostitutes into the factories; so soon as the patrol and watchmen having found and seized them, report the fact, or so soon as such practices shall have been otherwise found out, the lawless barbarians, together with the security merchants and linguists, shall assuredly be sent to the local officers, to be tried and punished according to law, with severity.

As to the appointed patrol behind the factories, and the constables of the district, if they presume to accept of bribes purposely to connive at, screen, and conceal such practices, they shall, so soon as it is discovered, be made to wear the cangue for one month, on the spot; and at the expiration of that time, shall be brought before our court, and immediately cudgled to death.

We, the Governor and Hoppo, will firmly adhere, without deviation, to the law; and assuredly will not shew the slightest indulgence. Let every one obey with trembling fear. Be careful not lightly to make experiment. A special proclamation.

IMPERIAL EDICT *against Extortions of the Hong merchants, under the name of duties, and against contracting debts to foreigners.*

At Canton there are merchants who have of late been in the habit of levying private duties, and incurring debts to barbarians; and it is requested that regulations be established to eradicate utterly such misdemeanors.

The commercial intercourse of outside barbarians with the inner land, is owing, indeed, to the compassion exercised by the Celestial Empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid, can indeed be levied according to fixed tariff, the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain tranquil. But if, as is now reported, the Canton merchants have of late been in a feeble and deficient state, and have, in addition to the Governmental duties, added also private duties; while fraudulent individuals have further taken advantge of this to make again out of the custom-house duties, peeling off (from the barbarians) layer after layer, and have gone also to the extreme degree of the Government merchants incurring debts to the barbarians, heaping thousands upon ten thousands; whereby are stirred up sanguinary quarrels: if the merchants thus falsely, and under the name of tariff duties, export each according to his own wishes, going even to the extreme degree of incurring debts, amount upon amount, it is not matter of surprise, if the said barbarians merchants, unable to bear their grasping, stir up disturbances. Thus, with regard to the affair this year of the English Lord Napier, and others, disobeying the natural laws and bringing forces into the inner river, the barbarians being naturally crafty and artful, and gain being their only object, we have no assurance that it was not owing to numerous extortions of the Canton merchants, that their minds being discontented, they thereupon craftily thought to carry themselves with a high hand. If regulations be not plainly established, strictly prohibiting these things, how can the barbarous multitude be kept in subjection, and misdemeanors be eradicated?

Let Loo, and his colleagues examine with sincerity and earnestness; and if offences of the above descriptions exist, let them immediately inflict severe punishment; therefore let there not be the least connivance or screening. Let them also, with their whole hearts, consult and deliberate; and report fully and with fidelity, as to the measures, they, on investigation, propose for the secure establishment of regulations; so as to create confident hopes, that the barbarians will be disposed to submit gladly, and that fraudulent merchants will not dare to indulge in peeling and scraping them. Then will they (Loo and his colleagues) not fail of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Make known this edict. Respect this.

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CANTON PETITION.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The Petition of the under-mentioned British subjects of Canton,

Humbly Sheweth,

That we are induced, by the extraordinary position in which we feel ourselves placed, in relation to the Chinese Government, to petition your Majesty in Council, to take such measures as may be adapted alike to maintain the honor of our country, and the advantages which a safe and uninterrupted commerce with China is calculated to yield to the revenues of Great Britain, and to the important classes interested in its arts and manufactures.

We beg humbly to represent, that at the present moment, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty, to superintend the affairs of British subjects, trading at Canton, are not acknowledged by the constituted authorities of this country, and that they are not permitted to reside within the limits to which their jurisdiction is, by their commission, strictly confined; while they are forbidden by their instructions, to appeal to the Imperial Government at Pekin, and are perfectly powerless to resent the indignities offered to the late Chief Superintendent, or to compel reparation for the injuries done to your Majesty's subjects by the late unprovoked stoppage of their trade.

Your petitioners are well persuaded, that the powers vested in your Majesty's Commissioners, were thus restricted, with the express object of avoiding, as far as possible, all occasion of collision with the Chinese authorities; while, it was hoped, that by maintaining a direct intercourse with the principal officers of Government, instead of indirectly communicating through the Hong merchants, a sure way would be opened for the improvement of the present very objectionable footing on which foreign merchants stand in this country; and for security against many wrongs and inconveniences which they have had to suffer in the pursuit of their commercial avocations.

Your petitioners, however, beg leave most earnestly to submit to your Majesty in Council, their thorough conviction, founded on the invariable tenor of the whole history of foreign intercourse with China, as well as its policy, on occasions of internal commotion, down to the present moment, that the most unsafe of all courses that can be followed in treating with the Chinese Government, or any of its functionaries, is that of quiet submission to insult, or such unresisting endurance of contemptuous or wrongful treatment, as may compromise the honor, or bring into question, the power of our own country. We cannot therefore but deeply deplore, that such authority to negotiate, and such force to protect from insult, as the occasion demands, were not entrusted to your Majesty's Commissioners; confident as we are, without a shadow of doubt, that, had the requisite powers, properly sustained by an armed force, been possessed by your Majesty's late First Commissioner, the late lamented Lord Napier, we should not now have to deplore the degraded and insecure position in which we are placed, in consequence of the representative of our Sovereign having been compelled to retire from Canton, without having authority to offer any remonstrance to the Supreme Government, or to make a demonstration of a resolution to obtain reparation at once, for the insults wantonly heaped upon him, by the local authorities.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Majesty will be pleased to grant powers Plenipotentiary, to such person of suitable rank, discretion, and diplomatic experience, as your Majesty in your wisdom may think fit and proper, to be entrusted with such authority; and your petitioners would suggest, that he be directed to proceed to a convenient station on the east coast of China, as near to the capital of the country, as may be

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found most expedient, in one of your Majesty's ships of the line, attended by a sufficient maritime force; which we are of opinion need not consist of more than two frigates, and three or four armed vessels of light draft, together with a steam vessel, all fully manned; that he may, previously to landing, require, in the first instance, in the name of your Majesty, ample reparation for the insults offered by the Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, in his Edict, published on the occasion of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton, and the subsequent humiliating conduct pursued toward His Lordship; to which aggravation of his illness and death may be attributed; as well as for the arrogant and degrading language used towards your Majesty and our country, in Edicts emanating from the local authorities, wherein your Majesty was represented as the "reverently submissive" Tributary of the Emperor of China, and your Majesty's subjects, as profligate barbarians; and that they be retracted, and never again employed by Chinese functionaries; that he may also demand reparation for the insult offered to your Majesty's flag, by firing on your Majesty's ships of war from the forts of the Bogue; and that remuneration shall be made to your Majesty's subjects for the losses they have sustained by the detention of their ships during the stoppage of their trade. After these preliminaries shall have been conceded, (as your petitioners have no doubt they will be;) and not till then, your petitioners humbly suggest, that it will be expedient for your Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to propose the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the Chinese Government, to adjust with him on shore, such measures as may be deemed most effectual for the prevention of future occasion of complaint and misunderstanding; and for the promotion and extension of the trade generally, to the mutual advantage of both countries. Your petitioners believe, that if these matters shall be fairly represented, so as to do away with all reasonable objection, and the favourable inclination of the Chinese Commissioners be gained, there will be found little inclination on the part of the Supreme Government to withhold its assent; and every desirable object will thus have been attained.

Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favourable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse; inasmuch, as even with a force not exceeding that which we have proposed, if it should be placed at the disposal of your Majesty's Plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese Empire, in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the capital, and in taking possession of all the armed vessels of the country; such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to secure indemnity for any injury that might in the first instance be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects; and speedily induce the Chinese Government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are, at the same time, confident, that a resort even to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare—an issue which both our interests and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate—would in fact be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

Your petitioners beg to submit, that the mere restoration of the liberty once possessed, of trading to Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan, would be followed by the most beneficial consequences; not merely in the more extended field thereby opened for commercial enterprise, but in the rivalry which would be

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excited as formerly, in the officers of Government at these several ports, to attract the resort of foreign merchants; and thus extend their own opportunities of acquiring emoluments from the trade.

With respect however to this point, or any other of commercial interest, that it would be expedient to make the subject of negotiation, your petitioners would humbly suggest, that your Majesty's Minister in China, should be instructed to put himself in communication with the merchants of Canton, qualified as they must be, in a certain degree, by their experience and observation, to point out in what respect the benefits, that might be reaped under a well regulated system of commercial intercourse, are curtailed or lost, in consequence of the restrictions to which the trade is at present subjected; and the arbitrary and irregular exactions to which it is exposed, either directly, or not less severely because indirectly, through the medium of a very limited number of merchants licensed to deal with foreigners. As an instance of the latter, your petitioners may state the fact, that the whole expense of the immense preparations lately made by the local Government, to oppose the expected advance towards Canton of your Majesty's frigates, after they had passed the Bogue, has been extorted from the Hong merchants; and as but a few of them are in a really solvent state, they have no other means of meeting this demand, but by combining to tax both the import and export trade.

We would further humbly, but urgently submit, that as we cannot but trace the disabilities and restrictions under which our commerce now labours, to a long acquiescence in the arrogant assumption of superiority over the monarchs and people of other countries, claimed by the Emperor of China for himself and his subjects, we are forced to conclude, that no essentially beneficial result can be expected to arise out of negotiations, in which such pretensions are not decidedly repelled; we most seriously apprehend, indeed, that the least concession or waiving of this point, under present circumstances, could not fail to leave us, as much as ever, subject to a repetition of the injuries of which we have to complain.

We would therefore humbly beseech your Majesty, not to be induced by a paternal regard for your subjects trading to this remote Empire, to leave it to the discretion of any future representative of your Majesty, as was permitted in the case of the embassy of Lord Amherst, to swerve in the smallest degree from a direct course of calm and dispassionate, but determined maintenance of the true rank of your Majesty's Empire in the scale of nations; well assured as we feel, that any descent from such just position, would be attended with worse consequences, than if past events were to remain unnoticed, and we were to be left for the future, to conduct our concerns with the Chinese functionaries each as he best may.

It would ill become your Majesty's petitioners to point to any individual as more competent than another, to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing, our commercial relations with this country; we may however, perhaps, be permitted to suggest the inexpediency of assigning such a task to any person previously known in China, as connected with commerce, conducted under the trammels and degradations to which it has hitherto been subjected; or to any one, in short, who has had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities.

Equally inexpedient would it be, as appears to your petitioners, to treat with any functionary not specially nominated by the Imperial Cabinet; and not on any account with those of Canton, whose constant course of corrupt and oppressive conduct, forms a prominent ground of complaint; or to per-

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mit any future Commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment, suitable to the dignity of a minister of your Majesty, and to the honor of an Empire that acknowledges no superior on earth.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c. &c.

Canton, 9th December, 1834.

Forty signatures were affixed to this petition previous to its being forwarded by the *Charles Grant*, on the 14th December, 1834; it was expected that many more names would be attached to the duplicate.

Terms and Conditions for making Advances in India and China, *Upon the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England, repayable to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

1st. The parties to whom advances may be made shall agree that the respective consignments be delivered into the ware-houses of the East India Company, or into such other ware-houses as the Court of Directors may appoint; and that they be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of individuals.

2nd. Upon each consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of the Indian Government, or authorized agents of the East India Company, an advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3rd. For repayment of the advance, bills of exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate of—

Per Calcutta Sicca Rupee,	Per Madras Rupee.
Per Bombay Rupee,	Per Spanish Dollar.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Trade, Bills of Lading of the Consignment, and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East India Company, or endorsed to the order of the East India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name, and on behalf of the East India Company, as the parties interested.

5th. In case of default being made, either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors, to be authorized in the mode to be subsequently stated, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the bills fall due.

6th. An agent in England shall be appointed for each consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the bills, and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally, all business relating to such goods. The consigner shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the bill is drawn (being also the agents) having failed to accept the bill, for the substitution of another agent; or in such case, should the consigner prefer it, the agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency, be made with the consigner himself, by the Government, from whom he received the advance, at the rate of exchange at which the Company may at the time, be drawing bills upon India or China.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the agent may be put into possession of them before the bills become due, upon the amount

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of such bills (less discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8th. The rate of discount to be allowed by the Company, shall not be less than £3 per cent. per annum.

9th. Parties receiving advances, to address in each instance, a letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the officers of Government (or authorized agents of the East India Company), signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to, or concurrence of any person whomsoever), at any period, after default shall be made, either in acceptance or payment of the bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company, the advances made, either principal or interest, appointing the agent in England for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the 6th article.

Notice is hereby given, that the Agents of the Honourable East Company are prepared to make advances on home-ward cargoes to a limited extent, for the present, at the exchange of four shillings and seven pence per Dollar; and those parties making application for the same, will be duly informed, according to the priority of their requisition, when the sum specified by them will be ready to be advanced.

(Signed) J. N. DANIELL,
Canton, 18th October, 1834. T. C. SMITH,
Agents to the Honourable East India Company in China.

Canton Chamber of Commerce, 1834.

Abstract Statement *of Objections, to the continuance in China of a part of the East India Company's Factory, for the purpose of selling Bills on India, and purchasing Bills on England, by making advances on the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England.*

The E. I. Company, continuing a part of their factory in China, in order to sell and buy bills, is illegal, by Acts 3 and 4, Wm. IV. cap. 85, Is not necessary either for realizing Indian revenue, or for transfering it to London. Raises the price of tea to the consumer. To the extent of the Company's dealings, shuts out British capital from the China trade. Deters the British capitalist from adventuring in a competition, where his rivals are sovereigns; and therefore renders all British trade in China dependent on the E. I. Company. Prevents extension of the trade in British manufactures. Is unjust to British outports. The E. I. Company being allowed to receive and manage consignments in London, is unfair to the merchants and agents of Britain. The Company's plan opens the door to a monopoly of the best teas, nearly as complete as the one abolished, and to undue political influence. In a political view, continuing the existence of an influential body, whom the Chinese have been accustomed to regard as paramount here, and whose readier access to the Hong merchants, from habit and old acquaintance, may, at any time, afford the means of counteracting His Majesty's Representative.

(Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co. R. Turner & Co.
Ja. Innes. J. McA. Gladstone.
Arthur Saunders Keating. J. Watson,
N. Crooke, Wm. Sprott Boyd.
John Templeton & Co. Andrew Johnstone.

British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, October 9th, 1834.

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The statement, of which the foregoing is the substance, was submitted to H. M. Superintendents in China, with a request that the same might be laid before His Majesty's Government in England, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, which was complied with.

Remarks upon the foregoing Objections.

The Company is authorized to carry on commercial business for the purposes of Government, and the plan of making advances on goods and merchandize may be considered as only one mode of remitting to England that portion of the Indian revenue which is required for home purposes; but if it appears, as is attempted to be shown, that it on the one hand tends to raise the prices of Chinese produce, and thus to benefit a foreign country at the expense of the British consumer; and on the other hand, to deprive the productions of India of a stimulus which they would receive from the same operation carried on here, an imperative necessity alone, would justify its adoption. This necessity, however, is denied to exist. The Court of Directors might draw on the Indian Governments, or might remit bills drawn on London against shipments of Indian produce. So says the Canton Chamber of Commerce. Now what would be the effect of such a mode of operating? It would confessedly be to raise the price of Indian produce. But in India, as in China, there is only one class of persons who desire to raise the price of Indian produce, that is, the seller; while the buyers, who for the most part are British subjects, seek to purchase as cheap as they wish to do at Canton. Further, the Chamber of Commerce at that place, assume, that the Court of Directors do not draw on the Indian Government, and that the Government do not remit bills drawn on London against shipments of Indian produce, whereas both of those plans are adopted. Upon the whole, as far as we can understand the matter at resent, the complaints of the Canton merchants are groundless. It is an evil under the sun, not to them, but to India, that there should be any necessity for remitting a portion of Indian revenue to England, or in other words, of paying a tribute to the conquering country; but the necessity being admitted, we do not perceive that the Company could adopt any very different modes of effecting the remittance, from those which they are actually employing. The operations of the Company, however, should be limitted to simple bill transactions, either in the way of purchase or sale. There should be no advances on goods and merchandize in India or China, and no management of consignments in London for parties receiving their advances. This is clearly of the nature of trade; it is speculative, it interferes with other merchants and agents, and it is a palpable continuance of the old system. The buying and selling of bills not for the sake of mercantile profit, but solely and exclusively for the purpose of remittance to England, seem to us to be alone consistent with the letter and spirit of the act of Parliament.—*From the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle, 2nd December,* 1834.

We call it (the above statement of objections) a curious document, for we have rarely seen so much ingenuity thrown away in stringing weak arguments together for the purpose of undoing an arrangement, not more advantageous to the Company, than it is beneficial to the general interest of trade; looked at in a comprehensive point of view: from the smallness of the number of signatures to it, we conclude the protest cannot be regarded as speaking the sentiments of the majority of the merchants.—*(From the Calcutta Courier, 21st January,* 1835.*)*

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REGULATIONS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

ESTABLISHED *by the British merchants at Canton, the* 11*th day of September,* 1834, *at the suggestion of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, for the purpose of giving form and efficiency to the British mercantile body.*

1. That the Chamber be designated the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton.

2. That for the commencement of business, the Chamber do consist of those members whose names are specified in the minute of a public meeting on 25th of August last. But as several parties willing to become members may not have had an opportunity of attending that meeting, any persons applying to become members shall be admissible by a majority at the first general meeting assembled to consider these regulations*.

3. The objects of the Chamber shall be, the prevention or redress of grievances that may affect the trade of this place; to communicate with authorities and individuals where it may be needful, and especially to aid or co-operate with H. M. Superintendents; to be a channel of communication with the Hong merchants when deemed expedient; also to arbitrate between disputants willing to refer to and abide by the judgment of the Chamber; and in general, the attainment of all other objects that may be considered conducive to the public good.

4. That candidates for admission, proposed by one and seconded by another member, shall be balloted for, at half-yearly or special meetings, seven days' notice to be given, specifying the name of candidate, and that a majority of three-fourths of the members present at the meeting, be required for the candidate's admission. Candidates losing their election cannot again be ballotted for till after the expiration of one year.

5. That voting be not allowed by proxy nor by members, whose subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

6. That resident partners of one house of business shall subscribe only as individual members of the Chamber.

7. That to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray expenses, a fund be raised in the following manner, viz.

I.—By an entrance fee, payable by each member on entrance, of drs. 30.

II.—By a monthly subscription of drs. 2 from each resident member.

III.—By such fines and fees on references, &c. as the committee (hereafter provided) for the time, shall settle.

8. That the business of the Chamber shall be conducted by a President and Vice-President, (the presiding one to have on all occasions a casting vote,) with five ordinary members, constituting a committee of seven, of whom two shall be natives of India. The President and Vice-President to be chairman and deputy chairman of the Committee.

9. That the Committee be empowered to appoint a Secretary, who shall attend all meetings of the Chamber and of the Committee; keep a journal of all proceedings and transactions, and act as Collector and Treasurer, receiving a salary of dollars 50 per month, exclusive of contingencies.

10. That no more than one member of a house be on the Committee at the same time.

11. That the Committee be elected in the manner following: Each member to give in on a slip of paper unsigned, a list of five European members for whom he wishes to vote, placing the President's name first, and the Vice-President's second; and that each member, native of India, shall also give in on a slip of paper, a list of two of their number for whom he wishes to vote; the same to be put into a ballot box, and the Secretary be scrutineer.

* This clause inserted by the preparatory committee, has been acted upon.

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12. That after one year the under-mentioned three members of the Committee shall retire, namely, the President, the senior European ordinary member, and senior Indian member. Where owing to a simultaneous election, there is no seniority, the out-going ordinary members to be determined by lot. The Vice-President shall then become President, and three new members shall be elected according to Regulation No. 11, of whom one shall be a native of India. That from the Committee so constituted, a Vice-President shall be elected by the Chamber, all the retiring members being eligible to re-election.

13. That three members, including the President or Vice-President, shall constitute a quorum of the committee, who shall meet on the first and third Saturday of every month, at such place as they may agree upon; it being imperative on two ordinary members to attend in rotation; failing which, a fine of dollars 5 be paid, unless a reason deemed sufficient by the Committee be assigned.

14. That the President have the power of calling a special meeting of the Committee when he shall see occasion; but it is required, that notice of such meeting, and the purport be particularly expressed, and that such notice shall be delivered at least one day before the meeting.

15. That on all occasions, the minority on a division in Committee, shall have a right to state the reasons of their dissent in the records of the day's proceedings, when they may wish to do so, provided the same be done within thirty-six hours of the closing of the meeting.

16. That all communications be received and answered through the Secretary.

17. That half-yearly general meetings shall be held to supply vacancies, and to receive the Secretary's report, with the accounts of receipts and disbursements; for the alteration and formation of regulations and other general business that may arise; also special general meetings for the admission of candidates, or for expulsion, when the body may deem it expedient to exercise that power; the meeting being called by not less than three resident members, seven days' notice being given, specifying the objects of the requisition.

18. That when the cash balance shall amount to one thousand dollars, the same shall be put out to interest in the names of the President and Vice-President, for the time being, and payable to their order.

19. That in cases of death or resignation of the President, the Vice-President shall take his place, and a new Vice-President shall be elected at the next half-yearly or special general meeting.

20. That it shall be imperative on parties elected, to serve, under penalty in case of refusal, of dollars 60 for each year, when the party shall be again eligible, and in the same manner liable to fine for declining service, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is satisfactory to the Chamber.

21. That when this Chamber shall be fully matured, the regulations be printed, and a certified copy presented to H. M. Superintendents, for their information, and that papers and correspondence and books of proceedings, be open at all reasonable hours for the inspection of every member; but no copies to be taken without the consent of the Committee.

22. That all regulations may from time to time be altered, annulled, or extended by a majority of three-fourths of the members present, at a special meeting, called for the purpose, and with due notice and specification of the changes, as per Regulation No. 17.

23. That in the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of the foregoing rules, the Committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next general meeting, for approval.

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24. That in reference to the limited number of the British merchants now in Canton, and the probability of several arriving within the next few months, in consequence of the opening of the trade; all such, till the 31st of December next, shall be admissible in the manner mentioned in Regulation No. 2.

On the 15th November, 1834, three British firms, one Portuguese, and seven Parsee merchants, at Canton, stated in a letter to His Majesty's Superintendents, that "they did not recognize any such body as yet constituted in Canton, as a British Chamber of Commerce;" the same was referred to the Chamber, which explained the matter; upon which the Superintendents answered, through their Secretary, concluding, "In any event, however, they must decline to proceed beyond the present extent in this matter, for they are very sensible, that the institution is purely commercial; and therefore, they can have no pretension to insist upon any farther interference, either upon the subject of its constitution, or with respect to any regulations which may be established for its governance."

TEA*.

Father Alvarez Semedo, a Portuguese, in his description of the province of Shense, tells us:— *(Translation, London,* 1655.)

"*Cha* (tea) is the leaf of a tree about the bigness of a myrtle, or in other provinces, of the herb basil, or the small pomegranate. They dry it over the fire in iron seives, where it hardens and sticketh together. There are many sorts of it; as well because the plant is various, as also that the upper leaves do exceed the others in fineness. There is of it from a crown a pound to four farthings, according to the quality of it. It being thus dried, and cast into warm water, giveth it a color, smell, and taste, at first unpleasing, but custom makes it more acceptable. 'Tis much used in China and Giappone (Japan), for it serveth not only for ordinary drink instead of water, but also for entertainment to strangers when they visit them. Many virtues are related of this leaf: certain it is, that it is very wholesome, and that neither in China or Japan, is any one troubled with the stone, nor is the name of this disease known. It is also certain that it powerfully delivereth from the oppression of sleep, whoever desireth to watch either for necessity or pleasure; for by suppressing the fumes, it easeth the head without any inconvenience; and finally, it is a known and admirable help for students. For the rest, I have not so great assurance of it that I dare affirm it."

The admirable virtues of this "Cha" have been better understood since that day. The price and the quality have risen with the demand. There is now tea of so excellent quality as to sell for thirty-two dollars a pound. But none of this reaches the foreigners. Among the articles of commerce with Canton at that time, tea is not enumerated; probably, because it was but a trifling article of export. But since that day, this leaf has "discolored the water" among many nations of the globe.—(*Ed. Chinese Repository, April,* 1833.)

The use of tea is traced up to the fabulous period of Chinese history, to the supposed time of Yen-teshin-nung-she, "the divine husbandman," who first taught the Chinese the art of agriculture, 3114 years before Christ: of course, this is a fable; however, in the time of the Han-dyn S. Y. A. D. J. the character *too,* which before expressed tea, was changed into *cha,* the present character and name for tea; see the "Kang-king-e-che-luh," and "Sze-lay-foo."—*Canton Register, 1st July,* 1834.

* Supplementary to the accounts respecting Tea, at pages 41, 64, 66, 124.

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THE TEA PLANT IN CHINA.

EXTRACTS *from Mr.* G. J. GORDON'S *Narrative of his Excursion to explore the Tea Hills.*

November 12*th*, 1834.—Arrived at Taou-ee, we were hospitably received by the family of our guide, and soon surrounded by wondering visitors.

Mr. Gutzlaff speedily selected one or two of the most intelligent of them, and obtained from them ready answers to a variety of questions regarding the cultivation of the plant. They informed him, that the seed now used for propagating the plant was all produced on the spot, though the original stock of this part of the country was brought from *Wae-eshan*; that it ripened in the 10th or 11th month, and was immediately put into the ground where it was intended to grow, several being put together into one hole, as the greater part was always abortive. That the sprouts appeared in the 3rd month after the seeds were put into the ground; that the hole into which the seeds were thrown, are from three to four inches deep, and that as the plants grow, the earth is gathered up a little round their root; that leaves are taken from the plants when they are three years old, and that there are from most plants four pluckings in the year. No manure is used, nor is goodness of soil considered of consequence; neither are the plants irrigated. Each shrub may yield about a *tael* of *dry* tea annually (about the 12th of a pound.) A mow* of ground may contain three or four hundred plants. The land-tax is 300 cash per mow. The cultivation and gathering of the leaves being performed by families, without the assistance of hired labourers, no rate of wages can be specified; but as the curing of the leaf is an art that requires some skill, persons are employed for that particular purpose, who are paid at the rate of one dollar per pecul of fresh leaf, equal to five dollars per pecul of dry tea. The fire-place used is only temporary, and all the utensils, as well as fuel, are furnished by the owner of the tea. They stated, that the leaves are heated and rolled seven or eight times. The green leaf yields one-fifth of its weight of dry tea. The best tea fetches on the spot 23 dollars per pecul (133½ lbs.), and the principal part of the produce is consumed within the province, or exported in baskets to Formosa. That the prevailing winds are north-westerly. The easterly winds are the only winds injurious to the plants. Hoar frost is common during the winter months, and snow falls occasionally, but does not lie long, nor to a greater depth than three or four inches. The plant is never injured by excessive cold, and thrives from 10 to 20 years. It is sometimes destroyed by a worm, that eats up the pith, and converts both stem and branches into tubes; and by a grey lichen, which principally attacks very old plants. The period of growth is limited to six or seven years; when the plant has attained its greatest size. The spots where the tea is planted, are scattered over great part of the country, but there are no hills appropriated entirely to its culture. No ground in fact is formed into a tea plantation that is fit for any other species of cultivation, except perhaps, that of the dwarf pine already alluded to, or the Camellia Obeifora. Mr. Gutzlaff understood them to say, that the plant blossoms twice a year, in the eighth moon, or September, and again in winter, but that the latter flowering is abortive. In this I apprehend there was some misapprehension, as seed of full size, though not ripe, were proffered to me in considerable quantities, early in September, and none were found on the plants which we saw. I suspect that the people meant to say, that the seed take eight months to ripen, which accords with other accounts. We wished much to have spent the following day (the 13th) in prosecuting our inquiries and observations at Tawand and its neighbourhood, but this was rendered impracticable by the state of our

* A mow or acre of 240 paces, or 1,600 statute covids of 13¼ inches.—*Com.*

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finances. We had plenty of gold, but no one could be found who would purchase it with silver at any price. We therefore resolved on making the most of our time, by an early excursion in the morning, previous to setting out on our return. We accordingly got up at day-break, and proceeded to visit the spot where the plants were cultivated. We were much struck with the variety of the appearance of the plants; some of the shrubs scarcely rose to the height of a cubit above the ground, and those were so very bushy, that a hand could not be thrust between the branches. They were also very thickly covered with leaves; but these were very small, scarcely above ¾ inches in length. In the same bed were other plants, with stems four feet in height, far less branchy, and with leaves 1½ to two inches in length. The produce of great and small was said to be equal. The distance from centre to centre of the plants was about 4½ feet, and the plants seemed to average about two feet in diameter. Though the ground was not terraced, it was formed into beds that were partly levelled. These were perfectly well dressed, as in garden cultivation, and each little plantation was surrounded by a low stone fence, and a trench. There was no shade; but the places selected for the cultivation, were generally in the bottoms of hills, where there was a good deal of shelter on two sides, and the slope comparatively easy. I should reckon the site of the highest plantations we visited to be about 700 feet above the plain; but those we saw at that height and even less, appeared more thriving, probably from having somewhat better soil; though the best is little more than mere sand. I have taken specimens from three or four gardens. Contrary to what we had been told the preceding night, I found that each garden had its little nursery, where the plants were growing to the height of four or five inches, as closely set as they could stand; from which I conceive, that the tea plant requires absolutely *free* soil, *not wet*, and *not clayey*, but of a texture that will retain moisture; and the best site is one not so low as that at which water is apt to spring from the sides of a hill, nor so high as to be exposed to the violence of stormy weather. There is no use in attempting to cultivate the plant on an easterly exposure, though it is sufficiently hardy to bear almost any degree of dry cold.

By half past 10 A. M. we set out on our return, in chairs, which we were fortunate enough to procure at this village, and reached the banks of the river at Aowee, at little before one o'clock. In the first part of our way we passed by some more tea plantations on very sterile ground. One in a very bleak situation, with nothing but coarse red sand by way of soil, seemed to be abandoned. Our reception at Aowee was much more civil than it had been the preceding day; the people suggested that we should remain there till a boat could be procured.

We found that one of the seed contractors had despatched a quantity of Bohea seeds, arrived during our absence, with a letter stating expectation of being able to send a further supply, and to procure cultivators, who would join the ship in the 11th or 12th month. On the same evening I embarked on the Fairy, and reached Lintin on Monday, the 17th November, 1834, with my tea seeds; just one week after our landing at Hway Taou, to explore the Hway tea hills.

MEMORANDUM *by Dr. Wallich, explanatory of the Sketches which accompanied the Report of the Committee of Tea Culture, Calcutta,* 1834.

There is no danger of mistaking any plant for the tea, except the Camellia. Both are very closely allied to each other in general appearance, in the form of their leaves, and the structure of the flowers. It is by the character of the fruit alone, that they can be satisfactorily distinguished for practical purposes; in that respect the two genera differ very widely.

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In both, the fruit consists of a roundish, more or less triangular, dry capsule, of three distinct cells, each cell containing one solitary seed or nut. At the period of maturity, the dehiscense, or bursting, takes place vertically, by means of three fissures, extending from the top of the capsule towards its base. So far their capsules are precisely alike; the following are the points of difference:

In the tea, the capsule is more or less deeply divided into three globular lobes, sometimes appearing as if it consisted of three round capsules, united into one. The general outline is therefore always decidedly triangular, with extremely obtuse corners. The bursting proceeds along the middle of the lobes or angles, when a large seed is discovered through each aperture, enclosed on all sides within its proper cell, which cell is in fact formed by the corresponding lobe of the fruit. By this process, six valves are, properly speaking, formed, (and not three, as they are generally counted,) each lobe spliting into two hemispherical valves. The partitions alternate with the lobes, and are formed by the sides, of two adjoining cells, being, as it were, glued together, and tending to the axis of the capsule, from which they at length completely detach themselves, when it disappears altogether. The seeds or nuts are almost globular.

In Camellia, the capsule is very obscurely triangular, without any tendency to become deeply three-lobed. It bursts along the middle of each side (consequently alternately with the corners) into three very distinct valves, each of which belong to two adjoining cells, because the three partitions originate lengthwise from the middle of the respective valves, and are therefore opposite or contrary to these, converging from thence to the triangular axis, from which they gradually separate, leaving it finally unconnected and free. The seeds are of an oval oblong shape, smaller than those of the tea. The preceding remarks are made with reference chiefly to the Assam tea and the Nepal Camellia; and purposely, without technical precision, the object being simply, to convey a general idea of the structure of the two sorts of fruit. But they admit of being applied with safety, to all other instances of comparison between the genera in question.

TEA PLANT IN ASSAM.

EXTRACT *from the Address of the Agricultural Society of Calcutta, to Lord W. C. BENTINCK, Governor General, March,* 1835.

" It is to your Lordship that we are indebted for the important inquiry that has been made, whether the culture of the tea plant can be introduced into Hindoostan. A Committee has been formed by Government, and most active investigation have taken place with that object:—In the progress of this Committee, a discovery has been made, which we do not hesitate to pronounce as one of a most interesting and important nature, as connected with the commercial and agricultural interests of this empire; we allude to the existence of the real and genuine tea plant of China, indigenous within the Honorable Company's dominions in Upper Assam. This shrub is no longer to be looked upon as a plant of doubtful introduction. It exists already planted by the hand of nature through a vast extent of territory in Upper Assam, bordering on the Chinese and Burmese provinces of Shore and Yunnan, where it is at present cultivated for its leaf, both for consumption and exportation. We cannot, therefore, but anticipate the best result from these inquiries now, as we understand, in active operation."

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THE TEA PLANT IN THE MUNEEPOOR HILLS.

We understand, that further discoveries of the tea plant have been made on our eastern frontier among the Muneepoor hills, and that some specimens of the leaves have been sent down to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and are now in possession of Dr. Wallich. Major Grant has the merit of this new discovery. The plant was pointed out to him in the hills by *Shans*, who knew it well, having visited the tea gardens cultivated by the Chinese. But we are told the specimens of the leaf, (which we have not seen,) from want of proper curing, are not in a state to render it possible at present, to judge of the quality of the tea that might be obtained in that district. In the meantime, it is very satisfactory to know, that the plant is common among those hills in a large extent of country, and that we have thus a double resource in our own neighbourhood, which may hereafter render us independent of China, for a commodity become so necessary to the comfort of Europeans, and so very important as an object of trade. The hills in Muneepoor, on which the tea plant is indigenous, must be of considerable elevation ; for in a letter we have seen, describing the successful result of a late harassing expedition against some freebooters, it is mentioned, that in two days' march from Sungouoo, the party found themselves among pine and oak forests, and that the nights, even in the middle of March, were extremly cold.—*Calcutta Courier*, *16th April*, 1835.

THE TEA TRADE.

Sale of Spurious Tea.—*London*, *October*, 1834.

On the 25th October, 1834, the second sale of tea, imported under the free-trade system, was held at Garraway's, at which, a lengthened discussion took place among the brokers, respecting a quantity, about 40 chests of spurious tea, included in the sale : towards the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Twining said :

" He felt surprised that the custom-house officers should have allowed such tea to pass ; especially as they took out three ounces from each, and inspected it. These teas ought to have been described by the lowest terms, viz. as " unfit for sale." It was impossible not to contrast the practice followed at the two first sales under the new system, in putting up such teas, with the conduct of the East India Company at their sales. Had such tea been sent to them, it would either have been sent back to China at the expence of those who sent it, or it would have been destroyed at the Nore. If such teas were sold, great injury would be done to the trade, which he was most anxious should maintain that high character it had so long enjoyed.

Mr. Styan begged to remark, that as brokers, they had no right to give a character to the tea, which would render them unable to offer it ; they had therefore given it the lowest character for sale.

Mr. Hooper trusted, the trade would pledge themselves never to buy such teas, (hear.)

Mr. Foy concurred in what had fallen from Messrs. Sanderson and Towers, and said, that with respect to the 30 boxes, there could be no doubt it was. The trade was greatly indebted to Mr. Thompson and Mr. Styan, for withdrawing these spurious teas, and to their principals for refusing to sell them by private contract, (cheers.)

The sales then commenced.

Mr. Moffat, who conducted the first sale, stated, that some seizures had taken place, because teas were mixed in one chest. It was important in the opening of the trade, that this should be known. The seizure had been made by the Crown, under the 3rd and 4th, William IV., cap. 101, sect. 5, which provides, " If two or more sorts of teas, not perfectly mixed to-

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gether, be imported in one package, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized, sued for, recovered, and dealt with, in the same manner as any forfeiture incurred under any law relating to the customs." He hoped that the parties would be allowed to amend their entry; but while the present scale of duties were levied, the trade would be constantly liable to such seizures.

The sales, comprising rather above 1,000 packages, then proceeded: they were conducted by Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Styan, Mr. Thompson, and other brokers. The teas offered, being of very inferior kind, produced very low prices, and the greater part were bought in. Since the conclusion of the sales, a letter has been written by the customs department, stating that 13 boxes of the teas offered during the day, had been seized, *as they contained portions of spurious and unknown leaves.*

The total importations of teas since the trade has been open, are as follow:—By the *Colombian*, 400 boxes; by the *Troughton*, 574 boxes; by the *Lloyd's*, 522 boxes; by the *Neva*, 80 boxes; by the *Neptune*, 190 chests: all from Singapore. Making a total of 1,836 chests.—*Morning Herald, London, 20th October*, 1834.

First Arrival of Teas at Greenock.

The first fruits of the free trade with China have arrived at Greenock by the *Camden*, direct from Canton, and laden with teas and other Chinese produce. The teas are those which the sudden stop of the monopoly prevented the East India Company laying in as winter teas, are precisely those which, under a continuation of that monopoly, would have passed to us through Leadenhall Street in June, 1836. On coming to anchor in the stream off the steam boat-quay, the crew assembled on the quarter-deck, and gave three cheers, which were immediately responded by the people assembled on the quay. The Camden is an Indian built ship, and has a splendid appearance. As a good deal of curiosity has and will be evinced as to the quantity of tea brought by this vessel, we subjoin the following list, which may be relied on as correct: 100 whole, 400 half, and 400 quarter chests Bohea; 2,946 do. 100 do. and 200 do. Congou; 13 do. 377 boxes Souchong; 192 do. and 300 do. Hyson; 192 do. Hyson skin; 47 do. 10 do. and 170 cases Imperial; 17 do. and 280 cases Imperial Gunpowder, 32 do. 10 do. Gunpowder; 240 do. Pekoe; 100 quarter chests and 1 box flower Pekoe; 384 boxes Caper; 82 chests and 401 boxes Campoi; 200 do. Twan-kay.—*Glasgow Chronicle, March*, 1834.

First Tea Sale in Liverpool.

(From the Glasgow Courier, July 29th, 1834.)

The first tea sale in Liverpool took place on Thursday; the particulars of which are as follows:

250 Congou packages of Bohea, fair, common quality, sold at 1*s*. 0½*d*. to 1*s* 0¾*d*. per lb.

660 chests Congou, of common quality, 36 chests only sold, at 1*s*. 3½*d*. to 1*s*. 5¼*d*.; for the remaining 564 chests there were no buyers.

400 chests Congou, rather better quality, 15 chests only sold, at 1*s*. 7*d*. to 1*s*. 7½*d*.; for the remaining 385 chests no buyers.

60 chests Campoi of common quality, 5 chests only sold, at 1*s*. 5¼*d*.; for the remaining 55 chests no buyers.

180 chests Souchong, equal to common Congou, 24 chests only sold, at 1*s*. 5¼*d*. to 1*s*. 5½*d*.; for the remaining 156 chests no buyers.

244 Souchong, equal to common Congou, 88 boxes sold, at 1*s*. 5½*d*. to 1*s*. 8½*d*.; for the remaining 156 boxes no buyers.

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10 chests Pekoe, common quality, old and flat, sold at 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d.
10 boxes Pekoe, good quality, rather flowery, withdrawn.
200 boxes Caper, fair quality, sold at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6¼d.
210 chests Hyson skin, ordinary quality, sold at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9d.
40 chests Hyson skin, fair, common quality, sold at 1s. 11d. to 2s.
5 chests Gunpowder, common quality, large leaf, sold at 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 2½d.
30 small boxes Gunpowder, fair quality, small cat, sold at 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.
10 small boxes Young Hyson, fair quality, sold at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6½d.
10 small boxes Hyson, ordinary, sold at 5s. 0½d per lb.

The above prices, compared with the last East India Company's sale prices, are about as follows: similar quality of Bohea, sold at 1s. 1¼d. and Congous, of about the same qualities as these two chops, were refused at 1s. 7d. and 1s. 9d. per lb. The Campois and Souchongs are similar to what fetched 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 9d. The Pekoe, about 2s., and the Caper, 1s. 10d. to 2s. It must be observed, however, that the above were not admissible for home consumption, and can only be exported in competition with continental prices.

(From the Times, December 17th, 1834.)

Yesterday, a further sale of teas, imported under the new system, in the *Postboy*, from the Cape of Good Hope, took place at the Commercial Saleroom, Mincing-lane. The teas were brought from America, and after having been imported at the Cape of Good Hope, were consigned to this country, and entered for home consumption.

On the selling broker, Mr. White, taking his place, he stated, that some of the teas were withdrawn from the sale, in consequence of the Inspector of the Customs having decided, that some of the teas, designated as Boheas, were Congos, and liable to the duty of 2s. 2d. per lb. In consequence of this decision, it was necessary to withdraw the lots, which were objected to, as being of a mixed description, and liable to the duty of 2s. 2d. per pound also. If this arbitrary conduct was to be pursued, the merchants, and others who had engaged in the China trade, would be placed in a state of extreme difficulty. It was his decided opinion, that the tea in dispute was Bohea, and liable only to the duty of 1s. 2d. per lb., and he should be borne out in the statement, that at the East India Company's sales, many of the Congo packages of Bohea, were superior to the teas now offered; but only paid a duty of 1s. 2d. per lb. He had a letter from a wholesale house of long standing, expressing a confident opinion, opposed to that of the inspector.

A member of the trade said, there could be no doubt but that many of the Boheas sold at the East India Company's sale were superior to those now offered, and paid the low-duty.

Mr. Twining said, as the teas were withdrawn, he did not consider it necessary that any communication should be read, as to the character of the teas in dispute.

The sale then proceeded. It consisted of 920 chests of Bohea, in Congo chests; 197 chests of Caper; 130 chests of Hyson-skin; 86 chests of Gunpowder, and 90 chests of Young Hyson. The Boheas sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.; the Gunpowder, at 4s. 8d. to 5s. per lb.; and the Young Hyson, at 4s. to 4s. 10½d. per lb., being comparatively high prices.

The stocks of tea in possession of the East India Company is now equal to about one year and a half's consumption, or 40,000,000 lbs. The company will offer this large quantity for sale, to meet the wants of the trade; it being understood, that not so much tea as was declared for the last sale, will again be offered in one quarter—viz. 9,000,000 lbs. At the quarterly sale

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just concluded, about 200,000 lbs. of teas were refused at the taxed prices. Every quality of teas (except Congo kind) sold at lower prices than last sale: Congos, from 2*d.* to 3*d.* Twankays, about 3*d.*, and Hysons, from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. The clearances of teas continue to be large; in the last week, they exceeded 600,000 lbs.

Much interest exists in the city respecting the East India Company's tea sale of 9,000,000 lb., which takes place to-day, as at the recent sale in Mincing-lane, Bohea teas, imported from Bombay by the house of Messrs. Hancock and Co., realized from 2*s.* 11½*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb., while, previously and since, Bohea only brings 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb., from which it is argued, making every allowance for superiority of selection abroad, that the present system requires material alteration; and it seems to be generally desired, that Government should alter the mode of levying duties. With reference to the free trade, it is rather an anomaly, that we should be indebted to Bombay for the finest black teas under the present system, and that none but inferior descriptions should have hitherto come direct from China. —*London Paper, Dec.* 1834.

(From the Times, Dec. 17th, 1834.)

The transactions in tea, under the new system, still form a very prominent feature of London business; and several valuable experiments have been made for the purpose of collecting facts, decisive of the utility or otherwise of discriminating duties, and of ascertaining whether London or the out-ports, afford the best market for the commodity. One mercantile house, that of Jardine, Mathieson and Co., by way of putting this latter question to the test, consigned three vessels from Canton; the *Camden*, to Glasgow, the *Georgiana*, to Liverpool, and the *Frances Charlotte*, to London. The cargoes of these vessels were made up of assortments of a similar quality; and in some instances, a "chop" of tea was parted and divided amongst them. All were sold at about the same time, and under similar circumstances, except that in Glasgow, there prevailed a great scarcity of teas; the stock of the dealers, on the arrival of the Camden, having become extremely low. On a comparison of the respective sales, it appears, that the London prices were rather more than 3½ per cent. higher than Glasgow, and 7½ per cent. higher than Liverpool; and the difference would probably have been greater, but that the London dealers were large purchasers at the sales of both those out-ports. A striking proof of the uncertainty of the present mode of levying the duties occurred with respect to the cargoes above-mentioned. In the "chops" of Souchong, divided among them, and being of the same mark and quality, the tea which in London and Liverpool has been charged a duty of 3*s.* as Souchong; in Glasgow was charged 2*s.* 2*d.* as Congo tea.

Tea from the United States.

Nine hundred and fifty chests of tea have been imported from the United States in the packet ship "England," which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.—*Liverpool Courier, December*, 1834.

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL VOYAGES TO THE COAST OF CHINA IN 1831 AND 1832.

From Mr. Marjoribank's Pamphlet on the Present State of British Intercourse with China, 1833.

The following is his abridged account of a voyage of commercial discovery, which was described in greater detail in a memorial laid before the Committee of the House of Commons on the China trade:

"With a view to the very peculiar nature of our relations with China, and to ascertain, if possible, the disposition of the people and Government to a more extended intercourse, previously to my departure from Canton, in 1832 I sent a vessel to visit the principal northern ports; and, if time permitted, to proceed to Corea, Japan, and the Loochoo Islands. Mr. Lindsay, a most intelligent and enterprising member of the factory, well acquainted with the Chinese language and character, was sent in charge of the expedition, and has very ably fulfilled the delicate trust reposed in him. He was accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, a German Protestant Missionary, who had made several voyages in Chinese junks, had penetrated into China, and resided there for some months. He is, besides, a man of very bold and daring character, and admirably conversant with the different dialects of the empire. I regret that this voyage was disapproved of by the Court of Directors, but I cannot help thinking that much useful information has been derived from it. Mr. Lindsay was almost everywhere received with great kindness and hospitality by the natives, but with much distrustful jealousy by the officers of Government. The important facts have been ascertained, that the people are every where most desirous of trade with the English, and that they are jealous of its being possessed so exclusively by the natives of Canton. The Government officers in most instances seem equally anxious for the establishment of commercial intercourse, which would greatly increase their emoluments, but are only apprehensive of incurring the displeasure of the Emperor were they to countenance it. Besides, they entertain, in common with all classes of Chinese, great alarm of the ambitious views of England. It is above all things desirable to remove this impression. Much may be done by means of the press. In proof of this, I may mention that I drew up a brief sketch of the British character and policy, simply stating, that our empire was already too large, that we were far from being desirous of territorial acquisition, but that our only object in visiting China, was to carry on an amicable commercial intercourse, &c. Mr. Lindsay took with him several hundred copies of this tract. It was received and read with great avidity by the Chinese. It has been publicly commented upon by the Emperor, who expresses surprise that a foreigner could write in the language of China; approves of the principles laid down in it; but, as might have been expected, adds that all foreign trade must, as heretofore, be confined to the port of Canton. Several ships have since this expedition proceeded to the northern ports. I regret to say principally for the purpose of disposing of opium. They have generally succeeded. They were, of course, ordered away by official proclamations, which will continue to be issued, until they become a dead letter, and the trade is regularly established. You must expect, however, before long to hear of collision with the natives, or seizures of British subjects, and be prepared to deal with them accordingly."

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.

In the *Peking Gazette*, for September 5th and 6th, 1832, there is a paragraph from the Emperor, in reply to *Taou-shoo*, the Governor of *Keang-nan*, concerning the *Lord Amherst*.

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It states, that on the 12th day of the 6th moon, the English ship was delivered over to Lieutenant-general *Kwanteen-fei*, to see that she left the jurisdiction of *Keany-nan*, and was compelled to go southward; whereas, eight days after, she was found at *Shan-tung*. On this occurring, the Emperor expressed his displeasure, and required from the Governor an explanation. The explanation was not satisfactory, and the Governor, the General, and a third officer, are subjected to a Court of Inquiry.

The Governor says, "That if any such ships should make their appearance and anchor within his jurisdiction, he will send special officers to search them, and see whether they have prohibited goods or not: and if they have, he will drive them away; and if they refuse to obey, he will punish them." The Emperor replies, "This view of the case is utterly erroneous. Foreign ships are neither allowed to anchor, nor to sell any goods there. They are restricted to the port of Canton. If any ships make their appearance and solicit leave to trade, talented officers must be sent to proclaim to them, the orders of Government, and require their implicit submission. They must not go to other provinces and anchor, and endeavour to sell goods. All the officers on the coast, civil and military, great and small, must watch and drive away southward, from province, to province, every foreign ship: and they must be handed over by the Imperial ships of one province to those of another— so that no excuses be afterwards made. If this be not effected, or any other mischief arise, the Governor alone shall be held responsible. Let him ask himself, how he will be able to sustain the weight of the guilt which he will incur! He mismanaged in the first instance, and now he boasts great things about what he will do hereafter. Let him, in every thing, act according to right reason. Not put on the airs of great perspicacity, and, after all, fail in doing the thing that is right.

"Moreover, in managing outside barbarians, he must be careful to adhere to old regulations; and manifest at all times a stern gravity: never affording any pretext for commencing bloody affrays. He is very wrong in assuming all at once, a spirit of swelling self-sufficiency; and disregarding, at the same time, the dignity of Government. He sustains an office in which the territory is committed to his care—is it becoming in him to act and speak in the way he has done!

"His Majesty commands that these thoughts be fully explained to the Governor *Taou-shoo*, and his colleague, *Tintsih-seu*. Respect this!"

The above imperial decision affords some curious points for remark. So little does the *prohibition* as to foreigners visiting different ports on the coast, with legitimate views of trade, seem to be known in China, that the Governor of one of the maritime provinces, in answer to his imperial master's demand for an explanation of his conduct, states merely, that *if the vessels should have prohibited goods*, he will drive them away. Evidently thereby showing his ignorance of any "old regulation" altogether forbidding their approach. Neither does his celestial majesty, in the explanation which he in turn gives, make any distinct mention of "old regulations," or reference to any thing "on record," as is commonly done in all orders issued; the ancient laws could hardly, indeed, be quoted to support a point to which they are opposed. The whole of these modern restrictions appear to be founded solely on the *fiat* of the Emperor, totally regardless of the unchangeableness of the laws, which is so much insisted on, whenever it is sought to remove any disadvantage, which may have been imposed on foreigners. The fact of foreign trade having been formerly carried on at different ports, must be as well known to the Chinese as it is to ourselves; and there can be little doubt but that a great part of the contempt, which

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foreigners meet with in this country, is to be attributed to the readiness with which this, and other arbitrary and severe restrictions, have been submitted to by them.

It must be evident to all who consider the subject, that the renewal of the valuable trade, so easily given up, is rapidly in progress; and that a few more years will see it restored, either with the consent of the Government, or as a contraband trade, assisted by the natives of the different seaports which will reap the benefit of the change. The now notorious weakness of the Chinese naval force proves how futile could be any attempts to put down this trade, when once arranged on an understood plan; and little now remains but for the Chinese Government to choose between the two modes of trade; for to one of them it must come. The local Government of Canton has, by counselling the Emperor to permit the import of opium into the port, at a fixed duty, acknowledged the impossibility of preventing its introduction, notwithstanding the repeated and positive orders to do so, and a similar admission would ere long be extorted from the officers of all the maritime provinces; for they could offer no effectual resistance to the combined activity and mutual interests of foreigners and their own people.—*Canton Register*, 24*th January*, 1833.

A Review in the " Chinese Repository" for April 1834, *of the respective journals of H. H. Lindsay and the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, says,—*

" Except at the entrance of the ports of Canton and Macao, the waters which wash the shores of China, Corea, Japan, Lewchew, and Formosa, have seldom been visited by foreign ships during the last one hundred years; consequently, most of the works extant, which treat of these seas, were written, or have been compiled from accounts of surveys which were made, prior to that time. Considering only the population and various productions and wants of these empires and kingdoms, together with the great extent of sea-board, and the number and magnitude of their rivers, it seems surprising that they have attracted so little attention. Nowhere else are such wide fields open for enterprise, yet in no other part of the world is so little exhibited."

VOYAGES *of Country Ships to the Coast of China.*

1832. The Ship Merope, having in the last season proceeded along the coast, the Committee at China, received from the British agent, the following reply to their inquiry. "The accompanying letter from Captain Parkyns will give you a better idea than I can, of his last successful expedition to the eastward. He sailed on the 6th July, and returned on the 31st of August, with the loss of all his anchors in a typhoon off Formosa. He had about 450 chests of opium, of which he sold only about 15,000 or 16,000 dollars worth, for which he received broken dollars. He had no other traffic besides opium; nor have any of the vessels which have gone to the eastward, been ever able to deal in any other article, unless occasionally in a little saltpetre; no other vessel went to the eastward last year."

The Jamesina had returned from the eastward, having, as was stated, sold a large quantity of opium on the coast, to the amount of 330,000 dollars, at prices on an average superior to what could have been obtained at Canton. A small quantity of woollens and calicoes were also said to have been sold at advantageous prices. This ship had not been further north, than the river Min, in Fuh-chow-foo; she there entered the port on the 30th Jan. and Mr. Innes, the supercargo of the Jamesina, proceeded to the capital, and presented a request to trade in woollens, calicoes and rice. This at first

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was promised by some low and unauthorized mandarins, but, as it appeared, merely with a view of inducing his departure from the city. After a lapse of several days, Mr. Innes again returned. Several conferences with the mandarins took place, in which much equivocation was displayed on their part; they finally stated, that the Imperial orders positively prohibited foreign ships trading at Fuh-chow. On inquiry being made as to what cause induced him to come there instead of Canton, Mr. Innes stated, "that the exactions at that port were so heavy as to prevent small ships from trading there with advantage." The Jamesina remained twelve days at Fuh-chow, having previously visited Chin-chow Bay and Amoy.

Though this ship had been cruizing on the Coast since the beginning of November, no specific notice had been taken of her in any edict of which the Committee had heard. It was accounted for, from the circumstance of the Jamesina, previously to her arrival at Fuh-chow, having adopted the system of avoiding, rather than attracting, the notice of the mandarins; whereas the Sylph, from the edicts issued, appeared to have forced herself into notice, by hoisting flags and seeking communication with the Government*.

Every attempt to carry on trade with the natives at Fu-chow proved abortive, and the views of Mr. Innes were completely frustrated through the measures adopted by the local Government, who seem throughout to have displayed great moderation and forbearance; for, as Mr. Innes observes, "during all their conferences, which must have been very irritating to the authorities, it is fair to say, not an allusion to threat was made on their part;" and as to the little prospect of forcing a trade in European manufactures at the northern ports of the Chinese empire, Mr. Innes remarks, "my mind is made up, that until some important change in the relation of the two countries takes place, the only chance of pushing English manufactures on this coast, is by having them a small item in an opium cargo. At the same time, it must be stated, that the population of the country are most anxious to trade, if they could escape mandarin vengeance."

1833. The continuance of the visit of foreign ships to the northern ports of China appears to have excited much notice; but it is difficult at present to offer any decided opinion, as to what may be the result, should such voyages become frequent. Experience has very clearly shewn, that the Chinese possess little or no power to enforce the execution of their orders for the immediate expulsion of any ships which may appear on the coast. It also appears, that when removed from the influence of fear of their own Government, the people on the coast are well disposed towards foreigners and desirous to engage in trade. The edict from the emperor to the viceroy of Keangnan is worthy of remark, as exhibiting a decided wish on the part of that great officer, to sound whether any disposition existed on the part of his Imperial Majesty to permit the establishment of foreign trade in that province; such at least may be assumed from the following extract: "If hereafter any such ships make their appearance and anchor within my jurisdiction, I will send especial officers to search them and see whether they have prohibited goods or not. If they have, I will drive them away; and if they refuse to obey, I will punish them." The natural inference therefore, is that if such ships had no contraband goods, the viceroy imagined they might be permitted to trade. The Emperor, however, replied with much anger, "that this view of the case is entirely erroneous, for foreign ships are on no account to be permitted to trade any where but at Canton."

Edicts were issued against the resort of ships to the north-east coast. In order to carry them into effect, the Governor of Canton was to be made

* This vessel returned, and it is reported that her voyage was unsuccessful.

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responsible for ships which had entered by the great Ladrone and afterwards proceeded to the north ; and he was to take every measure to intercept them. For ships which might go northward by the exterior seas without touching at Canton, the Governors of the northern provinces were to be held responsible.—*Auber on China,* 1834.

The recent visit of a small vessel (the *Kronberg,* of 90 tons), up the coast, as far as north lat. 30°, furnishes us, (were such necessary,) with additional evidence of the anxiety with which the Chinese of the maritime provinces wish for their, and our emancipation, from a system, which it is astonishing could have been suffered to grow to its present state. We speak advisedly, when we say that every one, with whom the gentlemen engaged in the above expedition came into communication, was anxious and willing to trade. It will be asked, What then is required, if both parties are well disposed to this traffic? The answer is obvious : merchants can but point the way ; it is for the nation or, in other words, for the effective of the nation, the government, to ensure the object. A commercial treaty with this country, properly asked, could not, and would not be withheld—we say properly asked, for a succession of embassies, with want of confidence in themselves and their cause, and with presents which they allow to be called tribute, would bring down the result which was to have been expected in former embassies, and which met with failure and contempt.—*Canton Register,* 17*th October,* 1832.

The voyage of the Amherst to Amoy, Fuh-chow, Ning-po, Shang-hae, Shantung promontory, Corea, Grand Loo-choo Island, Formosa, and the Piscadores, will generally have attracted the attention of the mercantile world; for this voyage was undertaken for mercantile purposes. It will now be asked, what has been the result of it? Instead of making progress in our mercantile connexion with China, we retrograded every year. Our ships visited, formerly, Amoy and Ning-po, and once even Teen-tsin ; but since we confined ourselves solely to trade at Canton, these harbours only existed in name in the memory of the British merchant. The laws of the Celestial Empire were held forth to deter every individual from overstepping the barriers, which Chinese policy had, during the latter years, erected against foreign encroachment. It is astonishing to observe how implicitly we believed the opening of a trade to other ports to be a matter of impossibility, though it never had been tried. A great deal of this belief in impossibilities, was the effect of this tasking the Chinese political power to enforce prohibitions according to the threats which were occasionally thrown out against "contumacious barbarians." Besides, we wanted charts, and were very uncertain that, if we might really enter the harbours without injuring the ships, our success in trade, would be rather problematical.

In 1831, the enlightened chief of the factory, Mr. Marjoribanks, anxious to extend the channels for British industry, suggested this expedition. The vessel was well armed, and had both Europeans on board, who spoke and wrote the language, and a learned native, who was fully conversant with the diplomatic style of his country. Captain Rees, the commander of the Amherst, was an able navigator and surveyor, who not only understood to bring the ship through all dangers, but also to leave directions for other vessels, which could not be mistaken. In the course of the voyage, it was ascertained, that the nation at large was anxious to cultivate friendship, and to trade ; the local mandarins generally, not at all averse to second the efforts of the foreigners ; but more anxious for their rank, than desirous of momentary

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gain; but the Supreme Government hostile against such attempts. At the same time, it was found that none of the local squadrons in the harbours were able to drive away one well-armed merchant ship. Most of the forts were dismantled, and all of them without a garrison. In the discussions with the Government, two points were insisted on: 1st, "You tell us that the laws of the Celestial Empire are invariable; thus the law enacted by Kang-he, permitting the foreigners to trade to all the ports of the empire cannot be revoked." 2nd. "We allow your vessels to all our Indian ports without laying the least restriction upon them, and we desire to enjoy the same privileges." These two remarks could never be refuted.

Whilst stating these things, we do not wish to engage the attention upon visionary objects, but would simply observe, that China constitutes one of the largest fields for trade in the whole of Asia. This is the result of observation, not of conjecture. The harbours of Amoy, Fuh-chow, Ning-po, Shang-hae, Teen-tsin, and Kae-chow, in Mant-chow Tartary, employ many thousand native craft. In this principal emporia is neither want of capital nor of produce for exportation. We will not determine how far a nation has a right to claim commercial intercourse with foreigners, from which a despotic government has excluded it, nor can we vouch for the sincerity of the mandarins, who expressed, repeatedly, their anxious desire, that a commercial relation with the British nation and their respective harbours, should exist; but we cannot, at the same time, admit, that the sole will of a despot, ought to deter foreigners from opening a friendly intercourse with a nation, which longs for it.

Though the voice of the people may not penetrate to the throne, and may even there be disregarded, we confidently hope, that this voyage will give rise to a discussion, in how far international laws entitle us to claim a trade with all the ports of China. We do not rejoice at the physical weakness of a government, which with so great dexterity wields the pencil, and terrifies foreigners, or rather "barbarians," by fulminating edicts; yet we cannot consider its insolent demands, of never approaching any port of the coast besides a small port of Canton province, so binding upon any foreign nation. The mandarins themselves never try to enforce this prohibitory law, for they are too reasonable, though they will tell every intruder, to be off immediately; they will also endeavour to drive the "barbarians" away, by a liberal grant of provisions; or by allowing the people to come on board and make purchases; and then report to their superiors, that they have expelled the barbarians instantaneously.

The trade to China has lately elicited the most learned discussion, which, we hope, will lead to some satisfactory results. We should wish to see the northern ports also included in the general view of the subject. Upon a very moderate calculation, our trade would require double the number of vessels that are now employed in it, if we could gain this point. The imports of many of our manufactures would not be attended with loss, as is presently the case, but with profit; and the quantity would be twice as much as it is now. Our teas, if taken from the ports in the neighbourhood of which they grow, would be cheaper; the imposition would be less, and the local Government would be anxious to secure the trade to their own district, so long as the choice of a harbour depended on the foreign merchant. There would thenceforth be an end of all the altercations, which at Canton, to our great disadvantage, have often put a stop to our mercantile transactions.

In declaring, therefore, that the trade to the northern ports of China is both desirable, as well as practicable, we would be happy if our sincere wishes for attaining the object, might be very soon realized.—*From a Correspondent in the Singapore Chronicle, 8th November,* 1832.

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EXPEDITIONS *to the East Coast of China.*

Of late several vessels have cruised upon the coast of China, for the purpose of selling opium, and where practicable, other articles of foreign importation. Since the arrival of the Lord Amherst, it appears, that a hope has been entertained that something may yet be done in the way of trade upon the coast, notwithstanding the *veto* of the emperor. A short time since the Sylph left Lintin, and we hear that the Jamesina is about to depart upon a similar expedition. In the former vessel, Mr. Gutzlaff, the well known missionary, took his passage, in order to prosecute his benevolent designs; and from his extraordinary knowledge of the people of the various provinces, his tact, and great perseverance, there is every reason to hope that much good may result from his indefatigable exertions.

If these repeated attempts at opening a trade at various points of the coast are but partially successful, much credit will be due to the spirited projectors who have sent forth these vessels to act as pioneers of commerce, with the very slender prospect of remuneration which appears likely to reward them. —*Chinese Courier, 3rd November*, 1832.

A striking exemplification of the miserable state of the Chinese naval force, may be derived from the fact, of a merchant ship, manned by lascars, proceeding for months from port to port, along the coast, in direct defiance of the imperial orders, followed up by the degradation and loss of rank of some of the officers in command,—without a single attempt being made to drive away the barbarian intruders. At one port, it is even said, an attempt was made, by the offer of a pecuniary bribe, to induce our voyagers to retire from the coast.

Sanguine hopes were entertained of opening an intercourse at Corea; which, however, ended in disappointment,

The merchants were every where found eager to purchase British manufactures; but, owing to the opposition of the mandarins, believe that sales were effected only at the port of Fuh-chow-foo (the capital of Fokien), and even there to a limited extent.—*Canton Register, 17th September*, 1832.

The Canton Register gives an account of a report to the Emperor by the Governor, Foo-yuen, Te-tuh, and Hoppo of Canton, on the subject of foreign trade. "Le, the Te tuh, considers it a matter of impossibility to prevent ships from proceeding to the north-east coast, since the ocean is so very wide, and he has found out that vessels may proceed thither direct without touching in Canton province." Of course he does all he can to prevent it.

"He sends for that purpose, cruisers to keep a sharp look out," especially upon vessels proceeding from Canton. As to the complaints of the barbarian merchants, that they suffer injustice from the Hong merchants, the Hoppo declares, that they were at liberty to petition the Government; and, if their grievances were unredressed, the matter would be reported to the Emperor, and "therefore, they have no reason to creep like rats into the seas of Che-keang and Shan-tung."

It would seem, from what appears of the Hoppo's arguments, that a question had arisen, whether it might not be expedient to remove the seat of foreign trade from Canton, or to extend it also to other ports. That such a question should be agitated at Pekin, is a sufficient proof, that more importance is attached to foreign trade by the rulers of the celestial empire, than is generally supposed: and could a medium of diplomatic communication with the capital be established, we augur from the above fact, that the hope of obtaining liberty of trade with other great sea-port towns of the Chinese dominions, besides Canton, is no longer a chimera. We will quote the passage that has induced this remark;

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"The Hoppo has examined in the matter of trade. He finds that the Hong merchants are just in their dealings, according to their own statement; that the reduction of the port duties, three years ago, has roused the barbarian merchants to gratitude for the favor bestowed by the Great Emperor, who shows compassion towards distant foreigners. In consequence of these regulations, there came more than twenty English vessels two years ago. Up to the 17th of January of this year, there had been already twenty-six ships. The Company's trade had been carried on as customary: the duties paid: and every thing was going on prosperously, and upon a firm footing. Country and other barbarian ships participated in the trade, and had nothing to complain of. He considers, therefore, the pretence of transferring the trade to other ports, on account of the injustice done to the foreign merchants, as quite futile, and as a mere cloak to open a trade with other provinces, where the commodities yield a greater profit.—*Calcutta Courier, 28th August,* 1833.

Trade on the north-east coast of China.

Several official documents have been issued, both by the supreme and provincial governments, in reference to the English ships which have appeared on the coast during the last six or eight months. A brief exposition of the intentions of the English in this part of the world as being commercial, and pointing out the benefits of an amicable and free commerce, reached his Imperial Majesty, and though not couched in the servile language which he might wish, yet probably, it tended to inform and influence his understanding. For in the recent documents, although there is expressed a firm resolution to limit the commerce to Canton, there is nothing of anger apparent. He directs that no supplies of water or rice shall be given or sold to foreign ships wishing to trade on the coast, nor must they be allowed to buy or sell goods; still they are not to be fired on; nor any attempt to be made to search them. So far His Majesty is mild. The governor of Keangnan was evidently in favor of some trade to the northward. He proposed to search the ships, and if they had contraband goods, then drive them away, implying, that if they had not, they might trade. And the Governor of Canton, instead of suggesting the seizure of the persons on board any of these ships to punish them; proposes that after their return they may be allowed to trade at Canton, and the Hong merchants be required to deal justly with them. Thus, he adds, he intends to follow up his sacred Majesty's extreme desire to facilitate the intercourse of merchants, and to show tenderness to strangers from distant parts of the world. Whether all this soft talking will be followed by more liberal acting or not, we do not pretend to say; but some persons think it almost amounts to a tacit connivance.

Mr. Gutzlaff's Christian name Keale (for Carlos) has come to the Emperor's notice twice. He was on the coast of Keangnan the 9th of December; and the ship in which he sailed had been the means of saving twelve shipwrecked Chinese who were landed on the island Tsongming (see D'Anville) to which they belonged. Did deeds of beneficence and kindness always accompany commerce, it would be a double blessing to the nations of mankind.—*Chinese Repository, February,* 1833.

TRANSLATION *of an Imperial Edict, in reply to a Memorial from Wei-yuen-lang, Foo-yuen, and acting Governor of Fuh-keen, concerning an English vessel on the coast of that province.*

The following Imperial edict has been respectfully received.

"Wei-yuen-lang has sent up a memorial, stating, that a foreign ship,

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having been driven thither by the wind, had anchored within (his jurisdiction): he therefore requests permission to pluck the buttons from (the caps of) those officers who had failed to preserve a strict guard, and prevent the vessel's approach."

"On the northern and southern coasts of Fuh-keen province, the ships of the Lew-chew nation alone have been hitherto permitted to hold commercial intercourse. All other foreign ships are not allowed to anchor there. Now it is authenticated that the said acting Governor states, that an English ship had sailed to and anchored in the Woo-hoo (or "five tigers,") offing. The said province has not hitherto traded with outside foreigners; how then can it be suffered that (vessels) should approach the land to sell their goods? Even if, in consequence of bad weather, they had been injured, or had lost their cables, the repairs ought to be made with the utmost despatch, and the vessels quickly dismissed and sent beyond the borders of the province."

"The officers cruizing about in the offings of Hoo-keang and other places, were unable to carry into effect precautionary measures. This was extremely remiss and careless. Let Chin-chin-fang, the (naval) Foo-tseang assisting at Min-an, and Chin-heen-sang, the acting (naval) Foo-sze at Min-an, both have their buttons plucked (from their caps), and let them be compelled to drive the vessels away speedily. If they manage ill, let them be immediately reported to me. Let also the said acting Governor examine clearly respecting the time of the foreign ships' departure from his jurisdiction, and send a prepared memorial of the facts. Respect this!"

The original of this paper is printed, and without date. But there are written on it these words, "the 2nd." It is probably the 2nd of the 7th moon, July 28th. The places mentioned appear to be in the neighbourhood of Amoy.—*Canton Register, 3rd September,* 1832.

FUH-CHOW.

April 22*nd*.—We arrived to-day in the harbour of Fuh-chow, after having, the day before, slightly touched the ground. The whole atmosphere was shrouded in darkness, which obscured the land-marks, at the entrance of the harbour; yet we had excellent pilots on board, who brought us in safely. We are now come to that district whence the greatest quantity of tea is furnished for consumption in Europe. The hills where the tea is cultivated, stretch abroad in every direction. The soil does not yield a sufficient quantity of rice for home consumption; however, the exports of timber, bamboo, and teas, more than balance the imports of rice and cotton. The whole region is very romantic; ridges of undulating hills, naked in part, and partly cultivated, in form of terraces, up to the top, give the whole a most picturesque aspect. The river, which leads up to the capital, is broad and navigable as far as the city. Here are no fragments of ancient edifices or other classic ruins, but a display of Chinese industry and skill in all its variety. The villages and hamlets are very numerous all along the river, often in beautiful situations. The Dutch anciently traded at this port; but even the remembrance of it is now lost. Our appearance, therefore, struck the inhabitants with astonishment. The entrance of the river is in lat. 26° 6'; long. 119° 55'. As soon as we had anchored, we were visited by the inhabitants of the adjacent village. They made no inquiries after trifles, but were anxious to ascertain the prices of our cargo, and invited us to their village. Fertile fields, sown with wheat, naked rocks, and plains of sand, gave a diversified aspect to the whole environs. We visited our friends in their houses, and held very long conversations with them, principally upon trade.—*Gutzlaff's Journal.*

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Fuh-chow possesses many advantages for foreign commerce. The river Min, upon which it is built, is "navigable for ships of the largest burden to within 10 miles of the town, perhaps nearer." Its three principal branches take their rise, one in the province of Che-keang, and after passing through the country whence comes all the finest black tea, joins the other two branches, which have their origin among the mountains of Keang-se. "Had we therefore the liberty of trading here," says Mr. H. H. Lindsay, "the tea, which is brought at a vast expence to Canton, might be conveyed in boats, from the farms where it is cultivated, on board the ships." In the mere difference of expence incurred between transporting the tea to Canton and to Fuh-chow, "a saving of nearly four taels per pecul, on 150,000 peculs, or 600,000 taels, would be annually made." One of the most respectable merchants of Fuh-chow, who was in the habit of visiting the ship, wrote to Mr. L. in these words: "But I have formerly asked, why does not your honorable ship go out into the open ocean? I have already told you, I only wait to know where you will go, and I shall take tea on board my vessel, and transport it without interruption. As regards tea, it is somewhat scarce at present; but, if you have confidence in me, and will transact the business secretly, and inform me by letter beforehand, then there will be no difficulty in supplying you, not only with 10,000 catties, but with any quantity you may desire." While at Fuh-chow, Mr. L. made many inquiries concerning the demand for articles of foreign manufacture, and thinks that the following statement will give a tolerably accurate idea of the shop prices then current.

Camlets, ... Sp. Drs.	56 *a* 70 per piece.
Superfine Broad Cloth,............	38 *a* 42
Calicoes,..........................	9 *a* 12
Long Ells,.........................	10 *a* 14
Iron,.........................	2 per pecul.

As regards the probability of establishing foreign trade at Fuh-Chow, the experience which Mr. L. gained, led him to the following conclusion:

"That, under present circumstances, an avowed permission is not to be expected from the Chinese Government, and that it will be invariably refused when requested as a favour; but that a tacit sanction, and indeed connivance, will readily be extorted from their weakness, provided ships remain outside the port: in which case, the Government can make out any account they please, to transmit to the Emperor. Some management will be required by the first ships which come there, to steer a course which will both keep the mandarins at a respectful distance, and at the same time, conciliate the good-will of the people. This will remove one great source of uneasiness to the local Government, lest affrays and homicides should arise between the natives and foreigners, which must then necessarily involve the mandarins. Nothing however will be more easy than to continue and improve the natural good understanding which prevailed during the whole period of our stay; it is only when the Chinese see the foreigners insulted and despised by their rulers, that they also treat them with habitual disrespect, and thus a sort of national antipathy is created, which indeed it is the main object of the Chinese Government to promote. At Canton, they have succeeded too well; let us hope that when the time arrives, in which foreigners are again allowed to frequent other ports of China, circumstances may be different; for when they are respected by the Government, I have no hesitation in saying, there will be mutual good-will between all classes of the Chinese and English."—*(H. H. Lindsay's Report.)*

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SHANG-HAE.

[*Extracts from H. H. Lindsay's Report.*]

"As this is the first time the emporium of Shang-hae has been brought under the immediate notice of Europeans, some few remarks on it may not be inappropriate. Considering the extraordinary advantages which this place possesses for foreign trade, it is wonderful that it has not attracted more observation. One of the main causes of its importance is found in its fine harbour and navigable river, by which, in point of fact, Shang-hae is the sea-port of the Yang-tsze-keang, and the principal emporium of Eastern Asia, the native trade of it greatly exceeding even that of Canton. On our first arrival, I was so much struck with the vast quantity of junks entering the river, that I caused them to be counted for several successive days. The result was, that in seven days, upwards of 400 junks, varying in size from 100 to 400 tons, passed Woo-sung, and proceeded to Shang-hae. During the first part of our stay, most of these vessels were the north country junks, with four masts, from Teen-tsin, and various parts of Mantchow Tartary; flour and peas from which place, formed a great part of their cargo. But during the latter part of our stay, the Fuh-keen junks began to pour in, to the number of 30 and 40 per day. Many of these were from Formosa, Canton, the Eastern Archipelago, Cochin China, and Siam.

"The river Woo-sung comes out of the Tahoo (great lake), at Changkeaow-kow; it then traverses the Yun-ho, or great canal, and thus communicates with the Yang-tsze-keang, the yellow river, and Peking; from the Yun-ho it enters the Pang-shan lake, and flows by Soo-chow, the capital of the southern part of Keang-soo, one of the most commercial, wealthy, and luxurious cities of the empire. From this place numerous navigable rivers communicate and traverse each other in every direction. Thus it appears that this river affords a commodious water communication with the remotest parts of the empire, from Peking to Yunan, and from the eastern coast to the centre of the deserts in Tartary. The advantages which foreigners, especially the English, would derive from liberty of trade with this place, are incalculable. Woollen manufactures are now only admitted by inland transport from Canton, and the various exactions and necessary expences attendant on their conveyance, render them unattainable by the mass of the population in the interior; and from the coldness of the climate in the northern provinces, woollens would naturally be in much higher estimation in them, than in the comparatively warm climate of Canton, did equal facilities exist for their introduction.

"When it is considered how trifling the present consumption of woollens is, when compared with the population of China; for instance, in the staple commodity of broad cloth, under 800,000 yards, among 360,000,000 people, not giving an average of one yard among 450 persons; is it wild or theoretic to imagine, that with a more free and extended intercourse, the consumption might be quadrupled, or in time even increased ten-fold? Or is it unreasonable to turn an anxious eye to these hitherto almost unknown parts of the globe, to find new outlets for our English manufactures, now, when all the nations of Europe are straining every nerve, by the encouragement of their own manufactures, and the imposition of protecting duties, to exclude the produce of English industry from their markets? Here is a nation in population nearly doubling that of all Europe, combined with a sea-coast of fully 3,000 miles, abounding with the finest rivers and harbours in the world. Its ports and cities are filled with an industrious, enterprising, and commercial population, who would all hail the establishment of a foreign trade with joy. Even the mandarins, in enforcing their inhospitable and misanthropic laws, are ready to acknowledge the vast advantages which

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would be derivable from foreign intercourse; yet the mere will of a solitary despot has, for the last century, been sufficient to separate near 400,000,000 of human beings from all communication with their species. I do not pretend to be sufficiently versed in the laws of nations (none of which are recognized by the ruler of China), to presume to say, how far other countries are bound to yield implicit submission to these laws. But I may be allowed to express a hope, that as we attain more mutual knowledge of each other, and become better acquainted with the friendly sentiments entertained by the mass of the people towards foreigners, these selfish and injurious principles may gradually wear away; and that the time will soon come, when the people of China, under a more liberal and enlightened system of government, may assume the place they are entitled to among the civilized nations of the world."

Teen-tsin.

From Gutzlaff's Journal.

The scene, as we approached Teen-tsin, became very lively. Great numbers of boats and junks, almost blocking up the passage, and crowds of people on shore, bespoke a place of considerable trade. After experiencing much difficulty from the vessels which thronged us on every side, we at length came to anchor in the suburbs of the city, in a line with several junks lately arrived from Soakah, and were saluted by the merry peals of the gong. * * * * * * * *

In the mean time, our men went on with their trade. Under the superintendence of some officers, who had farmed the duties, they began to unload, and to transport the goods to the store-houses. Many a trick was played in order to avoid the payment of duties, although they were very light. Indeed, the sailors' merchandise was almost entirely exempt from all charges. As soon as the goods were removed to the ware-houses, the resident merchants made their purchases, and paid immediately for their goods, in sycee silver. These transactions were managed in the most quiet and honest manner, and to the benefit of both parties. On the sugar and tin very little profit was gained, but more than one hundred per cent. was made on the sapan-wood and pepper, the principal articles of our cargo. European calicoes yielded a profit of only fifty per cent.; other commodities, imported by Canton men, sold very high. On account of the severe prohibitions, there was a stagnation in the opium trade. One individual, a Canton merchant, had been seized by Government; and large quantities of the drug, imported from Canton, could find no purchasers.

The trade of Teen-tsin is quite extensive. More than five hundred junks arrive annually from the southern ports of China, and from Cochin-China and Siam. The river is so thronged with junks, and the mercantile transactions give such life and motion to the scene, as strongly to remind one of Liverpool. As the land in this vicinity yields few productions, and the capital swallows up immense stores, the importations required to supply the wants of the people must be very great. Though the market was well furnished, the different articles commanded a good price. In no other part of China is trade so lucrative as in this; but no where else are so many dangers to be encountered. A great many junks were wrecked this year; and this is the case every season; and hence the profits realized on the whole amount of shipping are comparatively small. Teen-tsin would open a fine field for foreign enterprise: there is a great demand for European woollens; but the high prices which they bear, prevent the inhabitants from making extensive purchases. I was quite surprised to see so much sycee silver in circulation. The quantity of it was so great, that there seemed to be no difficulty in col-

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lecting thousands of taels at the shortest notice. A regular trade with silver is carried on by a great many individuals. The value of the tael, here, varies from thirteen to fourteen hundred cash. Some of the firms issue bills, which are as current as bank-notes in England. Teen-tsin, possessing so many advantages for commerce, may very safely be recommended to the attention of European merchants.

AMOY.

After many delays, we finally arrived at Amoy. This place is situated on a very large island, on the left side of a bay, which deeply indents the country, and forms numerous islands. The city is very extensive, and contains at least two hundred thousand inhabitants. All its streets are narrow, the temples numerous, and a few large houses owned by wealthy merchants. Its excellent harbour has made it, from time immemorial, one of the greatest emporiums of the empire, and one of the most important markets of Asia. Vessels can sail up close to the houses, load and unload with the greatest facility, have shelter from all winds, and in entering or leaving the port, experience no danger of getting ashore. The whole adjacent country being sterile, forced the inhabitants to seek some means of subsistence. Endowed with an enterprising spirit, and unwearied in the pursuit of gain, they visited all parts of the Chinese empire, gradually became bold sailors, and settled as merchants all along the coast. Thus they colonised Formosa, which from that period to this has been their granary; visited and settled in the Indian Archipelago, Cochin-China, and Siam. A population constantly overflowing, demanded constant resources for their subsistence, and this they found in colonization. This they have promoted all along the coast of China up to Mantchow Tartary. As soon as the colonists amass sufficient money, they return home, which they leave again when all is spent.

Amoy was formerly a resort for ships of different foreign nations. The English were forced to relinquish the trade by the severe extortions to which they were subject. The Dutch continued it for a longer time, but neglected it when their influence at Formosa ceased. The Spanish have nominal permission to trade there to this day; but they have preferred to send their ships to Macao. They retaliated upon the Chinese junks which annually arrive at Manilla, from Amoy and Shang-hae, by imposing upon them higher duties than they themselves paid at Amoy. This has embittered the Chinese against them, given rise to smuggling, and greatly impeded the trade.

We sailed afterwards up the inlet. At the entrance we found from six to ten fathoms of water, so that the largest ships could anchor opposite the city. There were, in all, about one hundred and fifty junks in the harbour, many of them undergoing repairs in the docks, which are very commodious. Daily arrivals from Formosa, with cargoes of rice, increased the number. Notwithstanding the abundant supply, rice was very dear, and soon after our departure, rose to an enormous price. Farther up the inlet are shoals, and numerous rocks above water. On our return to the ship, we found that our learned Chinaman had fallen overboard, but was providentially rescued by our second mate, Mr. Jemison, a gentleman of great intrepidity.

April 4.—I was roused by the arrival of all the mandarins who had formerly been aboard. They told us that we had nothing to expect, but must immediately leave the port. At the same time, we received a document from the Te-tuh, containing an imperial edict, issued the twenty-first year of Kea King, (1817, a year after the British Embassy,) to the officers in the Fuh-keen and Che-keang provinces. They were not to permit a barbarian ship to come near the coast of those two provinces—not to allow her

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to anchor for a moment, but to drive her instantly away; and not to connive at the people's going on board.

All these orders had been neglected by the admiral, in our case, yet did he plead this document as the sole rule of his conduct. The last clause, however, he had overstepped by his severity, in cruelly beating the people who came "alongside" of us, merely to look at our ships, with the design not only to intimidate them, but also to disgrace us in the eyes of the natives, as unworthy of notice. In this design he failed, for though the people seemed astonished at his harsh treatment to us, they could not forbear to be kind to strangers, whom they considered as their friends. * * * * *

April 7.—To-day we got under weigh. I cannot omit to notice a few more particulars respecting this most celebrated emporium of Fuh-keen, and one of the greatest in Asia. Its harbour is excellent, and accessible to the largest men-of-war. The natives of this district seem to be born traders and sailors. Their barren country, which furnishes employment for only a few hands, but far more their inclination, prompts them to leave their home, either for Formosa, or the principal emporium of the Chinese empire, or the Indian Archipelago, or for the fisheries along their native shores. Wherever they go, they are rarely found in a state of abject poverty; on the contrary, they are often wealthy, and command the trade of whole islands and provinces; as well by their capital, as by their superior enterprise and industry. Strongly attached to their early home, they either return as soon as they have acquired a small property, or they make large remittances. Many of the merchants, settled in the north part of China, return annually with their profits. It is not surprising, therefore, that a large amount of Chinese shipping belongs to Amoy merchants; and that the greater part of capital employed in the coasting trade, is their property. Hence this barren tract is one of the richest in China, from the enterprise of the inhabitants. Here is doubtless one of the best harbours for European mercantile enterprise, both for its situation, its wealth, and the stores of all Chinese exports. At an early period, the Portuguese traded here; the Dutch followed them; the English for a long time had a factory here; and the Spanish have to this day, a nominal right to come hither. The cause of the cessation of trade has not been so much the prohibition of the Emperor as the great extortion to which it was subject. The renewal of commerce will have the most beneficial influence both upon the nation engaging in it, and upon the Chinese.

Formosa.

It is related in Grosier's Description de la China, vol. i. pp. 334—338, that a dreadful hurricane occurred in 1782, in which great part of the country was overflowed by the sea, many houses destroyed, and numerous vessels sunk or stranded.

The policy of the present dynasty with regard to Formosa, has been to take every measure to prevent its becoming a resort for people disaffected to Government; for this purpose a heavy demand is made on every person requesting permission to emigrate, and many difficulties are put in the way of those desiring to do so. It is, however, notwithstanding these precautions, subject to frequent insurrections; besides which, a constant border warfare is carried on between the Chinese colonists, and the aborigines of the eastern parts.

The Chinese state, that it is the policy of their Government, to retain possession of Formosa, not so much from its intrinsic value, as with a view to permit others from occupying an island so contiguous to their maritime provinces, and from apprehensions, that it might be made, as formerly, a resort

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for pirates. The western side of the island is alone possessed by the Chinese; the eastern, on which they have not attempted to form settlements, is inhabited by the aborigines, and but little known to foreigners, by none of whom are we aware of its having been visited since the temporary residence of the adventurous Benjowsky, about sixty years ago.

Formosa is the granary of Fokein, and produces a great part of the camphor exported from Canton; the privilege of dealing in which is sold by the Government, at an annual rate, to an individual.

April 11th. On awaking this morning, we were near the level coast of Formosa. The island, which has became celebrated since the establishment of the Dutch on some parts of it, at present forms the granary of Fuh-keen. It produces immense quantities of rice, and furnishes many cargoes of sugar. The Formosa camphor is generally known, and exported to all parts of Europe. Though the greater part of the island has been subjected to China, the eastern portion, lying beyond the range of hills which passes through the island, is still in possession of the aborigines

There is a very brisk trade with this fruitful island, but chiefly in the hands of Fuh-keen merchants, who have advanced the capital for clearing the rice-fields, and for the cultivation of sugar. There are no junks strictly belonging to this island; all the shipping is the property of the Amoy merchants.

After anchoring, we were immediately visited by great numbers of fishermen. They did not show the least suspicion; on the contrary, they treated us as old acquaintance, and promised to bring off some merchants to effect purchases. They were very eager to possess books, and came alongside in great numbers, earnestly craving them.—*Gutzlaff's Journal.*

Island of Chusan.

Sir J. Brabazon Urmston, notwithstanding the idea which he entertains, with others, of the impracticable character of the Chinese government, has directed his pamphlet chiefly to show, that Canton is a bad port for carrying on the tea trade; that the British trade ought to be removed to a more convenient station, which would be found in the Island of Chusan, of which he gives the following description:

The Island of Chusan is situated in latitude 30 deg. 25 min. north, and longitude 121 deg. 41 min. east. It is about nine leagues, or 27 miles, in length, from N. E. to S. W., and about five leagues, or 15 miles, in breadth, from N. W. to S. E. Chusan lies off the province of Che-kiang, to which it appertains; and is about 10 or 12 miles to the northward of Kittow Point, which is the extremity of a long and mountainous promontory of Che-kiang province, and the nearest approach of Chusan to the continent of China is at this place. Chusan is the largest and principal of the considerable group generally called the Chusan Island Archipelago, and is nearly opposite to the river leading to the port and city of Ningpo, and not far from the bay of Hangcheoufoo, which bay terminates in a river called the Tehen-tang-tchaing, or otherwise, the Cien-tang, leading to the large and important city of Hangcheoufoo, the capital of the province of Che-kiang. The chief town (or city as it is called) of Chusan, is Ting-hai, which stands about a mile from the harbour; and close to the water's side, is a village with several houses: it is at this latter place where we had formerly our factory. The city of Ting-hai is said to contain 4,000 people; it is surrounded by a wall with bastions, and is defended like the generality of Chinese towns, that is, with a few miserable guns.

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At this island we had formerly a factory, which was broken up by the jealousy of the Chinese in 1702 or 1703. It has abundance of excellent water, a harbour completely land-locked, protected against all winds, and one of the safest in the world; and being at a very inconsiderable distance from the continent of China, is in the immediate neighbourhood of the most flourishing, opulent, and commercial provinces of the empire. It is to this part of the Chinese dominions, to which our exports are chiefly sent, though landed at Canton. The opposite coast has several large cities, navigable rivers, and an enterprising and wealthy population.

There can be no doubt that on a comparison of the geopraphical situation of Chusan with that of Canton, the preference would be given to the former, as a British commercial station.

The voyagers* arrived among the islands of the Chusan Archipelago on the 24th of May, where and at Ning-po, they continued till the 18th of June. Their proceedings were much the same as at Fuh-chow, but on the whole, more prompt, and their reception better than at the former place. They had learned that "the only way to proceed successfully with the Chinese is, never in the first instance to ask permission, but act, and afterwards (if necessary) to offer excuses." Ning-po stands a few miles inland, in lat. about 29° 55′ N. A British factory was once established there, and maintained till some time after the middle of the last century. "The city and suburbs," says Mr. Lindsay, "cover fully more than half the space of Canton, and the streets are several feet wider, and the shops are handsomer, than in any Chinese town I have seen." His opinion concerning the feasibility of establishing a trade at that place, was nearly the same as at Fuh-chow. "The Government will not sanction it, and will fulminate edicts, ordering all foreign ships to be expelled; but at the same time, if tact is shown, by properly combining moderation and kindness to conciliate the affections of the people, and spirit to deter the mandarins from offering molestation, an outlet for British manufactures, to a very considerable extent, may gradually be formed here, and the way for a more extended intercourse with this vast and extraordinary nation, comprising near 400,000,000 of enterprising and intelligent human beings, will thus be gradually paved." —*Chinese Repository, April,* 1834.

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

With lively joy we should hail the arrival of one of the north polar cruizers to survey the coast of China and Mantchooria. This is truly a gigantic task, and would confer greater honor upon the surveyors, than an abode of two or three winters in 80° latitude, under snow and ice. We might be led to inquire what has been gained by these costly expeditions, if we did not consider every additional information upon a dubious point in geography, of real advantage to mankind. At the same time, we must allow, that a survey of the whole coast of China, would be less expensive, less dangerous, and infinitely more advantageous, than those laudable enterprises. A fear of hurting the proverbial jealousy of the Chinese might have, in years of yore, prevented the execution of such an undertaking; but as we are now convinced by a series of recent facts, that the security of the Canton trade is not endangered by expeditions to the north-east coast, we may safely venture to complete the work of the sagacious Kang-he.

No coast of the Asiatic continent has so many excellent and spacious harbours as the Chinese. Hainan and Mantchooria included, it extends

* Messrs. Lindsay and Gutzlaff commenced their voyage on the 26th February, 1832, and returned to Macao on the 5th of the following September.

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from 18° to 54° latitude, and is thus more extensive than that of any other empire in the world. As it is confidently hoped, that British enterprise will no longer be confined to one single port, the property of British subjects will be exposed to great risks, as long as the ships have to sail in the dark and to grope their way.

The coast of Canton, with the exception of some of the eastern parts, is pretty well known. The south-western parts of Fokien have also attracted the notice of the scientific navigator; but we are not aware, that the Chaou-gan bay, which is sheltered against all winds, is known to any European. Chang-poo-heen has a bar harbour, with three fathoms over the bar at low-water; has latterly become known, but has never been surveyed. Beyond Amoy, the coast is much indented. But we wish not to dwell upon any anchorages which Horsburgh has noticed, though his information is much circumscribed. Even those harbours, of which he has given an outline, would still deserve to be visited by the hydrographer; for in many are unknown dangers, which to a vessel without the aid of a pilot would prove destructive. Hwuy-gan harbour, though the resort of numerous junks, is scarcely known by name. Kee-leaou has a harbour sheltered against all winds, but the entrance is very dangerous. The Me-choo Islands form, too, a well-sheltered harbour, but there is a sunken rock in mid channel, of which the position has never been accurately ascertained. In regard of the spacious bay of Hing-hwa-foo, we are completely in the dark, nor do we know much about the passage between the island of Hae-tan and the main, except that it is very dangerous on account of not being surveyed. The entrance of Fuh-choo harbour, though partly surveyed, ought to be better known, before large ships can venture into it. From Ting-hai, a port in the neighbourhood of Fuh-choo, which has been visited, up to the frontiers of Che-kiang province, the coast is a complete fairy land, scarcely ever visited by any ship; nor are the numerous and well-cultivated islands with which it is studded, even known by name. We mention here the principal bays and harbours, which will claim the attention of the surveyor. Lo-yuen-heen, Ning-tih-heen, with a very spacious bay; and Fuh-ning-foo, the latter, the nearest harbour to the Woo-e hills, from whence we receive our black teas.

Between the Piscadores, or Pang-hoo Islands, are many good anchorages; but utterly unknown. The frightful coast of Formosa, with its large sand-banks, is not as dangerous as it might be imagined; but a ship without sailing directions, runs a considerable risk. We do not speak of the east coast, which seems to have entirely escaped notice; but as we have read a parliamentary speech upon this island, and have seen some of its bar harbours, we should indulge ourselves with the hope, that it will form a part of the survey.

The Che-kiang coast is equally indented as the Fo-kien, but we look in vain for sailing directions, and shall only mention the principal harbours, beginning from the south, Hwuy-gan-heen, Wan-choo, Lo-tsing-heen, Taeping-heen, Tae-choo, Ning-hae-heen, Shih-po-basin, the entrance of the Tseen-tang river, which leads to the capital Hang-choo, and Cha-po harbour, which has been visited. Ning-po and Choo-san harbours are known, but the Choo-san group would still require a good survey.

The coast of Keang-soo (Keang-nan) is very low, and has few good harbours. Shang-hae, on the left bank of the Woo-sung river, has a dangerous entrance, surrounded by shoals, without any elevated land-mark, where the best navigator may be bewildered without sailing directions.

The Yang-tsze-keang, with its formidable sand-banks towards the south, is by no means so inaccessible as our ignorance has painted that majestic

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river. We are not aware that any ship has ever made an attempt to proceed as far as Tung-choo, on its northern bank. How would Chinese pride be humbled, if our ships could find access to a river which stands in connection, by means of canals, with the whole empire? From the Yang-tsze-keang to the Hwang ho, or the yellow river, the coast runs in a straight line; there are neither harbours nor commercial cities. We do not doubt, but the yellow river, notwithstanding its large banks, might be entered, if a hydrographer would show the way. To the north of the yellow river, the coast gradually rises, and the city of Hae-choo, has a well-sheltered harbour, between the island Yun-tae-shan and the main. We also suppose, that vessels may anchor near Han-yu-heen.

The coast of Shan-tung is rocky and bold, but has no other harbours except Wei-hae-wei and Ting-choo; the former on the promontory, the latter a little to the north, have been honored with a visit from barbarian vessels. As we, however, are persuaded, that our appeal will not be in vain, we give the nomenclature of the remaining bays and harbours: Kaou-choo, Tse-me-heen, Heung-yae-so, and Haou-yang-so, on the south; Sin-hau-so, and Chin-shan wei, on the west, and Fuh-shan-heen, on the north coast.

Pechih-le province is without any harbours. The channel which leads over the bar of the Pih-ho to Teen-tsin has only 14 feet water, when a southerly wind blows; but during the prevalence of northerly breezes, even junks of eight feet draught cannot pass it.

The southern part of Mantchooria, Leaou-tung, or Shing-king, has various good harbours and bays; Kin-choo and Kae-choo are partly known, the latter is very shallow; Tung-tsze-kow bay is spacious, and tolerably well sheltered: there are several other bays towards the promontory, and a deep one at the mouth of the Ya-luh-keang, on the frontiers of Corea; but none of these have ever been visited by any ships.

The coast of Kirin province lies between lat. 42 and 43°. Several bays, the largest of which are at the mouth of the Tu-menula and the Suif and Pira, but the country is scantily inhabited, and even the natives do not engage in navigating the sea of Japan: The northernmost part of the coast is little indented, but not at all known, until we reach the Seghalien island, which was visited by La Perouse.

We have thus taken a short view of the immense field open to an enterprising and unwearied surveyor. We should have included Corea and Japan in the list of unknown coasts, if this would not have swelled this paper too much. The voyages of Cook and of his successors have conferred great benefits upon mankind at large, but there are only a few scattered tribes on the islands of the Pacific, whilst the coast of China swarms with myriads of human beings, who may thus come in contact with civilised nations. Other considerations of still higher importance, are too obvious to require any comment. Assured that the results of such a survey would completely change the state of our relations with the Celestial Empire, and give to our trade, which has hitherto hung on a slender thread, a firm basis, we expect, that this proposal, though coming from an humble individual, will meet with no objections. No party, even the most accommodating towards the celestials, can find fault with measures so eminently calculated to promote geographical science, and British interests, without violence or intrusion. The pecuniary sacrifices required to effect so great a purpose, are comparatively trifling. The Jesuits in the service of Kang-he have done much towards so desirable an object; their labours still remain and show to the world, after the lapse of a century, what an unwearied pursuit of a laudable object can accomplish. Let us not be behind them, but rather strive to out-do them in zeal and perseverance.—*Canton Register, 2nd September*, 1834.

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SOME ACCOUNT OF JAPAN AND ITS FOREIGN TRADE.

Extracted from Japanese Works, by M. Klaproth.

Japan, comprised within the 29th and 41st degrees of north latitude, and the 129th and 143rd degrees of longitude, east of Greenwich, is an Archipelago, of which the principal islands are those of Niphon, Kiusin Sikokf. Situated between the Pacific Occean and the Sea of Japan, the Archipelago is separated on the west, from the Corea, by the Strait of Tsu-sima, and on the north, from the island of Yeso, by the Strait of Tsugar, called Sangar by European navigators.

The name of *Japan* is pronounced *Niphon* in the country itself. It is of Chinese origin, and is derived from the word *Jihpun*, "origin of the sun." The renowned Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, calls this country *Zipangu*, (not *Zipangri*, as most editions of his work have made it,) which is the Chinese term *Jih-pun-kwŏ*, or "Kingdom of the origin of the sun;" one of the most ancient names of the counlry is *Wa* or *Yamato*, in Chinese *Ho*; it is of more antiquity than that of Japan. The founder of the Japanese monarchy, according to the tradition of the people, gave to the great island we call Niphon, the name of *Aki-tsu-sima*, that is "Island of the Dragon-fly," from the supposed resemblance of its form to that insect.

In manufacturing industry, the Japanese rival the Chinese and the Hindus. They have excellent workmen in copper, iron, and steel; their sabres are not inferior to those of Damascus and Khorasan. Many arts, such as the manufactnre of silk and cotton fabrics, of porcelain, of paper from the bark of the mulberry-tree and from the filaments of various plants, of lackered-ware, glass-ware, and other articles, have reached a high degree of perfection among them. The Japanese can put together, and even make, watches; and they have practised the art of printing, ever since the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the same manner as the Chinese. The use of paper in Japan is dated at the beginning of the seventh century; and printing, in the Chinese manner, was introduced there in 1206, consequently, 250 years before the art was invented in Europe.

The most celebrated presses were at Miyaco (Meaco) and Yedo. These two cities, with Osaka, Nangasaki, Yosida, and Kasi-no-mats, were the principal marts of industry in the empire.

In early times, the Japanese had numerous fleets, and their merchant ships visited all the countries bathed by the neighbouring seas, even as far as Bengal; but since the revolution of 1585, the state has been without vessels of war, and the merchant navy has remained in a condition suited to a nation that desires to live sequestered from every other. By an Edict of 1637, the Japanese were prohibited from visiting foreign countries; they were suffered only to make coasting voyages, or to proceed to the isles dependent on the empire. Those Japanese, who, after being cast away by tempestuous weather, on foreign coasts, return to their native country, are subjected to a rigorous police, or are imprisoned for life. Nangasaki is the only port opened to three foreign nations, and that under severe restrictions. The Chinese, the Coreans, and the Dutch, who enjoy this privilege, can bring thither but a limited number of vessels; the first two, ten junks, and the last, one large vessel and two smaller ones. The Chinese and Dutch traders, who carry on this commerce, are under the supervision of the police, and may be really considered as prisoners in the factory, which is appropriated to them for habitation. The English, after they became possessed of Java, in 1811, were desirous of supplanting the Dutch at Japan; but all their attempts failed, in consequence of the tenacity with which the Japanese adhered to established usages.

The chief articles of import by the Dutch, consist of raw sugar, sugar-candy, tin, tortoise-shell, mercury, ratans, sapan-wood, spices, lead, bar

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iron, looking glasses, glass-ware, ivory, coffee, borax, musk, saffron, &c.

Their principal exports are copper, camphor, silk, and lackered-ware. The Chinese export the same kind of goods, as well as dried fish and whale oil, in exchange for sugar, English woollens, tea, drugs and other articles. In the same proportion that the external commerce of Japan is circumscribed, its internal trade is active and flourishing. No impost checks its operations; and communication is facilitated by the excellent condition of the roads. Although the ports of Japan are sealed against foreigners, they are crowded with vessels both great and small. Shops and markets overflow with every species of commodities, and large fairs attract a prodigious number of people to the trading towns, which are scattered throughout the empire.

Desima, the present residence of the Dutch, stands in front of Nangasaki, and is considered as one of the streets of that city. Its latitude is about 32° 50′ north. The island, for so it is frequently called, was raised from the bottom of the sea, and its foundations are built with free stone. Its shape resembles a fan, without a handle, being of an oblong figure, the two longest sides of which, are the segments of a circle. The island is about 230 paces long and 80 broad; and is enclosed with pretty high deal boards, covered with small roofs, on the top of which is planted a double row of pikes, the whole being very weak. The houses, and the whole island, were built by the inhabitants of Nangasaki, to whom the Dutch pay a heavy rent. All the houses are built of wood, and "are withal very sorry and poor looking." On the bridge, and on the island, which connects it with the town, there are guard-houses and police stations; in a word, the whole establishment is, what some of the Dutch writers have declared it to be, a complete prison.

The English reached Japan in 1600. William Adams was the first adventurer; he was admitted to an audience with the highest authorities of the empire, and was requested to invite his countrymen to open a commerce with Japan. In consequence of this, Captain Saris repaired thither in 1613, and succeeded in forming a treaty, of which we quote the two first articles, specifying some of the privileges granted to the English. 1. "Imprimis. We give free license to the subjects of the king of Great Britain, viz. Sir Thomas Smith, Governor, and Company of the East Indian merchants, and adventurers, forever safely to come into any of the ports of our empire of Japan, with their shippes and merchandizes, without any hindrance to them or their goods. And to abide, buy, sell, and barter, according to their own manner, with all nations; to tarry here as long as they think good, and to depart at their pleasure. 2. Item. We graut unto them freedom of custom, for all such merchandizes as either now they have brought, or hereafter shall bring, into our kingdom, or shall from hence transport to any foreign part; and do authorise those shippes that hereafter shall arrive, and come from England, to proceed to present sale of their commodities, without further coming or sending up to our court, &c." When Saris left the court of Japan, he was furnished with a letter and presents for the king of Great Britain. A factory was forthwith established at Firando, and trade commenced on a liberal footing; junks were purchased and employed in trade with Siam, Lewchew, &c. But intestine wars and rivalries among the foreigners, had already arrived at a high pitch, all of which were very unfavorable to British interests. The consequence of which was, that the English very soon left the country. All their subsequent efforts to renew their trade have proved ineffectual.

The Russians have repeatedly tried to open a commerce with the Japanese, but without success. The Chinese are treated with great indignity in Japan, and their trade is subject to severe restrictions. A considerable part of the Chinese cargoes consist of English woollens. The merchants from Corea

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and Lewchew are treated even worse, if possible, than the Chinese. Thus while there is reason to believe, that foreign commerce would be happily beneficial to the Japanese, and most acceptable to that people, we see all nations, with exceptions scarcely worthy of notice, excluded from their country. The population of Japan, it is believed, cannot be less than twenty-five millions. Were the country thrown open to the enterprise of the present day, it would be to the world, like the creation of a new kingdom; and the achievement of an object, so devoutly to be wished, might by united effort be easily effected. The right of a nation to close and bar every avenue to its dominions, is a subject which deserves the careful consideration of every statesman and philanthropist of this enlightened and enterprising age; and the man, or a body of men, who shall cause freedom and liberty, and their accompaniments, to triumph throughout Eastern Asia, will be numbered in future times, among the benefactors of the human race.—*Chinese Repository, September*, 1834.

From the Canton Register, 15*th July*, 1834.

The last attempt to resume our commercial connexion with Japan, was made in 1813, under the auspices of the East India Company. In the Appendix to Sir S. Raffles' History of Java, is an account current of the expences and returns of this adventure, which exhibits a profit of Sp. Drs. 42,126*.

The bitterest hatred of Christianity was, and is, the exciting cause of the exclusion of Europeans from Japan. It is not easy to say what measures should be adopted to change this feeling to its opposite. The people are stupified by ignorance under the selfish policy of the Government; they know not, it is said, even the name of the ruling despot; consequently, a "school-master," either Catholic or Protestant, would be looked upon with

* List of cargo belonging to the E. I. Company, laden on the ship Charlotte, Capt. Peter Brown, at Batavia, in June, 1813, for Nangasaki, in Japan, consigned to Mr. William Wardenaer, delivered at De Cisma, in Japan, 20th August, 1813, per Bill of Lading:

628 canisters and 12,496 double bags } soft Sugar.
496 bags Black Pepper.
250 pieces Pig Lead.
38 rolls Sheet Lead.
856 peculs Sapan Wood.
52 pieces Elephants' Teeth.
1 chest and one bale Thornback Skins.
2 large and 1 small bales ditto.
2 chests Printed Cotton.
1 ditto Cambric and Palempores.
4 ditto Silk.
16 ditto Broad Cloth.
57 ditto Ditto and Long Ells.
2 ditto Silver Ducatoons.
12 bales Patna Chintz.
5 ditto Surat Palempores.
327 double sealed bags with Cloves.
46 casks contg. Nutmegs and Cloves.
113 bales (6 large, 107 small,) Cotton Thread.
3 chests contg. different Goods.
2 ditto Cloth and other Goods.
2 ditto Looking Glasses.
2 ditto Glasses.
3 ditto Table Watches.
1 ditto Spy Glasses.
1 ditto Pictures.
1 small chest Window Glass & Medicines.
1 chest Hanging Crown.
1 ditto Stationery.
2 small chests with Case Bottles.
1 chest with Butter.
1 ditto Medicines.
12 Chairs.
1 chest of Stationery.
1 ditto with Nails.
1 ditto Liquors.
1 ditto Gin.
5 ditto Claret.
4 ditto Butter.
4 ditto Candles.
1 ditto Medicines.
1 ditto Sweet Oil.
1 ditto Sundry Goods.
2 casks Salt.
1 barrel Tar.
1 ditto Pitch.
1 small barrel Spanish Green.
2 half Leaguers of Arrack.
2 ditto Lamp Oil.
3 bags Coffee.
1 chest Egyptian Mummy.
1 bale of Palempores.
21 chests Presents.
63 boxes Flowers.
1 coil Rope.

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suspicion, as may be inferred from the following remarks of Captain Golowin, extracted from his "*Recollections of Japan.*"

"It is known in Europe, how restricted the trade with foreigners is in Japan. The cause of it is probably, the distrust of the Japanese Government to the Europeans, and their bad opinion of them, for which it must be owned that the Europeans alone are to blame. Whether the Japanese Government judges rightly or not, I leave to others to decide, and will merely observe, that the people of Japan, in general, wish to trade with foreigners, particularly Europeans. The enlightened Japanese reason as follows: "The people are blind, as far as regards the Government of this kingdom, and only know superficially what most nearly concerns them; they cannot see two steps before them, and therefore, might easily fall down a precipice, unless they were guided by persons who can see. Thus the Japanese, without considering the bad consequences which might result from an intercourse with foreigners, see only the personal advantage which they might derive from trading with them."

"Till the attempt of the Europeans to introduce the Christian religion into Japan, that empire carried on an extensive commerce with all the East. Japanese ships, sailed not only to China and Indian islands, but even to the continent of India, which the Japanese call Tendzigu. But the Christian religion, or rather the Catholic preachers of it, inspired the people with such terror, that the Government, after the extirpation of Christianity, two centuries ago, forbade the Japanese, under pain of death, to travel to foreign countries, and did not allow foreigners to come to Japan, except with great precautions, and in small numbers. Japanese ships can only trade to Corea, and the Likeo (Loo-choo) Islands, because the inhabitants are considered, in some measure, as Japanese subjects, as they pay tribute. Only Corean, Loo-choo, and Japanese ships are admitted in Japan, but in small numbers. Of the Europeans, only the Dutch have a right to trade with them, but on such hard terms, that the Dutch in Japan more resemble prisoners than free men, who are engaged in a commercial intercourse with a friendly power.

The Chinese supply the Japanese with rice, porcelain, wrought and unwrought ivory, nankeen, moist sugars, ginseng root, medicinal herbs, alum, and divers trifles, such as fans, tobacco-pipes, &c. They receive from the Japanese, in return, copper, varnish, rice, lackered goods, salted and dried fish, sea-cabbage, and some Japanese manufactures.

From the Dutch the Japanese receive sugar, spices, ivory, iron, medicines, saltpetre, alum, some sorts of colours, cloth, glass, and other European articles; such as watches, looking-glasses, mathematical instruments, &c. They give, in return, copper, varnish, rice, and some of their manufactures; such as lackered articles, porcelains, &c. I heard that the Dutch carry on a very advantageous trade with the Japanese goods in the Malay and Molucca Islands.

It is only the harbour of Nangasaky, in the south of Japan, that is open to the Chinese, as well as to the Dutch; all other ports are shut against them. In the same manner, one and the same method is uniformly observed by the Japanese in their trade, or rather barter with the Chinese and Dutch. When a ship enters the harbour of Nangasaky, after usual ceremonies and questions, the goods are landed. Then the imperial officers (for the foreign trade is a monopoly of the Emperor's) examine the quality and quantity of the goods, consult together, and fix the price on those goods, which the owners of the ship desire to have in return. The latter must either accede to the terms of the Japanese, or take back the goods, for all bargaining is impossible. In this manner, the Emperor buys foreign goods, by the medium of his commissioners, and sells them wholesale to the

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Japanese merchants, who sell them by retail. To judge by the high prices, which are paid in Japan for Dutch goods, it must be supposed, either that the Dutch are paid exorbitantly dear for them, or that the Emperor and his merchants fix high prices on them; probably both are gainers."

The reasoning and the policy of the Japanese and Chinese Government appear to be the same, and founded upon the same basis—contempt, and yet great dread of all Europeans; thus combining in the same breast, two passions, generally supposed to be incompatible, scorn and fear. Their contempt of Europeans is based only upon ignorance, but their dread of them is founded upon a full conviction of their own weakness and tyranny. There is no doubt that attempts to trade in the ports of Japan will be made shortly, and if the letter to King James I. is preserved in the state paper office, it might be turned to some account at the present time; and we trust that Japan has not been entirely excluded from the contemplation of ministers.

From Appendix to the Report relative to the Trade with the East Indies and China, 1821.

Extract of a Letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Java, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 11th February, 1814.

The character of the Japanese has evidently been misrepresented. It is observed by Dr. Ainslie, whose ability and judgment entitle his remarks to the utmost consideration, that they are a race of people remarkable for frankness of manner and disposition, for intelligent inquiry and freedom from prejudice; they are in an advanced state of civilization, in a climate where European manufactures are almost a necessary comfort, and where long use has accustomed them to many of its luxuries.

The following is an extract from Dr. Ainslie's letter of the 10th instant. "With regard to the real difficulties to be surmounted in the establishment of a commercial intercourse with Japan, I consider them, so far as they are founded in the character and political institutions of the Japanese, to be of infinitely less importance than the Dutch, from whose interested reports on that subject, the idea generally entertained of them, has been formed, would represent them.

"I may add, that the Japanese appear entirely free from any prejudices that would stand in the way of a free and unrestricted intercourse with Europeans; even their prejudices on the score of religion, of which such exaggerated accounts are reported by the Dutch, and of which, as is believed among the Japanese, the Dutch have sometimes availed themselves against their rivals in the early trade of Japan, are moderate and inoffensive.

"In the event of the establishment of a British factory in Japan, I consider the present very limited state of the trade, as no criterion whatever of the extent it may be carried to, and which in the natural course of things it would attain. The climate, the habits of the people, and their freedom from any prejudices that would obstruct the operation of these natural causes, would open a vent for numerous articles of European comfort and luxury. The consumption of woollens and hard-ware, might be rendered almost unlimited; they are fond of the finer specimens of the glass manufacture; and it only requires to bring them acquainted with many of the other products of British industry, to obtain for them a ready introduction.

"The returns from Japan, which have hitherto been limited to their copper and camphor, to some lackered-ware, a small quantity of silk, and a few other things of trifling importance, may be extended to a long list of the following articles, of which specimens have been brought to Java:—teas, bees'

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wax, pitch, borax, gamboge, asafœtida, cinnabar, iron, linseed oil, whale oil, pit coal, flour, &c. &c.

"In the event of any change of circumstances materially affecting the trade with China, I should conceive, that on the establishment of the English there, a similar one might be instituted at Japan, susceptible of such extension in that channel, as to be brought to supersede, in a considerable degree, the present trade with China.

"The trade of China with Japan, defined, as in the case of the Dutch, by specific rules, is limited to ten junks annually; they are fitted out from the province of Nankin, and bring to Japan, principally sugar, with a variety of articles of trifling value, the produce of China, together with a large quantity of English woollen cloths; these, with the sugar, constituting by far the greater part of the value of the cargo. In return, 1,000 peculs of bar copper are alloted to each junk, the remainder consists of lackered-ware, dried fish, laya, whale oil, &c. &c.

"The Chinese are treated in Japan with great indignity, and the intercourse with them is tolerated chiefly on account of certain drugs, the produce of China, which they import; to the use of which the Japanese are much attached. Could means be found to supply them with these, there is little doubt but the Chinese might be supplanted in the trade of Japan."

To establish a British factory in Japan, and furnish a population of not less than twenty-five millions with the staple commodities, and with the manufactures of Great Britain, is in itself a grand national object; but it may be of more particular consideration to the Honorable Company, from its relative importance to China, and the apparent facility of eventually supplanting the commerce which at present exists between that country and Japan.

Memorandum *regarding the Specimens of British Manufactures required for Japan, to be sent from England.*

Remarks.

Woollens,—of every description; the Japanese have as yet only seen the coarser sorts. As it is expected, the demand for them will be unlimited when once introduced, specimens of every kind of woollen manufacture should be forwarded; they are partial to primary colours, and do not approve of mixed. Blankets, flannels, and fleecy hosiery, are of course included under this head.

Hard-ware.—The demand for this article is also likely to be very extensive. The finest specimens of London cutlery should be sent, and an assortment generally of every thing coming under this description, with the exception of lackered-ware, in which they themselves excel all other nations.

Glass-ware.—The Japanese are passionately fond of cut glass of every description; a variety therefore should be sent from a plain cut glass rummer to a magnificent lustre. Coloured and plain liquor bottles and glasses, and ornamented smelling bottles, are in great request. British plate, and the common window glass, will also be in demand.

Carpeting.—A variety of different descriptions and manufactures, varying in size and quality. This is an article likely to come into general use, and for which, as well as the woollens, the climate affords a natural inducement, and they have no substitute in their own country.

Printed Cottons.—A selection of the finest texture and brightest patterns.

Ironmongery.—In this should be included tools of every description. Locks, padlocks, &c. are in great demand, and some of the finest

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specimens of the patent should be sent. They are unacquainted with the manufacture themselves, and may eventually take off a large quantity, from the large door-locks, down to the common size. Iron treasure chests are in demand, and tin plates in particular. Specimens of the latter should be sent in boxes of different sizes. Lead, both pig and sheet; stoves of various sorts, from the highly polished drawing-room register, to the common cabin stoves.

English Porcelain.—Breakfast and dinner sets of the most valuable sorts of Worcester, Colebrookedale, &c., and detached articles of the same manufacture, are in great demand.

Astronomical and Optical Instruments.—An assortment of every description, and of whatever may be useful in an Observatory.

Leather.—Morocco, of the brightest colours, in skins.

Clock-Work.—Watches and clocks of various descriptions, but expressly London-made, and bearing the London mark; it is of importance, that the high idea entertained of the London clock-work should not be lost by any accident. The same observations also apply particularly to fire-arms.

Fire-Arms.—An assortment of pistols, fowling pieces, and muskets; gunpowder and shot. The fire-arms bearing the London mark.

Lace and Mock Jewellery.—Silver and gold lace, fringe and tassels; a variety of mock jewellery of every description.

Stationery.—An assortment, principally consisting of every description of paper, blank books, and the best black-lead pencils, boxes of water-colours and drawing utensils.

Medicines.—An assortment of the principal articles in the Materia Medica, particularly Karial, in considerable quantity; the latter is in great demand.

Miscellaneous.—Oil paints may be sent. Bottle corks, of various sizes, are in constant demand, and are applied for various purposes.

The whole of the articles may be packed in England for Japan, direct, and the Company's mark affixed to each package; correct lists and numbers corresponding therewith, being sent to Batavia. On each article should be marked the price at which it can be delivered at Nangasacky. This may be taken at thirty or any other per-centage on the invoice price at which they are shipped from London, and converted into Spanish dollars, at the rate of five shillings the dollar. It is necessary to observe, that it will be difficult afterwards to raise the price beyond what is originally fixed; and therefore a proper latitude should be allowed for this, without enhancing the price in the first instance beyond what will increase the demand. Having been accustomed only to the coarser articles, the price of the finer, if fixed too high, may probably alarm them; and it may be advisable, particularly in that description of articles, to be moderate.—*Batavia, 13th February*, 1814.

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The Dutch Trade of Java with Japan, in 1825, was as follows:

Exports to Japan.

		Value.
Sandal-wood, ...pieces,	100	
Japan-wood, ...	1,167	
Buffalo Hides,....... ...	500	
Ivory,......... .. ..lbs.	1,638	3,247
Camphor, Baroos, or Malay Camphor,	61	3,234
Java Mats,.......	225	
Cocoanut Oil,..peculs,	24	
Cloves,.......	113	18,936
Sugar,...	6,991	1,04,968
Tin,......	338	18,936
Lead,...	147	2,793
Bengal Piece Goods,		20,896
Hard-ware and Porcelain,.......		2,250
Jewellery,...		1,100
Glass-ware,...		3,748
Netherlands Broad Cloth,......		75,209
Ditto Cotton Goods,		61,332

Medicines and Sundries, making total of Exports, Dutch florins, 3,73,853; or at 12 f., £31,154 8s. 4d.

Imports from Japan.

		Value.
Camphor, ...peculs,	720	69,120
Copper,.....................	10,745	6,17,862
Silks,......................		31,600
Crape,... ... ...pieces,	426	17,748
Cotton Cloth,...		13,978
Medicine,......		2,270
Provisions,...		3,327
Sakkie and Soy, ...		14,332
Wheat,......... ...bags,	207	2,156
Sundries,...		96,089

Total, Dutch florins, 8,68,482, or *£72,373 10s.

The above Trade has been subsequently conducted by the Netherlands Company, and they have considerably extended it.—*From evidence of Mr. John Deans, March* 1830.

* Thus it appears that the value of Merchandize exported from Japan, more than doubled the amount of imports; it not does appear how this arose, but probably by very large profits on the articles sold at Japan.

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